Con

Note death

Dft Clair

No. 217. Consulate General of the United States.

Havana, June 7th 1884.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 12 1884
RECEIVED.

Mr Ford,

to the Department of State.

Subject:

Reporting the death, of Mr James (Santiago) a Smith, late a citizen of the United States, at Havana, the 26th day of May 1884.

Inclosures

No 27. Consulate General of the United States

Havana, June 7th 1884.

To the Honorable,

John Davis,

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington.

D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report the death on the 26th of May ultimo, of Mr James (Santiago) Smith, a citizen of the United States and a late resident of this place.

Mr Smith has for years been engaged in the importation of sugar machinery into this Island. Upon his death I took charge of his effects and have inventoried them. At the same time I endeavored to obtain receipts for machinery which he had

scattered all over this Island, & notified his Widow, who resides in New York by cable, and she arrived here on last Thursday but came & without documents to enable her to administer or allow her to give & authority to any other person to do so; she will return to New York by next Thursday's steamer and there obtain the necessary documents to enable her to act as Administratrix and Guardian for her children, of whom three are minors. I have advised her to select a suitable person here, to act as Administrator, to whom she may give her power of attorney, because Mr Smith's affairs are very much complicated, his means being locked up in the shape of & promissory notes, due and past due, most of which will necessitate going to law for & collection. If the Consul General in charge undertakes these collections, it must be

at

at a considerable loss to the heirs as it would not be as possible for him to attend to the minute details, as necessary to enable him to realize upon two thirds of the credits.

I am, Sir,

very respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant,

Clarence L Ford

Acting Consul General.

Con

Note deaths

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 12 1884
RECEIVED.

Dft clear

No. 28. Consulate General of the United States.

Havana, June 7th 1884.

To Jno. A. Lodge, 14/84. June

Mr Ford.

to the Department of State.

Subject:

Reporting deaths at Havana, Cuba of.

Mrs Ysabel Lodge.

and Miss Ella Harvey Whitmore.

Inclosure One.

No 28 Consulate General of the United States

Havana June 7th 1884.

To the Honorable,

John Davis.

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington.

D. C.

Sir.

I have the honor to report the death at this place, on the 2d inst:, of Miss Ella Harvey Whitmore, of Brooklyn, New York, a visitor here with some friends, leaving a trunk to be taken with them, to the United States, on their return, which will be shortly.

I have likewise to report the death of Mrs Isabel Lodge, a citizen of the United States, and for many years a resident of this city. Her effects consisted of wearing apparel

and

and furniture, in a delapsidated condition of which I took charge and have disposed of, at best possible advantage as per ex inclosed account current and vouchers.

I understand Mr. Lodge has a son in the United States whose address is John A. Lodge Hanibal, Missouri, from whom I have not heard, and to whom I this day address a package containing jewelry the property of his late mother of no intrinsic value.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant.
Clarence L Ford
Acting Consul General.

Muse



Hannibal, Missouri,
June 17 th 1884.

Received of the Department of State, Washington, one package of jewelry, the effects of my mother the late Mrs. Isabel Lodge, deceased at Havana, Cuba.

John A. Lodge

Consulate General of the United States.

Habana. May 31st 1884

Received of Mr Clarence C. Ford, Acting Consul General of the United States of America at this port, the sum of Twenty five Dollars in Spanish Bank Bills - of which ____ nine dollars were paid by me for cleaning the house and moving furniture; and ____ Sixteen dollars for cab-hires and other incidental expenses incurred, by his direction in taking charge and disposing of the effects of Mrs Ysabel Lodge, a deceased citizen of the United States.

L. V. Schmidt

Recibí de la Sra Dª Isabel Lodge diez y sie
te pesos diez centavos en billetes de Banco im
porte de lavado de ropa Habana y Junio
dos de 1884.

Son $ 17.10 A 13/13

Bernardo Rodriguez

Consulate General of the United ~~States~~.

Havana. June 2nd 1884.

Translation:

I have received of Mrs Isabel Lodge, seventeen dollars and ten cents, in Spanish / Banco Bills, amount due me for washing her clothes.

Havana, June 2/1884.

Bernardo Rodriguez

$17.10/100 B/B.

He recibido del Sr Cónsul General interino de los Estados Unidos en esta ciudad la suma de cincuenta y tres pesos en billetes del Bco Español, cantidad que recibió al hacerse cargo de los bienes de la difunta ciudadana D.ª Isabel Lodge que habitaba la casa de su propiedad calle del Brocadero N.º 75 y cuya Sra ha quedado debiendome dos meses á razon de $ 51. 00 mensuales. — Habana y Junio 4/884. —

Carlota Lambdeu de Arani —
P.P. Bernarda R. Domenigue

$ N/ 53. H/E.

BILLETES

Consulate General of the United States.

Translation.

Havana. June 4 1884

I have received of the acting Consul General of the United States at this City, the sum of fifty three dollars in Spanish Bank Bills, the amount he received upon taking charge of the effects of Mrs Isabel Lodge, a deceased citizen of the United States, who occupied the house belonging to me, situate Trocadero street Nº 45 and which lady remains owing me two months rent at the rate of $51,80 old, per month.

Havana, June 4th 1884.

Carloth Lambden de Drain

p/p Bernardo G. Dominguez

$53. B Bills

Translation. Consulate General of the United States.

Havana. May 31st 1884.

Be it known that I, Clarence C. Ford, Acting Consul General of the United States, have this day sold to Messrs Carareda and Martinez the furniture and effects of the deceased American citizen Mrs Isabel Lodge, a resident of Trocadero Street No 75, in virtue of the Treaty between Spain and the United States of America for One hundred dollars in Spanish Bank Bills, which amount I have this day received from them.

(Signed) Clarence C. Ford

The Estate of Mrs Ysabel Lodge, late a citizen of the Unit
died at Havana the 27th Day of May 1884.
in Account Current with
the Consulate General of the United States of America, a
Island of Cuba.

Account rendered in Spanish Bank Bill

Debit.

1884.				
May 31st	To amount of allowance to the Consulate General for settlement of this Estate, 5 per cent on $100.13 at cr: of this account.	$	5.-	
" " "	amount paid by Mr. Schmidt for cleaning house and moving furniture as per his receipt	"	9.-	
" " "	amount paid for sundry cab hires as per Mr Schmidt's receipt.		16.-	
" " "	amount paid Chinese washerman, Bernardo Rodriguez, for washing Mrs Lodges clothes as per his receipt.	"	17.-	
" " "	amount paid for house rent as per voucher.	"	53.-	$ 100.-
				$ 100.-

1884.

May 31st By amount
the furnitur
belonging to M
found at he
Trocadero st
seventy five. M
Cuba at the t
sealing of he
same having
to Messrs. C
y Martinez
for. Spanish
the same being old an

E x O. E.

Consulate General of the United States of Americ
at Havana, Island of Cuba.
May 31st 1884.

Clarence L Ford
acting Consul General.

...a citizen of the United States, who
...1884.
...current with _____
...d States of America, at Havana.
...uba. _____

...Spanish Bank Bills. _____

Credit.

1884.

May 31st By amount of sale of the furniture, lately belonging to Mrs Lodge, found at her residence Trocadero street number seventy five, Havana, Cuba at the time of the sealing of her effects, the same having been sold to Messrs. Caraveda y Martinez of this place for, Spanish Bank Bills, the same being old and in a delapidated condition. $ 100.—

$ 100.—

...United States of America
...land of Cuba.
...1884.
...b Ford
...ul. General.

Dft Clair

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 17 1884
RECEIVED.

No. 29. Consulate General of the United States.

Havana, June 10th 1884.

Mr Ford,

to the Department of State.

Subject: Acknowledging the receipt of the Department's cable instruction of June 7th 1884, regarding the arrest and imprisonment of Mr Eduardo Enriquez, a citizen of the United States.

One.

Inclosure

No 29 Consulate General of the United States

Havana June 10th 1884.

To the Honorable

John Davis,

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington.

D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, on the 7th instant, of the Department's instruction, by cable, reading:

"Letter received today appears
"to identify party whose arrest you
"reported No 212., with Edicard
"Enriquez who holds Department
"passport. If reasonably
"satisfied of identity demand
"all judicial rights stipulated
"for citizens. Charge said
"to have originated 1872, when
"Enriquez was bailed indefinitely.
"Fact of offense charged dating

"prior to naturalization does not
"interfere with present rights
"as citizen, if tried now."

In compliance therewith I have called the attention of the Governor General to the case, as referred to, in a communication dated 9th instant, and now enclose copy of same for the information of the Department.

I am, Sir,

very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant
Clarence C Ford
Acting Consul General

Inclosure.
1 - Mr Ford, to the Governor General, June 9th 1884.

Inclosure No. 1.
With Dispatch No 29.
Havana, June 10th 1884.
Copy.

Consulate General of the
United States of America,
Havana, June 9th 1884.

To His Excellency,
The Governor General.
&c &c &c

Excellency:

I have the honor to call Y.E's attention to the arbitrary arrest and, im=prisonment of Mr Eduardo Enriquez y Hernandez a citizen of the United States, on the 20th of May ultimo, by order of the Judge of First Instance for the District of Monserrate. The charge upon which Mr Enriquez was at this late day arrested,

originated in 1872, whereupon he was then detained and bail accepted without specification as to time, which was considered satisfactory inasmuch as he was released and allowed to go where he pleased.

I am instructed by my Government to demand that Mr Enriquez be allowed all the rights and privileges granted to American Citizens by the Treaty of 1795, a speedy trial, and representation by Counsel, and that copies of all the documents in his case, with his passport, be forwarded to this office at the earliest practicable moment.

I have the honor to be,
very respectfully,
J. E's

I.G.'s Obedient Servants.

(signed) Clarence E. Ford

Acting Consul General.

Ack. Copy has been sent Mr Foster July 1/84.

Copy to Treasury in answer to letter of June 21. July 1/84.

Copy of corrt. to Mr Foster July 12/84

Dft St Clair

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 17 1884
RECEIVED.

No. 80. Consulate General of the United States.

Havana June 10th 1884. 49 miles

To Hon 24 cts

Mr Ford,

to the Department of State.

Subject:

Construction of Article 1st of the Commercial Agreement, between the United States and Spain.

One Inclosure

No 30 Consulate General of the United States

Havana June 10th 1884.

To the Honorable,

John Davis,

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington.

D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inclose, for the information of the Department a slip and translation of an advertisement, published in the Official Gazette of this place, of 6th instant, in reference to the construction to be given to Article 1st of the Commercial Agreement, between the United States and Spain.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant.

Clarence E Ford

Acting Consul General.

Inclosure (over)

Inclosure.

1— Slips from the "Gaceta Oficial" of Habana June 6/84 with translation.

Inclosure No 1.
With Dispatch No: 30
Havana, June 10th 1884.

From the Official Gazette of Havana. June 6th 1884.

"Local Administration of Customs.

A consecuencia de la consulta hecha por esta Administracion á la Superioridad sobre las dudas que ofrecía á varios individuos del Comercio la verdadera inteligencia del artículo 1º del acuerdo comercial formado en Madrid por el Excmo. Sr. Ministro de Estado y el Ministro Plenipotenciario de los Estados Unidos de América, el Excmo. Sr. Gobernador General se ha servido declarar que la frase de «productos y procedencia de los Estados Unidos» á favor de los cuales se concede por el Gobierno de S. M. la aplicacion de los derechos de la 2ª columna de los aranceles de Aduanas, se refiere á los productos de los Estados Unidos de América, procedentes de puerto de los mismos Estados, sin que la bandera conductora altere en nada lo estipulado.

Lo que se anuncia para general conocimiento.
Habana Junio 4 de 1884.—*Aníbal Arruele.*

Translation:

A question having arisen and advice asked by this Administration, of the Superior Authority in relation to doubts which several merchants maintained regarding the proper construction of Article 1st of the Commercial Agreement entered into between His

Excellency the Minister of State, at Madrid, and the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America; His Excellency the Governor General has declared that the clause "/produce coming from the United States"- in favor of which the Government of H.M. concedes the collection of duties as stipulated in the 3d column of the Customs Tariff, refers to produce of the United States of America coming from the ports of said States, without regard to the flag bringing the same.

Which is published for general information.

Habana, June 4th 1884.

Anibal Arriete.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 17 1884
RECEIVED.

Dft St Clair

No. 31. Consulate General of the United States.

Havana, June 11th 1884.

rec'd. June 23/84.

Mr Ford.

to the Department of State.

Subject:

Salary Account.

Abstract of Contents.

Requesting instruction with regard to the preparation of salary account, upon leaving post in Sagua, to take charge of the Consulate General at Havana, by direction of the Department.

Inclosure.

No. 31. Consulate General of the United States.

Havana, June 11th 1884.

To the Honorable,

John Davis.

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington.

D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to request that I may be instructed by the Department, regarding the preparation of my account for salary at the end of the current quarter, in connexion with which, I have to state, that I left my post in Laguna, for that of Havana, under telegraph= =ic instructions, on the 13th day of April, arriving at this place on

on the 14th of same month. I was engaged, from that time, until the morning of the 18th, when I took charge, in acquainting myself with the various questions pending before this Consulate General.

As the Department is informed, Mr Badeau declined to deliver the office to me until five minutes before he went on board the steamer.

As my compensation ceased at Lagua on the day I left, (the 13th) I respectfully ask if my salary as Acting Consul General did not begin on that day, according to Paragraph 2nd 3, Article 4 of Consular Regulations.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant.

Clarence C Ford
acting Consul General.

File

Dr H Clair

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 27 1884
RECEIVED

No. 32. Consulate General of the United States

Havana June 11th 1884.

Mr Ford,

to the Department of State.

Subject: Commercial relations of the United States with Spain.

Abstract of Contents.

Transmitting slips and translation of a telegram, published in the El Triunfo of Havana of 11th June 1884.

One Inclosure

No. 32. Consulate General of the United States.

Havana, June 11th 1884

To the Honorable,

John Davis,

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington.

D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inclose, herewith, a copy and translation of a telegram addressed to the Deputy in the Spanish Cortes, from the Matanzas district.

This protest is signed by Spaniards, all of whom are men of wealth and influence, and in my judgment — indicates a much more serious condition of affairs than appears on

on the surface. Heretofore all opposition to the Government originated with the Cuban, but now it is taken up by the old Spaniard and will result in serious trouble within a short time, especially as there are a large number of plantations abandoned, resulting in the discharge of great numbers of laborers, all of whom have families dependent upon them; they will naturally become bandits, as it will not be possible for them to obtain employment.

I am Sir, very respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant.

Thomas C. Frost

Acting Consul General.

Indose.
No. 1. - As above.

Inclosure N.° 1.
With Dispatch N.° 32.
Havana, June 11th, 1884.

Telegram, published in the "El Triunfo" of Havana of 11th June 1884.

"Manuel Bea.—Diputado, Atocha 65.—Madrid.—Reunidas personas arraigo en la Provincia—hacendador, comerciantes é industriales—acuerdan felicite Vd. Senador Vazquez Queipo, por su enmienda, y haga saber al Gobierno, ven con desagrado Decreto unificacion derechos exportacion de azúcar; y protestan enérgicamente contra todo acuerdo económico que no resuelva libre exportacion azúcar, cabotage con la Península y tratado liberal con Estados Unidos.—Matánzas, Junio 8 de 1884.—Conde de Diana.—Francisco de P. Lluria.—José Sainz.—Salvador Castañer.—Leon Crespo.—Enrique Crespo.—José Suris.—Mariano C. Artis.—Manuel Cardenal.—Manuel Mahy y Leon.—Antonio Galindez.—Eduardo Bellido.—José Loreto Hernandez.—Pedro Amézaga.—Joaquin Castañer.—Julian Gomez.—Martin Arzanegui.—Joaquin A. Piedra.—Quintina Hernandez.—Piedra y Ca.—Agustin de Armas.—Joaquin Bofil.—Nazario García.—Silvestre García.—Desiderio S. Diaz.—Hipólito Alvarez.—Angel Ortiz.—Tiburcio Bea.—Pedro Bea.—Ramon Pelayo."

Translation:

Manuel Bea.
Representative — Atocha 65 — Madrid.

At a meeting of influential person, of this Province, composed of Planters, merchants and the laboring classes.

it has been resolved to con=
=gratulate you, Senator
Vasquez Queipo, upon
your amendment, and
inform the Government
we note with displeasure
the Decree unifying export
duties on sugar, and that
we energetically protest
against any economical
agreement which does
not declare the exportation
of sugars free, coast-wise
trade with Spain and a
liberal Treaty with United
States.

Matanzas, June 8th 1884.

(Here follow the signat=
=ures, as above.)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 19 1884
RECEIVED.

No. 33. Consulate General of the United States.

Havana, June 14th 1884.

Mr Ford.

to the Department of State.

Subject:

Receipt of instructions.

Abstract of Contents.

Acknowledging receipt of the Department's nos 175 and 176, the latter relating to the arrest and imprison=ment of Mr Eduardo Enriquez y Hernandez at this place.

Inclosure.

No. 33. Consulate General of the United States.

Havana June 14th 1884.

To the Honorable,

John Davis

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington.

D. C.

Sir!

I have the honor to advise the receipt of the Department's instructions, numbers 175 and 176, of 4th and 5th instants, contents of which have my careful attention.

With regard to the subject of nº 176, I beg to state that, in my opinion, the Mr Eduardo Enrique y Hernandez,

therein mentioned, is the same person as Eduardo Henriquez, to whom you state passport N° 4180, of October 26th 1882, was issued, although I have not as yet seen the document.

I am, Sir,

very respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant

Clarence E Ford

Acting Consul General.

Con

Dr H Clair

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 24 1884
RECEIVED

No 34. Consulate General of the United States.

Havana June 17th 1884.

Mr Ford.

to the Department of State.

Subject:

Fine on brig "C. C. Robinson" at Cardenas.

Abstract of Contents

Acknowledging receipt of the Department's instruction No 147, of June 9th and transmitting copies of two communications addressed to the Governor General in reference to the above subject.

2 Inclosures.

No 34. Consulate General of the United States.

Havana June 17th 1884.

To the Honorable -

John Davis,

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington

D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowl-
=edge the receipt of your instruction
nº 177, of 9th instant, in reference
to the fine collected of the Master
of the American brig "C.C. Robinson".

Previous to the receipt of
this instruction, I had on the
9th instant addressed the
Governor General on this
subject, having been informed
by the Commercial Agent at

Gardener that the Collector of Customs refused to refund the fine, and under this date I have again called the attention of H.E. to this case, in another communication, copies of which are herewith enclosed. 1/2

As soon as I am informed by the Governor General when the amount referred to will be refunded, I will duly advise the Department.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant.

Clarence C Ford

Acting Consul General.

Inclosures
1/2. Mr Ford to the Governor General
June 9th and 14th 1884.

Inclosure Nº 1.
With Dispatch Nº 34.
Havana, June 14th 1884.
Copy:

Consulate General of the United States of America.

Havana, June 9th 1884.

To His Excellency,
The Governor General.-

&c &c &c

Excellency:

In the case of the fine imposed on the American brig "C. C Robinson", at the port of Cardenas, in this Island, I have the honor to state that by a Royal order of 27th February 1884, instructions were given for the remission of that part of the fine collect=ed by the Cuban Treasury.

I have now to inform Y.E. that the Collector of Customs

of Cardenas, positively refuses to pay over to the consignee of said vessel, or to the Commercial Agent of the United States at Cardenas the money, amount of said fine. I have therefore most respectfully to request, that Y.E. will give the necessary orders to the end that the amount of the fine herein referred to, be at once refunded.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, Y.E's Obedient Servant.

(signed) Clarence E. Ford.
Acting Consul General.

Inclosure N° 2.
With Dispatch N°. 34.
Harana, June 17th 1884.
Copy.

Consulate General of the United States of America -
Harana, June 14th 1884.

To His Excellency,
The Governor General.
&c &c. &c

Excellency:

Referring to my communication of 9th instant in reference to the fine collected of the Master of the American brig "C.C. Robinson" by the Customs authorities of Cardenas, and the same ordered to be returned by a. Royal order of February 27th, 1884, I have now again to call Y. E's attention to this case, inasmuch as I understand that up to

the present, the Collector of Customs, at Cardenas, has set at defiance the order herein referred to, and positively refuses to pay over the amount of fine so collected, and declines even to state when he will do so.

I am instructed by my Government to request that Y.E. will inform me when the said fine will be refunded.

I have the honor to be,
very respectfully,
Y.E.'s Obedient Servant.
(signed) Clarence C. Ford
Acting Consul General.

Con

Desp

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 24 1884
RECEIVED

No 35 Consulate General of the United States.

Havana June 17th 1884.

Mr Ford.

to the Department of State.

Subject:

Receipt of instructions

Abstract of Contents

Acknowledging receipt of the Department's instructions Nos 178 and 179, dated 10th June 1884.

Inclosures

No 35 Consulate General of the United States.

Havana June 17th 1884.

To the Honorable

John Davis

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington

D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's instructions Nos 178 and 179, both dated the 10th instant, contents of which have my careful attention.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant,

Clarence E Ford

Acting Consul General.

D^y H Cleiv

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 24 1884
RECEIVED.

No 36 Consulate General of the United States.

Havana, June 17th 1884.

Mr Ford,

to the Department of State.

Subject:

Receipt of instruction.

Abstract of Contents -

Acknowledging receipt of the Departments instruction, No 180, of 10th June.

Inclosures

No 36. Consulate General of the United States.

Havana, June 17th 1884.

To the Honorable,

John Davis,

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington.

D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowl=
=edge receipt of the Department's
instruction No 180, of 10th instant,
in reply to which I beg to state
that having called on Messrs
Susini y Hijos they informed
me they had in their possession
the brilliants jewelry, referred
to by Mr Williams, received by
them from London, which they
offered to deliver to me, but I

positively refused to receive the same, requesting them to notify Wm C. Masson at San Juan Puerto Rico of its being in their hands, and to know what they must do with it.

On June 4th I delivered to Louis Mathey some five or six letters for Masson upon his written order.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant.

Clarence E Ford

Acting Consul General.

Ackd. encls. returned July 7/84.

D. H. Chas.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 24 1884
RECEIVED.

No. 37 Consulate General of the United States.

Havana June 18th 1884.

Mr Ford.

to the Department of State.

Subject:

Estate of Mrs Isabel Lodge.

Transmitting three letters received from the Fidelity - Insurance Trust and Safe Deposit Company of Philadelphia, addressed to the deceased above mentioned and covering a blanks draft for $47.50 in favor of above Estate.

One -
Inclosures

No 37. Consulate General of the United States

Havana June 18th 1884.

To the Honorable,

John Davis -

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington.

D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to hand you, herewith, three letters from the "Fidelity Insurance Trust and Safe Deposit Company" of Philadelphia, covering a blank draft for. _____ $47. 50/100 in favor of Mrs Elizabeth H. Lodge, whose death I reported in my despatch No 28 of 7th instant. As Mrs Lodge possessed nothing at her death, except a very small lot of house-hold furniture, which barely paid the expenses of its sale; as far as it went, I paid what bills I

knew of, but now I am informed that Doctor Federico Cordova, of this place. (Virtudes Street Nº 32), who attended her during her last illness, claims to have an account of some $85 dollars gold, against her Estate.

I will thank you to inform me whether the $47.50 above mentioned, should be sent to the legal heir of Mrs Lodge, or whether the same should be paid to the Doctor, in full for his services, who attended her as above stated.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant
Clarence C Ford
Acting Consul General

Inclosures-
As above stated.

Dr H Clay

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 24 1884
RECEIVED.

Dr
Julian Worthington
27 Aug June

No 38. Consulate General of the United States.

Havana, June 19th 1884.

Mr Ford.

to the Department of State.

Subject:

Receipt of instructions.

Abstract of Contents

Acknowledging receipt of instruction No 181 of 13th instant.

Inclosure

No 38. Consulate General of the United States.

Havana, June 19th 1884.

To the Honorable

John Davis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington,

D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's instruction nº 181, of 13th instant, in reply to which I have to state that I have been unable to find the three printed copies of the Cuban tariff in English for which you ask. It was formerly

printed here by Mr S.S. Spencer, of the "Boletin Comercial" of No 10 — Empedrado street, but no copies can now be found.

I am, Sir,

very respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant.

Clarence E Ford

Acting Consul General.

Dr H Clair.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 24 1884
RECEIVED.

No. 39. Consulate General of the United States.

Havana, June 19th 1884.

Mr Ford,

to the Department of State.

Subject: Return of Mr Joseph A. Springer to Havana.

Abstract of Contents.

Inclosures.

No. 39. Consulate General of the United States.

Havana, June 19th 1884.

To the Honorable,

John Davis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington,

D. C.

Sir:

It is with great pleasure that I have the honor to report to the Department, the return to his post of Mr Joseph A. Springer, and to state that he has this day resumed his duties, as Consular Clerk of the United States, at this office, taking charge, as formerly, of the dispatch of business

pertaining to the same.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant

Clarence E Ford

Acting Consul General.

Desp

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 24 1884
RECEIVED.

No. 40. Consulate General of the United States.

Havana, June 19th 1884.

Mr. Ford,

to the Department of State.

Subject:

Receipt of stationery.

Abstract of Contents

Acknowledging receipt of 1000. envelopes addressed to Collectors of Customs.

Inclosures

No 40 Consulate General of the United States.

Havana June 19th 1884.

To the Honorable,

John Davis.

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington,

D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report the receipt, under this date of one thousand envelopes, addressed to Collectors of Customs, as solicited in my dispatch No 24. of May 29th, ultimo.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant.

Clarence E Lord

Acting Consul General.

Ans. Aug. 14. 1884.

Havana

Dft Clair

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 1884
RECEIVED.

Jamaica Jay Island
New York June 23. 1884

The Hon T. F. Frelinghuysen
Secretary of State

Sir:

I have the honor to forward herewith my returns for the quarter ending March 31. 1884. With reference to the charges in my Rent and Miscellaneous Account for extra clerk hire and extra cab fares, I have to say that the sums mentioned were actually and necessarily expended by me, for purely official purposes, no part being for my personal convenience or private business.

The Department has been repeatedly made aware of the great and urgent need for additional clerical force that existed in the Consulate at Havana even before the Consular Clerk was allowed leave of absence and of the utter insufficiency of the allowance for clerk hire, even at ordinary times. This insufficiency was acknowledged when I first assumed the functions of the office, and an extra allowance of $1000 was made to me for the first

seven months of my term. But it was not thereafter removed, although my representations were repeated, and although the same fund was available as in the previous year. I not only did not receive any addition to my force or my allowance, but by the subtraction of one Consular Clerk and the failure to supply me with another, I was actually placed in a worse condition than any other officer of the United States in an equally responsible position. I was obliged for six months to do a good share of the clerical work myself, in addition to a very laborious and important business as Consul General. I was called upon at the same time for numerous and minute reports, for translations of an immense number of official documents, and a detail of routine work equal to that of any other Consulate in the service. During all this while I rose before seven and worked at official business two hours daily before going to my Consulate. My office hours were from nine to five, and my clerks and myself were [illegible] delayed until six then released at five. I had offers of literary work that would have been lucrative and agreeable, but had no moment over

of office hours to devote to any such occupation.
During this entire period I employed a clerk
or secretary at my own house, who worked
for official and indispensable purposes
four hours each day; he and I both also on
Sundays and holidays, of which last there
are many in Cuba. The business of the office
could not possibly have been accomplished
without this extra labor on both our parts.
This young man was paid by me in ad-
dition to the allowance made him from
the Consulate, in terms I have charged,
and if some one had not done his work,
the entire business of the Consulate General
would have been in a state of extreme con
fusion. I have of course made no charge for
my own extra labor or time, but I have
put in a claim for what I paid this clerk
from my own resources. By withholding
the allowance granted the previous year
and allowing me no Consular clerk, the
Department saved at my expense at the rate
of $2200 a year. I ask that an allowance
be made me from the Contingent or
other funds to cover this expense, without
which the ordinary business of the Consulate
could not have been transacted. I have
paid this clerk at the same rate which

the Department allowed him in the planning
year, and for his extra time at the same
late, although extra hours are always
paid higher than ordinary time.

The extra charge for cab hire is made
on the following grounds. The ordinary charge
is solely for cabs for clerks and subordinates.
When I took charge of the Consulate in 1882
this was covered by the Petty Account, which
was nearly a hundred dollars a quarter
more before my advent in Havana
than now: I transferred it to a separate
account. Carriage hire in a tropical
Climate is indispensable. The post office
for instance is nearly a mile from the Consulate:
there is no delivery of the mails, and on
steamer days there are very large, even persons
accustomed to the Climate would be
unable to carry the mass of letters and
papers, apart, that are addressed to the
Consulate three or four times a week. I
had no messenger and was obliged to take
a clerk for every message sent, and there
were sometimes a dozen a day. I could not
spare their time, and if the points were
distant, cabs were indispensable. The few
lines of street cars not running to business
points or places connected with Consular

business. Cab hire for clerks averages a dollar
a piece a day. It was increased by the lack
of a messenger. An account, however, has
been kept, and the exact amount expended
sent in.

The extra carriage hire is that incurred
by myself during the year, from
July 1. 1883. I went twice a day to and
from the Consulate, breakfasting according
to Mexican usage at 11 or 12; and as I was
at my office at 9 the four trips were in-
dispensable. It was simply an impossibility
for me to walk under the sun of Cuba.
As it was, in each year that I served in
Havana I was ill from the effects of over
work. In addition to this, I was obliged
constantly to go in person to the Governor
General and other officials, to consult
Merchants, to visit American vessels,
or American citizens in imprisonment,
and on other errands. I am particular about
these details because I wish to set forth the
character of the cab hire expended by
me for the Government. I could not have
performed the daily routine of my work without
this expenditure. It was purely official
and outside of any personal disbursements.
The charge is in reality "certain what I paid

ent for official purposes.

If the country or the Government wishes its business properly transacted, or transacted at all at a point with which it has such relations as with Cuba, an island on the eve of revolution, financial, political, and social; a country which imprisons Americans unjustly while it calls upon us to protect its shores from invasion and its government from insurrectionary conspirators; a country where the daily engagements of the American representative are so perplexing and the demands of American citizens so incessant — the ordinary means indispensable in ordinary business must be provided. A commercial house with one third of the business of the American Consulate at Havana would employ three or four times the force allowed there.

In these grounds I submit that the claims I make should be allowed from the Contingent or other funds, provided for just such emergencies; funds which in my own experience or under my own observation have been times appropriately applied scores of times.

I am, Sir, very respectfully
Your Obedient Servant
Adam Badeau
Late Consul General at Havana

Cor/

Havana 1

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 30 1884
RECEIVED

Jamaica, Long Island
New York June 25th 1884

The Hon F. T. Frelinghuysen
Secretary of State
Sir;

Your despatch No 153 dated April 7. 1884, and addressed to me as 'Consul General at Havana' reached me on the 17th of April only an hour or two before I sailed from that place, being the first and only reply to my eight despatches in regard to Mr. Springer, between December 6 and March 1 last. It was not until some weeks afterwards that I received a copy of this despatch from Mr. Ford, my temporary successor. No copy of any extract from a letter of Mr. Springer was enclosed with the original despatch, nor has any since been forwarded to me.

In your 153 you first of all decide that Mr. Springer has committed no malfeasance in his official 'capacity' and no act affecting his personal integrity. The only foundation for this decision of which I am informed is Mr. Springer's personal declaration of his innocence, opposed to

my own repeated and detailed evidence,
to the documents I presented, and others which
I offered but which were not received and
to my repeated applications to be allowed
to testify in person, which were refused.
This decision, which had been delayed four
months and a half, was announced
as soon as it was certain that I was about
to return to the North, and hurriedly for-
warded to me at Havana after I had resigned.

According to your No 153 Mr Sprague's
letter of January 25 replied to the charges em-
braced in my despatches A and B, of December 6;
I am not told that he has replied to any other.
But on the 22d of December I laid before the De-
partment evidence that he had received a fee of
$50, and made a return for $26, under his
own hand and signature as Acting Consul General;
yet I am informed that he has committed no act
affecting his personal integrity: On the 1st of March
I reported that he had charged me with the
sum of $18.18 disallowed by the Department,
and had never accounted for it or reported
the disallowance afterwards; yet he is ac-
quitted of any official malfeasance. I reprobated
also numerous other delinquencies: I informed
you of tricky behavior and attempts to extract
money from me without my knowledge,

and of his repeatedly taking Government funds to pay himself what he claimed were private debts from me to him: yet he is acquitted of official malfeasance and of all acts affecting his personal integrity.

No evidence whatever is given, no reply is furnished to my statements, no reason is assigned for his decision, and I decline to submit to it, on the ground that whatever examination, if any, has been made, has been partial, incomplete, and unfair.

The Despatch next states that I am entitled to a leave of absence for 74 days only, which is all the period for which I have claimed salary, as such. You, however, state that I claim an extended leave because of illness, and subsequent detention in Washington under orders; but I claimed no salary as such for this additional period. I claimed under Consular Regulations an allowance during illness - an illness occasioned in the performance of duty, and incurred solely because the Department withheld the leave of absence which I had applied for weeks before, on the ground of health. You state that my claim is reasonable and just, and comes within the provisions of Consular Regulations, but that the accounting Officers of the Treasury will not allow it, and therefore you decline to approve it. I Doubt, however, whether the Courts will

permit an officer to suffer because he is misinformed by regulations published under the sanction and signature of the President. The loss in such case must fall upon the Government which binds its subordinates by illegal rules.

As to the period during which I was detained in Washington on Government business I claimed pay because the ~~Government~~ Department itself ~~had~~ last year allowed Mr. Williams, the Vice Consul General, pay under precisely similar circumstances, even defraying his travelling expenses to and from Washington. I maintain that under such ruling extended to an officer of my own Consulate, I am entitled to similar treatment, and that both these claims should be paid from the Contingent fund, created for such emergencies; or if not, should be approved by the Department and left for the Treasury to disallow or not, as it may determine. I could then protect myself against an illegal decision in the Courts.

Your next decision is that Mr. Springer was de facto and de jure Vice Consul General from August 23 to November 28, 1883. But Mr. Williams was Vice Consul General during that entire period, and the Department had no power to appoint Mr. Springer while Mr. Williams actually held the office. Mr. Williams had not resigned when I returned to my post and resumed my functions November 28, and at the time when Mr.

Springer was appointed Acting Consul General the Department itself informed me that it expected Mr. Williams to return. The Assistant Secretary of State even wrote me August 29 in these words: "As Springer is not a Vice Consul he cannot do more than attend to the routine work," and the Department is bound in honor as well as law by this announcement for it was in reply to my request that Springer should be ordered to obey me in money matters. Mr. Williams was announced in the State Department Register "corrected to October 1, 1883" as Vice Consul General, though Springer had been appointed Acting Consul General in August, six weeks before. Two persons cannot hold the same office at the same time. But beyond all this, Mr. Springer had given no bonds as Vice Consul General, and the Statute, 1698, is explicit that "every Vice Consul shall give bonds before entering on the execution of his office". The Department itself in May 1883 refused to appoint Mr Springer Deputy Consul General, even temporarily, on the ground that he was not a bonded officer.

Springer not being Vice Consul General, but a consular clerk acting as Consul General, a mere locum tenens, could not draw the pay of Vice Consul General; nor be entitled to

the emoluments of the post. This is fully settled by the practice of the military and naval branches of the service in which officers constantly act in the place of their superiors, but never draw the pay. While in the State Department the Assistant Secretary often enjoys the authority and title of "Acting Secretary," but cannot and does not draw the pay of the Secretary of State. I am entitled to the full benefit of the precedent set by the Chief of the Department in which I served.

But even if it could be supposed that Mr. Springer was entitled to the pay of a Vice Consul General, which I deny, he could not enjoy more than the actual Vice Consul General whose place he temporarily held. You know, Mr. Secretary, decide that Mr Springer was entitled not only to the pay of a Vice Consul General, but to the emoluments of a full Consul General, though the statute expressly declares that a Vice Consul General is entitled to no allowance except that deducted from the salary of a Consul General.

Besides this, Mr. Williams had an agreement with me of which Springer was aware, by which I had the full right over the unofficial fees, and a similar arrangement had existed for years between Mr. Williams and my predecessor. Yet the Department,

which declares that the Government has no interest in the unofficial fees, and that the law takes no notice of them, in the same breath assumes to take these very fees from me and give them to Springer, thus affording him a greater advantage than Mr. Williams enjoyed or claimed. It violates my agreement with the real Vice Consul General to confer an illegitimate gain upon a substitute, to whom it gives a rank greater than the law allows.

This decision is not only illegal but grossly unjust. The law makes no provision for the pay of Vice Consular officers. They are paid if at all out of the compensation of the principal, and according to such agreement as may be made with him, in which I venture to say the State Department never interfered until now. The Department has no right to appoint a man to draw a part or all of my pay without giving me an opportunity to make a satisfactory agreement with him. It gave me no such opportunity. It not only did not notify me of the appointment of Mr. Springer, but when I learned his appointment from other sources and protested against it, the Department informed me that Springer was not Vice Consul, and thus

actually prevented me from making an agreement, if one had been necessary.

Again: the Department admits that an Agreement between myself and Mr. Williams is valid, but holds that this cannot apply to Mr Springer because he was not a party to it. But Mr. Springer did make an Agreement with me. He at once and repeatedly placed himself under my orders, promising in writing to dispose of the receipts of the Office according to my directions; he remitted to me promptly all of the surplus funds of the Consulate during my absence, or disposed of them according to my direction; remitting regularly all the unofficial fees, and accounting for them separately and in detail, all the unofficial work but the mere signature being performed by another Clerk. He paid me regularly all these unofficial fees up to November 17, the date of his last remittance, never making any claim or suggestion that he should be allowed any part of them, until December 1 the day when he himself starts for the North and two days after my return to Havana. Even then he only claimed the half of them for the first portion of my leave; so that the Department which declares it has no interest in these fees, assumes to take

from me and give to him even more than he claimed, and in spite of his having already paid them over to me. It not only does this, but charges me in my official accounts with the sums illegally allowed him and makes me short in my accounts with the Treasury by the amount he took from Government funds to recoup himself for these unofficial fees. It actually sets the Government of the United States to collecting what may be due to Mr. Springer, and while it declares him Vice Consul General it makes me responsible for the moneys he collected and has failed to account for to the Government.

In fine: The man reported unfavorably by two of my predecessors, and ~~[illegible]~~ whom I had stated that I suspected of dishonesty, you yet appoint, as you say, Vice Consul General against my protest and my statement that he is not to be trusted; at the same time you declare to me that he is not Vice Consul, and inform me that Mr. Williams will speedily return; and now you tell me that because I made no agreement with this man as Vice Consul General, I am to give up to him, not only the salary allowed me by the law, but my entire unofficial

fees, which Mr. Williams bargained should be mine, which Springer has already paid me without demur, and over which you say you have no control.

The other point, Mr. Secretary. The Department persistently attempts to represent this entire matter as a personal controversy between myself and Mr. Springer. When I accuse a Consular clerk under my jurisdiction of appropriating Government moneys, of refusing to account to his superior officer, of making false returns - it is called a personal Controversy. You wrote me March 14th that I was not suffering because of the delay in examining my accusations: you say now that Mr. Springer replied to my charges on the 25th of January, yet you withheld the knowledge of this from me till the 17th of April, through writing to me on the subject three several times; and during this period Springer was allowed access to the files of the Department, was permitted to correct his accounts by my despatches, and to furnish information for the letters you were sending me; for the information could come from no other source. Yet this is pronounced a personal controversy between me and Mr Springer.

Again: On the day after my resignation was accepted, while I was yet out of the country, a copy of a letter addressed to me by the First Comptroller, dated August 20, 1863, was published in the New York newspapers, calling for the payment of certain notarial fees claimed by me while Consul General at London. This letter read by itself seemed like an imputation of a deficit in my returns. It had been promptly answered, the decision of the Comptroller reconsidered, and no further communication on the subject was addressed to me till within a week of my resigning. Yet the announcement was made that this letter had never been answered, and the impression conveyed that I was improperly behind hand with my accounts. This letter had reached Havana in my absence, and Springer sent a copy to me, retaining the original on the files. He was the only person outside of the Treasury who could have taken a copy, and he or his Confederates in the Treasury or State Departments are the only persons who could have furnished it with its false accompaniments to the newspapers at that time.

More even than this, Mr. Secretary. On the 29th of April, having had no answer

to my communication to the President, I repeated in the public press my charges against the Department, and challenged it to disprove them from the written records. The very next day, April 30th a letter addressed to me, identical in [illegible] with that of August 20th, appeared in the newspapers, signed by the Comptroller and countersigned by "J. Thompson Acting Deputy Comptroller," dated March 24 1884, with renewed statements that I had failed to answer either it or its predecessor. Now no such letter was written me on the 24th of March, or at any time after August 20th; and J. A Thomson had not acted as Acting Deputy Comptroller since December 1883, having resigned his position, and his resignation having taken effect March 1. 1884. This second letter, signed by the two Comptrollers was therefore a forgery. Its timely appearance and one or two garbled bits of information that accompanied it and which could only have emanated from the Treasury or the State Department, prove that the connection is complete; and I leave you Sir, to imagine by whom and in whose interests these transactions have been perpetrated.

I am Sir Very respectfully
Your Obedient Servant
Adam Badeau
Late Consul General at Havana

Cons

No 41, ans 8/ July 2 '84

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 2 1884
RECEIVED.

No 41. Consulate General of the United States.

Havana June 25th 1884.

Mr Ford,

to the Department of State.

Subject:

Estate of James Smith.

Abstract of Contents

Soliciting instructions in relation to the collection of fees for taking charge of the Estate &c. above mentioned.

Inclosures.

No 41. Consulate General of the United States.

Havana, June 25th 1884.

To the Honorable

John Davis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington,

D. C.—

Sir:

Referring to my dispatch, No 27, of June 7th, instant, regarding the death of Mr James (Santiago) Smith, I have the honor to state that I am notified by this mail, that the Widow, Mrs Catherine Smith has taken out Administration and Guardian papers, and at the same

time given a Power of
Attorney to me with
instructions to transfer
the settlement of said
Estate to Mr George W. Hyatt,
an American citizen
residing here, provided
Mr Hyatt first gives a
bond for its proper settlement.

I have now to enquire
if I must collect from the
said Estate, the official
fee of 5 per cent on all
money, and 2½ per cent
of the value of all material,
notes &c &c, received and
delivered by me.

The official services
performed by me consisted

in

in taking possession of, sealing, inventorying and obtaining receipts of the effects of the Estate, scattered all over the Island.

My personal services have been much more onerous, and have led me into law questions, & regarding complications that exist and which will require my attention, even after the matter has passed from my hands. In this connexion I have to ask if I am not authorized to present a bill for such services, as they were rendered entirely in an unofficial

manner and solely to protect the interests of the Estate.

I have to state that Mr Hyatt has expressed the opinion, unsolicited by me, that he as Attorney, thinks I should be paid from the Estate and was willing to take the responsibility of so doing.

As a precedent for waiving the official fee, excepting the 5 per cent on the amount of cash received, I beg to call your attention to the case of Ramon Fernandez Criado, in September 1882, settled by Mr Williams, in which he

<u>was</u>

was allowed by the heirs
a certain sum for his
personal services and for
clerical assistance.

I hope the Department
will cable me its decision,
as I am holding possess.
=ion of the Estate until
the question is settled.

I am, Sir,

very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant,
Clarence E Ford
Acting Consul General.

Feb. Has seems to be
poss of letter question as
for D. & can be dealt
with by Spanish

Copy & trans. to Foster for his information

RECEIVED. DEPARTMENT OF STATE 1884

Last mention of this
August 30

Dec. Claim

No. 421 Consulate General of the United States.

Havana, June 30th 1884.

Mr Ford, to J.B. Winchester July 22/84.

to the Department of State.

Subject: Return of $100.00, part of the fine imposed at Cardenas on the master of the American brig "C.C. Robinson."

Abstract of Contents.

Inclosures.

No. 42 Consulate General of the United States.

Havana, June 30th, 1884.

To the Honorable,

John Davis.

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington.

D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that I am informed by the Commercial Agent of the United States, under this date that the Customs authorities of Cardenas have returned to Mr. Joseph H. Washington, consignee, seven hundred dollars the portion of the $900.00 fine imposed on the Master of the American brig "C. C. Robinson"

at that port, on or about the 9th February 1883, and which was paid into the Cuban Treasury. The remaining $200.- as I understand, went to the informer or Customs employee who reported the case.

I am, Sir,

very respectfully -

Your Obedient Servant

Clarence L Ford

Acting Consul General.

Cor

Desp

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 9 1884
RECEIVED.

No 43. Consulate General of the United States.

Havana, July 1st 1884.

Mr Ford,

to the Department of State.

Subject: Acknowledging receipt of the Department's dispatch No. 182., of June 25th. 1884.

Abstract of Contents

Inclosures.

No 413. Consulate General of the United States.

Havana, July 1st 1884

To the Honorable

John Davis,

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington.

D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's dispatch No 182, of 25th of June ultimo, accompanying a blank bond, which I have signed and forwarded to my sureties in Washington for execution, with the request to return it at once to the Department.

I—

am, Sir,

very respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant.

Clarence E Ford

Acting Consul General.

on

Ack by mo Hfile

Hyde

J. H. Clair

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 9 1884
RECEIVED.

No 44. Consulate General of the United States.

Havana, July 3d 1884.

Mr Ford

to the Department of State.

Subject:

Receipt of instructions.

Abstract of Contents

Acknowledging the receipt of the Department's telegram of June 2nd, 1884, regarding fees to be collected of the Estate of the late James Smith.

Inclosures

No 44. Consulate General of the United States.

Havana July 3rd 1884.

To the Honorable

John Davis,

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington.

D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, under yesterday's date, of your telegram reading:

"The official fees are to be "collected from the estate of the "late James Smith, which "is also chargeable with fees "for unofficial services."

In this connexion, I beg to state, that I have lately received documents from Mr.

Smith's widow, which being irregular and out of order, I have returned to her through her legal adviser, and that I still retain possession of the Estate, until I receive the documents required, in proper form.

I am, Sir,

very respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant.

Clarence E Gauss

Acting Consul General.

ion

Desi

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 15 1884
RECEIVED.

No 45 Consulate General of the United States.

Havana, July 10th 1884.

Mr Ford,

to the Department of State.

Subject:

Receipt of instruction

Abstract of Contents

Acknowledging receipt of the Department's instruction No. 183 of July 1st 1884.

Inclosures.

No 45 - Consulate General of the United States.

Havana, July 10th 1884.

To the Honorable

John Davis -

Assistant Secretary of State -

Washington -

D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Departments, instruction No 183, of July 1st, instant, contents of which have my careful attention.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant.

Clarence B Ford

Acting Consul General.

Con

File.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 17 1884
RECEIVED.

No 46. Consulate General of the United States.

Havana July 12th 1884.

Mr Ford,

to the Department of State.

Subject:

Returns and accounts.

Abstract of Contents

Transmitting returns and accounts for clerk hire and miscellaneous expenses for the part quarter ended June 30th 1884.

Five Inclosures.

No 46. Consulate General of the United States.

Havana July 12th 1884.

To the Honorable

John Davis.

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington

D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith the following returns and accounts of this Consulate General for the period embraced between April 18th and June 30th, 1884. inclusive.

viz:

No. 1. ——— Digest of Invoice Book, for that period. Sent

No. 2. ——— Record of Notarial Fees

services, for same period.

No. 3. _____ Summary of Consular business, during same period.

No. 4. _____ Account for Extra Clerk Hire, and

No. 5. _____ Account for Rent and Miscellaneous Expenses, during same period.

The amounts of the said accounts for Clerk hire $406.59.

Rent _____ " 300.—,

and Miscellaneous Expenses " 366.29

have been debited to the United States in my account Current for salary and fees, for the part quarter ended June 30th/84 showing a balance due

the

the United States of $1357.-
thirteen hundred and
fifty seven dollars, which
amount has been duly
remitted to the Assistant
Treasurer of the United
States at New York.

I am, Sir,

very respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant,

Clarence E Ford

Acting Consul General.

Summary of business at the U.S. Consulate General, at Havana, during the period comprised between April 18th. to June 30th. 1884.

Movement of Vessels

Vessels in Port	2 Steamers:	11 Schrs:	5 Barks:	4 Brigs	= 22.
" Arrived	39 "	43 "	6 "	10 "	= 98.
	41 "	54 "	11 "	14 "	= 120.
" Sailed	40 "	52 "	10 "	11 "	= 113.
" remaining	1 "	2 "	1 "	3 "	= 7.

Tonnage in port April 18th	11.744	
" arrived	64,707	
" sailed		72,011
" in port June 30th		4440.
	76451	76451.

Fees received; $3,762.99.
Number of invoices 1154.
Expenses. " 2,407.99

Movement of Seamen

Seamen in port April 18th	291	
" arrived;	2348	
" shipped;	5	
" sailed;		2554
" deserted;		4
" remaining in port;		116.
	2674	2674.

Synopsis of Seamen's account

Balance closed into account Relief to Joseph 342. Ererett for salary and fees. $2.

U.S. Consulate General
Havana. June 30th 1884.
Clarence E Lee
Acting Consul General

Enclosure No 3-
With Dispatch No 46.
Habana, July 12th 1884.

Summary of Consular
business from
April 18th to June 30th 1884

U.S. Consulate General
Habana, June 30th 1884.

C. C. Ford -
Acting Consul General.

Ans. 4 Aug 23rd

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 22 1884
RECEIVED.

No 47. Consulate General of the United States.

Havana July 16th 1884.

Mr Ford.

to the Department of State.

Subject:

Requisition for a flag.

Abstract of Contents

Inclosure

No 47. Consulate General of the United States.

Havana July 16th 1884.

To the Honorable

John Davis.

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington.

D. C.

Sir:

I have respectfully to request that this office be furnish with a national flag, sixteen feet long, the one now in use being very much torn.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Very respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant

Silvina C Ford

Acting Consul General

Dft. Claims

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 22 1884
RECEIVED.

No. 48 Consulate General of the United States.

Havana July 17th 1884.

Mr Ford.

to the Department of State.

Subject:

Receipt of instructions.

Abstract of Contents.

Acknowledging receipt of instructions Nos 184 and 185, the former dated 7th, and the latter, 5th July 184.

Inclosures.

No. 48. Consulate General of the United States.

Havana July 17th 1884

To the Honorable

John Davis.

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington.

D. C.

Sir!

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's dis=patches Nos. 184 and 185 of 7th and 5th instant. In obedience to the former I have written to Mrs Lodge's physician requesting him to call at this office for the purpose of handing him the draft for #47.50, which

I have made payable to his order.

In connection with the young man, John Hoffmann, subject of your No 85, I have addressed the Superior Authority of this Island, and also called in person on the Chief of Police of the place, from neither of whom I have as yet received any information regarding the lad. Should he be found here I will assist him in every proper way to return to the United States.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant.

Clarence E Ford
acting Consul General.

D. K. Cleir

Personal.

Ans 2/ July 24 84

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 24 1884
RECEIVED

Consulate General of the United States.

Havana. July 19th 1884.

Hon: John Davis,

&c &c &c

Washington.

D.C.

Dear Sir:

I see, by the cables of last night, that Mr Williams is to leave for Havana at once, to take charge of the Consulate; as I am without official information as to when he will come, and desirous of obtaining a leave of sixty days, when relieved by him, I beg that you will grant it and arrange for me so that I can return to the United States, as soon as possible, after I have delivered up the office. I would not

trouble

trouble you with this private communication but as I am to be relieved, I am naturally anxious to visit my family and should like to do so now during the heated term, — especially, if I could be allowed to leave from Havana, instead of returning to Sagua; if I have to await the regular course of the mails, this would entail considerable additional expense as well as loss of time.

I remain, Dear Sir,
very respectfully
Your Obedient Servant.
Clarence C Ford

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 29 1884
RECEIVED

No. 49. Consulate General of the United States.

Havana, July 22nd 1884

Mr Ford.

to the Department of State.

Subject: Allowance for clerical assistance at this Consulate General.

Abstract of Contents.

Acknowledging the receipt of the Department's instruction No 187, of 15th instant; as also Circular of 14th instant, transmitting copy of an Act in reference to the subject above mentioned.

Inclosures.

No. 49. Consulate General of the United States.

Havana, July 22nd 1884

To the Honorable,

John Davis,

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington.

D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your instruction N° 187 of July 15th, instant, and the Department's circular, of 14th instant, transmitting copy of an "Act making appropriation for the Consular and Diplomatic service of the Government for the fiscal

fiscal year ending June 30th 1885, and for other purposes". By the said instruction, No 184, I am informed of the reduction of the allowance for clerical assistance at this post, which will receive my careful attention, and the necessary arrangement will be made for compliance therewith.

I am, Sir,

very respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant.

Clarence E Ford

Acting Consul General.

For

Copy & Addition Gaye & Co.
August 1884.
Shares

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 29 1884
RECEIVED

To Spain 27 Aug

D. H. Clair

No 50. Consulate General of the United States.

Havana July 23d 1884.

Mr Ford,

to the Department of State.

Subject: Shipments of ice from the United States to Cuba.

Abstract of Contents

Acknowledging receipt of the Department's instruction No 186, of 14th July 1884.

Inclosures.

No 50. Consulate General of the United States.

Havana July 23d 1884.

To the Honorable,

John Davis.

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington.

D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your instruction nº186, of 14th instant, enclosing copy of a letter of 10th of same, from Messrs Addison Gage & Co, of Boston, in relation to the importation of ice into this country from the United States.

In

In reply, I have to state, that no ice is now imported here, owing to the erection of successful works for the manufacture of same, by a company, principally composed of Americans and Englishmen, who, I am informed, have invested a capital of over $300,000.- in American machinery.

The quantity of ice now manufactured in Havana, alone, averages some thirty (30) tons, per day, and this can be increased to meet the requirements of the place.

The article is retailed here

here at present, as follows:

100 tbs at $1.40/100, gold:

one "arroba", or 25 tbs at 35 cts:

the half "arroba", or 12½ tbs " 20 ":

but a very large reduction is made on these prices, when the consumer enters into a contract to take a quantity exceeding 250 tbs per day.

The duty, including war tax, on imported ice, is 21 ¾ cents per 100 kilograms or $2.00/100, gold, per ton.

I have made particular inquiry regarding the cost of manufacture of ice here - but as the concern is a close corporation, have

been unable to obtain any information in relation thereto. I am however of the opinion that, should an attempt be made to reopen the trade with this place, the manufacturers would lower their prices to such an extent as to exclude all competition.

The manufacture of ice here, having proved a complete success, I doubt very much whether its importation could be made remunerative, even if the nominal duty were taken off, in fact the consumer prefers the

artificial

artificial to the natural ice.

I am, Sir,

very respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant.

Clarence L Ford

Acting Consul General.

con

File

Wm Edwards

No. 51. Consulate General of the United States.

Havana July 24th 1884.

Mr Ford -

to the Department of State.

Subject: Appointment of Mr Ramon O. Williams, as Consul General, at Havana,

---

Abstract of Contents

Acknowledging receipt of the Department's instruction No 188, of 17th July. instant.

Inclosures

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 29 1884
RECEIVED.

No 51. Consulate General of the United States.

Havana July 24th 1884.

To the Honorable

John Davis

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington.

D. C.

Sir.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the Department's instruction N° 188 of 17th instant, informing me of the appointment of Mr Ramon O. Williams, as Consul General at this post. In compliance therewith I shall make the necessary application for Mr Williams' recognition,

pending the receipt of his
Exequatur.

Your n°25 of 17th inst;
addressed to me at this place
as Commercial Agent at
Sagua, covering a bond to
be executed by me, has been
received, and will have my
my attention in due course.

I am, Sir,

very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant.

Clarence E Ford

Acting Consul General.

Con

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 25 1884
RECEIVED

Approved; oath to Cons: Baetti, and Bond to Treas: oath to Cons: to Dist: B. Passport ordered and sent 26 '84.

Dft Hclair

9 Cambridge Place,
Brooklyn, NY, 24 July, 1884,

Hon. John Davis,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington City, D.C.,

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your instructions Nos 1 and 2, dated the 15th. inst, the first informing me of President, having appointed me by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, Consul General of the United States, at Havana, Cuba, — the acceptance of which appointment, I beg, hereby to signify.

In conforming to said instructions, I enclose, herewith, and submit for your approval my consular bond for $10.000 signed, as sureties, by Mr Benjamin Perkins, and Mr: Osgood Welch, partners of the firm of Messrs Perkins & Welch, of New York, and successors of the very old and highly respectable firm

of Messrs. S. W. Welch: also, my oath of office and allegiance,- the former executed in the presence of, and approved by E. K. Howard, Assistant U.S. Attorney, on the 23, inst., of the Southern District of New York; and the latter sworn to before U.S. Commissioner Shields, the same being dated the 22 inst.

In further conformity with your said instructions, I have to state, that I was born in the City of Washington, D.C., on the 4th. of December 1827; and that my residence is in the City of Brooklyn, Kings County, State of New York, from which I have been appointed; also, that I have resided in the island of Cuba, a dependency of Spain, where I followed the business of a merchant; and where afterwards, I have performed the duties of Vice Consul General of the United States.

By way of explanation, I would remark, that the slight delay in returning the within documents, was caused by the fact, that on the same day that they were mailed at Washington to me, I left

Brooklyn to present myself to you at the Department for instructions, and in consequence, I crossed them on the road; they having reached Brooklyn the same time I arrived at Washington.

Further, I have now to inform you that I am ready to start for my post of duty at Havana, and with this view will thank you to forward me at your earliest convenience my official passport.

I am, Sir,
With great respect,
Your very obt. Servant,
Roman O. Williams

Con

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 1 1884
RECEIVED.

Have this been granted? Yes!

No. 52. Consulate General of the United States.

Havana, July 24th 1884.

Mr Ford.

to the Department of State.

Subject:

Soliciting a leave of absence of sixty days.

Inclosures

No 52. Consulate General of the United States

Havana, July 24th 1884.

To the Honorable,

John Davis,

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington.

D. C.

Sir:

I have respectfully to request that a leave of absence of sixty days be granted me for the purpose of visiting my family in the United States and attending there to some private matters, which require my presence; the said leave to take effect as soon as I shall have delivered this office to Mr Williams, lately appointed Consul General.

My desire is to proceed to the United States,

without first returning to my Consulate, (Sagua la Grande), now in charge of Mr. Daniel M. Mullen, Acting Commercial Agent, by whom the business of same has, up to the present time been properly managed.

My last leave of absence took effect, September 6th, when I left Sagua, returning to my post, November 21st, 1883.

I trust that if the leave I now solicit is granted in the manner indicated, I may be advised, with as little delay as possible, in order to avoid unnecessary expense in the traveling to and from Sagua.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant.
Clarence E Ford
Acting Consul General.

Cor

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 1 1884
RECEIVED.

File

No 53. Consulate General of the United States.

Havana July 26th 1884.

Mr Ford.

to the Department of State.

Subject: The United States Commercial Agency at Caguaba Grande.

Abstract of Contents

Advising transmission of bond received with the Department's instruction N° 25 of July 14th. instant.

Inclosures

No 53. Consulate General of the United States.

Havana, July 26th 1884.

To the Honorable,

John Davis.

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington

D. C.

Sir:

Referring to the Department's instruction No: 25, of 17th instant, addressed to me at this place, as Commercial Agent of the United States at Sagua la Grande, I have now the honor to inform you that I have signed the bond therein enclosed, and forwarded it to my sureties

in the United States for execution, with the request that it shall be immediately returned to the Department.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant.

Clarence E Ford

Acting Consul General.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 2 1884
RECEIVED

Con

St Claire

37 Cambridge Place,
Brooklyn, 31 July, 1884.

Hon, William Hunter,
Second Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your instruction N° 5, dated the 26 th: inst: together with the enclosures therein mentioned.

Being ready, I shall leave for my post of duty on the 2 proximo, in the Steamship Niagara, Captain Baker.

I am, Sir,
With great respect,
Your obedient Servant,
Ramon O. Williams

US Consul General,
Havana,
Cuba,

cor

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 7 1884
RECEIVED

No. 54. Consulate General of the United States.

Havana, July 31st 1884.

Dale

Mr Ford,

to the Department of State.

Subject: Acknowledging receipt of the Department's instructions numbers 189. ~~190~~ and 191. of 24th 23d and 25th July 1884.

Abstract of Contents.

Inclosures.

No. 54: Consulate General of the United States.

Havana, July 31st 1884

To the Honorable,

John Davis,

Assistant Secretary of State.

Washington.

D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's instructions, numbers 189, 190 and 191, with inclosures, dated respectively 24th, 25th and 29nd instant, as also of a Proclamation by the President, dated, Washington, 19th July, instant, regarding the exercise of vigilance for the prevention

of

of the introduction of pest=
=ilential diseases into the
United States, all of which
have my most careful
attention.

The flag, mention=
=ed in your N° 190, has been
duly received.

I am, Sir,

very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant.

Thomas C Ford

Acting Consul General.

Not sent

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 7 1884
RECEIVED

No. 55 Consulate General of the United States.

Havana, August 2d 1884.

Mr Ford,

to the Department of State.

Subject:

A marriage.

Abstract of Contents.

Reporting the marriage at this Consulate General of Miss Josefa Cano y Navarro and Mr Ramon Ygnacio Arnao on the 31st July 1884.

One Inclosure.

No. 55 Consulate General of the United States.

Havana August 2nd 1884.

To the Honorable,

John Davis.

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington.

D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report the marriage, at this Consul=ate General, on the 31st July, ultimo, by the Reverend Mr Juan B. Baez - of Miss Josefa Cano y Carrero and Mr Ramon Ygnacio Arnao, a certificate of which ceremony is herewith inclosed for record at the Department of State.

I

I am, Sir,

very respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant.

Clarence E Ford

Acting Consul General.

Inclosure-

1- Certificate of Marriage of Miss Josefa Cano y Navrero and Mr Ramon Ygnacio Armao.

Inclosure No 1- with Dispatch No 55.

Consulate General of the United States of America at Havana, Island of Cuba.

I, the undersigned, acting Consul General of the United States of America at Havana, Island of Cuba, do hereby certify that, on this thirty first day of July, A.D. 1884, at this Consulate General, situate "Aguiar" street nº 92, in the City of Havana, Miss Josefa Cano y Marrero, aged 48 years, born in Matanzas, in this Island, and now residing in this City, and Mr Ramon Ygnacio Arnao, aged 63. years, a native of Matanzas, and a citizen of the United States, also now residing in this City, "Aguila" street nº 148- were united in marriage

before me, and in my presence, and in the presence of the subscribing witnesses, by the Reverend Mr. Juan B. Baez, a duly ordained Minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church, who is authorized by the Laws of the District of Columbia, to perform such a ceremony.

In witness whereof the aforesaid Miss Josefa Cano y Marrero, and Mr Ramon Ygnacio Arnao, together with the officiating Minister and subscribing witnesses, have hereunto subscribed their names, and I the said Acting Consul General have granted them this certificate under my hand and official seal, the 31st day of July A.D. 1884, and of the Independence of the United

States

States, the one hundred and ninth.

Clarence B Ford
acting Consul General.

Ramon Ignacio Arenas
Josefa Cano y Marrero
Juan B Baez.

Witnesses.

José de Arruiza
Edl. Milay
L. V. Schmitt.
Albert R. Betancourt

Before me: Witness my hand and official seal, the day and year above written.

Clarence B Ford
Acting Consul General.

Cor

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 19 1884
RECEIVED.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 19 1884
RECEIVED.

File
Consular
Desp.

No 56. U.S. Consulate General.

Ark. Aug. 26 1884 Shaw

Havana, August 11th 1884.

Mr Ford, to the
Department of State.

Reporting the delivery of the Archives, Records, &c of this Consulate General, to Mr Ramon O. Williams

---

One Inclosure.

No 56. U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, August 11th 1884.

Hon: John Davis.
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to report the delivery of the archives, records &c of this Consulate General, under this date, to Mr Ramon O. Williams, in compliance with the Department's separate instruction, of July 26th ultimo, as per accompanying inclosure. /.

I am, Sir,
very respectfully
Your Obedient Servant.
Clarence B Ford
Late Acting Consul General.

Inclosure.
1- Copy of Inventory of archives records &c of this Consulate General.

Inclosure No: 1
With Dispatch No: 56
Havana, August 11th 1884.
Copy.

Inventory of archives and other papers of the Consulate General of the United States, at Havana, Cuba, deliver=ed by Mr Clarence B. Ford, acting Consul General to Mr Ramon O. Williams, Consul General, August 11th 1884.

Files of correspondence of records of the Consulate General with the Department of State. to 1884.

Correspondence with other officers of the United States; also, correspondence with subordinate Consular officers and private individuals on

the Island of Cuba.

Files of correspondence with Spanish Authorities to August 11th 1884.

Books of Record of this Consulate General

Printed Books including American State Papers, United States Statutes at Large with index bound and unbound, Commercial Relations, Spanish and English Dictionary and several other volumes say 100.

Furniture

2 Desks. — 3 Book Cases
1 Iron Safe. — (very inferior)
4 Book Cases. — 1 Iron Box.
3 Sofas. — 15 Chairs.
2 Tables. —
1 Presstable with iron screws.

1- Clock. } 3- Pictures
2- Coat of Arms. } Corn scale and weights.
1- Letter weight, and
One Flag.
Consular seals.
1- Register of American
Citizens with index.
One code-book in cypher.
Triplicate Invoices
from 1868 to 1884.
2 Maps.

Consulate General of the
United States of America.
Harana, August 11th 1884.

We certify that
on this, the 11th day of August,
1884, the services of Mr.
Clarence C. Ford ceased,
and he is entitled to his
salary and fees, including
said day, and that the
services of Mr Ramon O.
Williams, commenced the

day following, he having received the archives, a full and complete inventory of which is hereto annexed, as required by the Consular Regulations, Article LX.

Ramon O. Williams
Consul General.

Clarence E Ford
Late - Acting Consul General.

Wr Clutton

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 19 1884
RECEIVED.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 19 1884
RECEIVED.

No 57. U.S. Consulate General

Havana August 11th 1884.

Ack. Aug. 26 '84

Mr Ford, to the

Department of State.

Estate of James Smith

two enclosures.

I think Mr Ford's charge for funeral services is all right, and is very reasonable for the work he does in setting an estate of $53 000

The fine for evasion of money and $2 in. other property is really in the nature of a succession tax. It is all that the U S is entitled to under the law

The $500 is a separate and funeral fee, and is well earned, Mr Hyatt the representative of the heirs of Smith makes no complaint.

Mr Ford's dis should be acknowledged and approved in my opinion. O. K.

Henry M Bannon

Aug 23rd

No 57. U. S. Consulate General
Havana Aug: 11 1884.

Hon: John Davis
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington

copy to
Geo. W.
Choteau,
April 17,
1879

Sir.

With reference to
dispatches Numbers 27 and
41, of June 7th and 25th
respectively, relating to the
decease of Mr James (a)
Santiago Smith, I have
now the honor to inform
the Department that I
have settled the business
of said estate as far as was
practicable, and delivered
over the residue thereof to
Mr George W. Hoyatt, under
power of attorney of the
heirs of said James Smith.
I accompany herewith

an inventory and Mr Hyatt's
receipt for the effects &c, belong-
ing to said Estate and delivered
to him; and also an account
2/ current of the said Estate with
myself, showing an itemized
statement of receipts and ex-
penditures of the same, and
effects delivered to the said
representative of the heirs of
deceased.

Under your telegraphic
instructions of July 2d, I
collected from the estate, the
official fees as required by
Regulations, viz; five per cent
on cash received and two and
one half per cent on the effects
delivered over, amounting to
$1343.76/100 Spanish gold, which
I have this day remitted to
the Assistant Treasurer of the
United States in New York, by
a sight draft on the National
Bank of Commerce of New York,

for

for the amount of $1.221 60
being the equivalent of the same
at 10% of exchange; and I
have further placed this
amount to the credit of the
United States in my account
current for salary & fees.

I am, Sir;

Very respectfully
Your obedient servant,

Clarence L Ford
Acting Consul General.

Two enclosures:
No 1 - Inventory, and Mr Hyatts
receipt,
No 2 - account current. 2 4th

Enclosure No 1-
With Dispatch No 57-
Havana August 11th 1884

Inventory of effects,

furniture, machinery &c, &c found belonging to Mr James Smith & Santiago Smith, a citizen of the United States, deceased at Havana. the 26th day of May 1884; to wit;

At his late residence and office # 69 Cuba Street,			
In Cash silver coin	#	825	
U S Currency	"	321	
	#	3292	5
Two bank books of deposit with "Banco Industrial de la Habana", showing balances due to Mr Santiago Smith, of	#	3313	5

363

Promissory Notes:

By I.M. Fortun, for			
due March 31/84			
of which is paid	153.	148	-
" Conde de Casa Pareto			
due March 11th 1884, for	"	3.361	53
" José Ramon Gutierez			
due May 30th 1884	"	11.000	-
" Manuel Freneda 400			
due June 15th 1883	"	4.199	-
" Manuel Freneda			
due June 15 1883	"	4200	-
" Manuel Freneda			
due June 15-1883,	"	3.190	56
" Francisco Prat de Toscano			
due June 30 1881	"	2.200	-
" Francisco Prat de Toscano			
due October 30 1881	"	2.200	-
" Juan Martirena			
due February 28-1882	"	4000	-
" Juan Martirena			
due June 30 1882	"	8.400	-
" Juan Martirena			
due Sept 30 1882	"	8600	-
Over		51.499	09

Brót over		$51.499	09
By Juan Martirena			
due Nov 30/82 for	$	7442	46
" Juan Martirena			
due Feby 28/83 "		351	45
" Juan Martirena			
due March 30/83 "	"	407	75
" Felipe Pelayo			
due Nov 30/83 "	"	11.736	35
" Felipe Pelayo			
due Dec 30/883 "	"	7.420	-
" Luis Mauriqué			
due March 15/885 "	"	10.000	-
" Luis Mauriqué			
due April 30/885 "	"	10.000	-
" Pascual Goicochea			
due March 30/1884 "	"	2.499	-
" Pascual Goicochea			
due June 30/1884 "	"	2501	-
" Baltazar Otamendi			
due May 30/1884 "	"	800	-
" Felipe Galvez			
due January 15/1884 "	"	3.325	94
" Joaquin Bertamati, vale	"	100	-
Total, face value	$	108.082	84

Furniture & Machinery &c
at #69 Cuba St

		appraised value - Sp: gold		
One high cedar desk		#	4	25
" mahogany	do	"	8	50
" do	do	"	17	
" wooden case, locked and sealed, containing iron safe		"	51	-
One armoire, glass front,		"	8	50
two hand stamps, money weight, 2 rulers, eraser and stamp		"	3	
One drawing table		"	17	-
" Table with catalogues		"	2	-
Sofa		"	4	-
two rocking chairs		"	2	-
seven common chairs		"	5	-
press and table for copying letters		"	4	25
Arm chair for desk		"	2	-
one high stool		"	1	
maps of the world			—	
Washstand & basin		"	1	-
Nine pictures & 23 photos			—	
	Over	#	130	50

Brought over	£	130	50
machine for cutting valves	"	4	-
samples of rails & cars		—	
two spittoons	"		50
two sealed boxes with papers	"	1	-
six railroad switches	"	30	-
One heater in use	"	5	-
Three cocks for sugar boilers to be sent to England		—	
One triturator	"	15	-
One case with connection rod	"	5	
15 castiron tubes 6" to 8"	"	45	-
One sugar elevator packed in two boxes	"	100	-
12 tanks 8×8×4 ft in separate pieces	"	600	-
2 tanks 7×9 do	"	60	-
One hand truck	"	4	-
25 castiron pipes 3 & 5 in 150 lbs each	"	40	
5 Copper tubes 2.3.4 inch thick. 125 lbs each	"	60	-
2 connections for boilers 125 lbs each @ £3 99	"	7	50
2 1/2 pipes 8 inch straight	"	4	
Over	£	1.171	50

816

Brot over		1.171	50
23 Elbows cast iron 4 by			
inch thick 50 lbs each	"	23	-
12 half pipes - iron - 4" by"			
thick @ .75 each	"	9	-
3 tubes, copper, 2 inches			
thick 25 lbs each	"	12	-
2 copper pipes 1 in thick 20 lbs	"	12	-
5 cast iron wheels & pulleys	"	5	-
1 T tube, 6 p inches	"	3	
4 furnace plates	"	2	-
4 iron columns for steps	"	2	-
4 syphons, cast iron	"	2	-
half cast iron elbow 3 in Diam	"	1	-
a collection of screws, bolts			
rivets and horsepieces machinery		8	50
2 crow bars	"	4	25
One box iron filings, 400 lbs	"	4	-
One case containing a			
sugar elevator, incomplete	"	30	-
4 tongs and 1 saw	"	4	
1 box of screws	"	75	-
3 cock handles	"	1	50
2 boxes, tools in use	"	10	-
2 railroad frogs	"	5	-
Over		1,384	75

Brotherer	₰	1.384.35
Cuebox or barrel screws	"	5
pedestal for centrifugals	"	1 -
6 steam valves, different sizes	"	
1 show case	$	100 -
2 cases stocks & dies	"	100 -
One large and one small water jar		1000
One velocipede for narrow gauge railroads	"	25 -
Two railroad sections 30' g	"	5 -
One steam valve . 6 inch	"	12.75
One water cooler & fixings	"	2 -
Six pieces rubber, different sizes	"	30 -
One apparatus "Rillieux"	"	1000 -
One hand ladder	"	2 -
" air vessel	"	5 -
" molasses pump	"	25 -
" Donkey, boiler attached	"	250 -
" corn sheller	"	15 -
" pump for raising water	"	100 -
150 old chairs for rails	"	2 -
One shank & Donkey	"	100 -
One engine to drive centrifugals	"	300 -
Over	₰	3.464.50

Brot over			3464 50
3 pictures S. Smith, no value,			—
40 perforated plates for centrifugals			200 -
One brass injector			84 -
One piece rubber hose			
four brushes			2 -
2 pieces rubber hose ½ in thick			2 -
1 iron washstand &c			1 -
6 chairs			5 -
1 nightstable, marble top			425
1 toilet table			850
1 rack			125
2 cases for papers			1 -
metal inkstand	Delivered to		
iron bed	Mrs S. Smith		
two trunks	June 6th as		
piece carpet	per her re-		
panama hat	ceipt.		
19 coils wire fence	Sold		
7½ barrels fencehooks	July 5th		300
Two Blakes Donkeys			
delivered to Blakes attorney July 19th			
			4.0235 0

At Warehouses of Meers
Galindez Aldama & co. Matanzas
One iron boiler
Two pieces and
One box } comprising
a locomotive engine whgg
5138 kilograms. freight and
duties paid; and $ 2700-
2154 steel rails 40
275 bundles iron chairs
76 sacks iron spikes
14 " " bolts, and
18 pieces iron wheighing
about 160.000 kilograms
freight and duties paid " 4.000

$ 6.)00-

At warehouses known as the
"Almacenes de Deposito dela
"Habana" ——————

One driving wheel for
an Engine
Three large secnd hand
cars for carrying cane
in pieces, with axles. (six) axles)

Brot over		
and 4 wheels, six pinions		
and 30 traces	# 255	-
Sold aug 2d for Cash	# 255	-

At the warehouses of Messrs
L. Rodriguez. Viana & Co

Regla

Three engines for driving centrifugals in boxes	# 1000	
Two boilers in sections and pieces. Sold Aug 8-	1500	
	# 2.500	-

Note.

Upon making the foregoing inventory, the Licentiate (Lawyer) Mr Carlos Fonts, who was at the time present, stated that the deceased Santiago Smith had given him, and that the same would be found attached to the judicial proceedings instituted by Mr Smith against

the heirs of Corral, a certified copy of a public instrument and contract entered into between both parties, and the following promissory notes:

One due	February	1884	for $	10.000 -
"	"	May	15 "	" "	10.000 -
"	"	Aphe	30 "	"	10.000 -
"	"	April	15 "	"	2825 -
"	"	January	30 "	"	1.851 -
"	"	March	1st "	"	8.704 41
		Total face value			43.380 41

The above mentioned proceedings are to be found at the Notary Pane's office at the District Court of Monserrate.

And the said Carlos Fonts further stated that he had also received an account and promissory note against Mr Juan Pome which he had sent to Santiago de Cuba, to Dr Castro Chaves

to institute proceedings against the debtor; and that he also had in his possession several documents, letters and proof balances, relating to the business pending between Mr Enrique Pascual, and the deceased, Mr Santiago Smith. ——

Recapitulation

(23) Twenty three promissory notes, with face value of ₱108.235.84 -	₱10.000 -
(6) Six promissory notes against heirs of Corral at office of Notary Public Banes, District Court of Monserrate, with face value amounting to ₱43.380,41.	₱20.000 —
Over	₱30.000 -

		$30.000 -
Claim against Dn Juan Pons, sent to Dr Chavez Castro at Santiago de Cuba		
meeting of two (60) notes for $10.766 Cts, of which is due	"	6.896 -
Machinery, furniture and effects "69 Cuba Street	"	4.02350
Machinery in "Almacenes de Deposito" sold Aug 2nd	"	255.
Machinery in Warehouses in Regla,	"	2.500
of which sold boilers. for $1.500	"	
Machinery found at Matanzas, at warehouse Messrs Galindez aldama & Co,	"	6.700 -
Cash found at time of taking Inventory	"	66060
Total value of Estate	$	51.03510

1164

Inventory of Books &c
found at the office of Santiago
Smith, (deceased) 69 Cuba St

Jornal A. last page number 392
dated Decr 31st 1883
Ledger A - last page number 263
Cash Book - June 16/79 to Decr 31/83
last page used no 86
Jornal B. 2d Janry 84 to 21 May/84
last entry # 1182 fo: 29
Ledger B. 1884 - last a/c J. Pelayo f. 67
Cash Book 1884 to 21 May last
entry # 2452 fo: 12
Accountants Books. A.B.C.D
Blotter of Accounts current to
April 1st 1883 fo: 49.
" of Cash Book to April 8/84
Invoices & Sales Book
Press copy book of estimates and
receipts -
10 Letter press copy books last copy
p: 494. dated May 24/84
Bank Book. Banco Industrial no 14570
do do do centenes " 570

2 Bank Books Banco Industrial no 316.
do do Caja de Ahorros.
2 Banco Industrial check books no
316/21 & 570 76/100 -
4 memorandum books of work
on estates "Loteria "Ceiba" Esperanza
& Jesus Maria"
4 check books for work done
on estates.
a parcel containing sundry
documents found in an iron
safe -

Consulate General of the
United States of America } SS
at Havana. Cuba -

We the undersigned, mer-
chants of and doing business
at Havana, having been
appointed appraisers by the
Clarence C. Ford, Acting Consul
General of the United States of
America at this 1900 place, to appraise
such machinery, office and

other furniture as was up to this
date found belonging to the
estate of Santiago Smith, late
a citizen of the United States
of America, do hereby certify
severally and jointly, that the
several prices of the said effects
hereinbefore enumerated and
described are stated as what
we believe the same would
bring if put up for sale at
public auction this day.

And in our judgment, the
value we have put upon the
different promissory notes
is as nearly correct as can
be at present ascertained.

Witness our hands
this 18th day of June 1884
(signed) David McKellar
" George W. Hyatt.

Consulate General of the
United States, at Havana

We, the undersigned,
appraisers, do hereby certify,
that to our knowledge, Mr
Clarence C. Ford, the acting U.S.
Consul General at this city and
port, has made every effort in
his power to collect the before
mentioned (23) twenty three promis-
sory notes, with face value in all
amounting to $108,235.84 without
access; and after careful con-
sideration of this fact, and the
financial situation of this
Island we have decided to
appraise said notes at ten
thousand dollars, as in our
judgment it is impossible
to say what their actual
value is, if any.

Witness our hands, this
29 day of July 1884

(signed) Daniel McKellar
" Geo. W. Hyatt.

V voucher No 12 -

I have this day received from W. C. Ford, Esquire, Acting Consul General of the United States at Havana Island of Cuba, the residue of the estate of James Smith (deceased) under power of attorney and by authority of the heirs of said Smith, and according to the foregoing appraised inventory

Havana August 9th 1884

(Signed) G. W. Hyatt

pp Heirs of Santiago Smith

---

219 ½

The Estate of Mr James Smith

Dr with C. C. Ford, Acting U. S.

1884			In Spanish gold		
May	27	To furniture effects machinery, notes due &c, belonging to said estate, and according to inventory thereof appraised value amty to:		$	50.37450
		" Cash	$ 825		
June	6	" " found in trunk	" 321 -		32925
"	13	" " received from the "Banco Industrial"		"	33135
July	5	" " received for sale of 19 coils wire and 7 bbls fence hooks		"	300 -
Aug	2	" " received for sale of 3 large second hand cars &c, deposited in Almacenes de deposito de la Habana, sold to Manuel J. Maraney, agent of Emilio Terry, under advice of Mr Hyatt		"	255 -
"	9	" " received for sale of two boilers, in Regla at L. Rodriguez Viana & Co		"	1500 -
		Carry over			

2 240

Account Current

Consul General at Havana Cr

1884		In Spanish gold.			
May	31	By paid expenses of trip of clerk to Matanzas & back	2 3 3	1 "	8 50.
June	4	" amount paid for sundry cabhires and expenses incurred in taking possession of the effects of Smith,		1 "	5 -
"	6	" amount paid Spencer's bill for advertising, and calling creditors 2 400		2 "	8 50
"	"	" amount paid to Mrs C. Smith for travelling expenses hotel bill &c, as per receipt		3 "	321 -
"	17	" amount paid "Diario dela Marina" advertisement		4 "	7 20
"	21	" amount paid notary of the District Court of First Instance of the Cathedral for assisting in making inventory &c		5 "	46 75
July	5	" amount paid Mr Roqué on account, as per receipt		6 "	300 -
"	14	" amount paid for telegrams to date		1 "	12 45
"	19	" amount paid bill of taxes for 4' 2 30 qr of 1883/84 - - - -		7 "	32 95
"	"	" amount paid postages on letters, autiorities - - -		1 "	2 75
		Carried over 2 52		$	744 10

Amount brot over ₦5309010

Aug 9 To Cash received from G. W. Hyatt, advanced by him, to settle this account and receive the estate 4311

₦53.13321

1884		——— Amount brot over ———			# 74510
July	31	By amount paid Sierra & Gomez Auctioneers for advertising sale of effects &c by Cuba St		8 00	960
Aug	5	" amount paid warehouse charges of "Almacenes de Deposito de la Ha" on 3 cars		9 "	30 -
"	8	" amount paid sundry postages on letters & petty expenses 2600		1 "	525.
"	9	" value of effects sold for Cash, as per this a/c			2055 -
"	"	" 5% on gross amount of Cash received, fee charged to Credit of U.S. Govt	#	13598	
"	"	" 2½% on #48,319.50, the value of the effects &c delivered over this day to G.W. Hyatt, under power of attorney of heirs of deceased fee charged to Cr: U.S. Govt		120798	1.34376
"	"	" amount paid Jos. A. Springer for his clerical services &c in connection with above estate		10 "	125 -
2700 "		" my unofficial services for business of above Estate		11 "	500 -
"	"	" Value of effects belonging to said estate, as per inventory and appraisal and delivered over to the above mentioned G.W. Hyatt as per his receipt therefor		12 "	4831950
		Spanish gold 2467.			# 5313221

U. S. Consulate General
Havana August 9th 1884.

Clarence L. Ford
Acting Consul General.

Jos. A. Springer
Interpreter

Enclosure No 2 –
with Despatch No 57 –
Havana Aug 11 1884

Account Current
for
Estate James Smith

C C Ford
Acting Consul General

The estate of Mr James Smith 101
to Edward C. Finlay Debtor

1884

May 31. To expenses of trip to Matanzas and back to Havana and meals at Matanzas $ 8.50

June 28 Amount paid for cab hire & Expenses while taking possession of the estate 3. 5.-

July 14 Cost of sundry telegrams to date 12.45

19 Postages on letters sent abroad to local judges authorities &c to date 3. 2.75

Aug 6 do do do do 5.25

$ 33.95

Havana 6th Aug 1884
Rec'd payment
Ed C. Finlay

2554

1907

Petty Expenses

Estate James Smith.

Received from the Consulate General of the United States of America eight 50/100 Dollars gold for an advertisement of 15 days inserted in the Boletin Comercial, convoking the debtors of the late Santiago Smith

$8.50 gold

Habana June 2d 1884.

C. S. Spencer

2893

Spencer v. Overbeeny

Estate James Smith

$8.50

2900

Consulate General of the United States.

Habana. June 6th 1884.

Received of Mr Clarence. C. Ford, Acting Consul General of the United States, at Havana Island of Cuba, the sum of Three hundred and twenty one dollars, in United States Currency, for travelling expenses, hotel bill &c. on account of my late husband's Estate.

#321. Signed in duplicate

Mrs Catharine Smith

2956

Mrs Smiths receipt

for $321-

Estate James Smith

Núm. 494

Consulado de los Estados Unidos
de esta plaza

1884 AL DIARIO DE LA MARINA, Debe:

Junio 3	Por los siguientes anuncios	$ ct
	Un aviso sobre el fallecimiento de D. Santiago Smith, á los deudores y acreedores del mismo, 12 veces	7 20 / 7 20
	Habana 16 de Junio de 1884.	
	Interino 3.00	Recibí
	El Contador	El señor
	J. Villaverde	N. Arce y

3016

No 4

Diario della marina

Advertising

$7.20 -

3016

Ha exhibido ante mí en este día el Sr Dn Clarence C. Ford Cónsul General de los Estados Unidos de America la cantidad de cuarenta y seis pesos setenta y cinco centavos en oro que importan los costos causados y tasados en las diligencias practicadas sobre inventario de los bienes del fundador Dn Santiago Smith. Habana Junio veintey nueve de 1884 —

J. M. de Vera

3058

Folio 41

No 5

Notary's receipt
for $46.75
Estate James Smith

Consulate General of the United States.

Havana. 5th July 188[illegible]

3100

Received from Clarence. C. Ford Esqr Acting Consul General of the United States of America and administrater of the estate of the deceased United States Citizen James Smith, the sum of Three Hundred Dollars in Spanish gold. in account of ampensatin due me by the late James Smiths Firm

$300 /. 4 fol.

Ag. Pegue

3143

A Pique is accepted
for $300

Estate James Smith

IMPUESTO DIRECTO SOBRE INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO.

AÑO ECONÓMICO DE 1883 á 84.

Distrito Municipal de Habana. Cuarto Trimestre.

NUMERO DE ORDEN 22

Recibí de D. Santiago Smit

la cantidad de Diez y seis pesos 25 centavos, que le corresponde en este trimestre indicado por su Establecimiento de Relojes y Joyería

sito en la calle de Lonja n.º 16

1883 CUOTA DEL ESTADO. $ 12.35

20% RECARGO MUNICIPAL " 3.90

TOTAL A PAGAR. $ 16.25

Habana 1.º de Julio de 1884.

EL RECAUDADOR. EL DELEGADO DEL BANCO.

3227

[illegible]

Sr. Consul de los Estados Unidos
Estados Unidos —

á la Almoneda Pública y Mercantil de Sierra y Gomez, DEBE:

Por anuncios para la Subasta de efectos de procedencia de los Estados Unidos.
Diario de la Marina $ 9.60
Correo del Habana y Julio 31/884
Sierra y Serrano

Habana

$ 271

Imp. de Hoeck

Testimonio

Advertising Sale

$ 9.60

Estate James Smith

Sr. Consul Gral de los Estados Unidos, como Albacea y Depositario de los bienes del difunto D. Santiago Smith

á la Compañía de Almacenes de Depósito de la Habana

3300 **Nº 547**

p. de Howson y Heinen, Obrapía 11.

Por extraccion de frutos y efectos

DEBE

				ORO.	
/84					
Agosto	4	3	Plataformas ó carros		
	"	6	Ejes para idem		
	"	4	Ruedas		
	"	6	Pernos ó pasadores de hierro		
	"	31	Estacas		
		49	Bultos ó sean 3 carros completos, á $ 10...	$	30..
			Entregados al Sr D. Manuel J. Marquez		Treinta pesos

Agmiar 92

Habana 4 de Agosto de 1884

RECIBÍ:

El Director

Fernando Zayas

3365

Imp. de

Testimeers

Advertising Sale

$ 9.60

Estate James Smith

Sr Consul Gral de los Estados Unidos como Albacea y Depositario de los bienes del difunto D. Santiago Smith

á la Compañía de Almacenes de Depósito de la Habana

3300

Imp. de Howson y Heinen, Obrapía 11.

Por extraccion de frutos y efectos

DEBE

84				ORO.	
Agosto	4	3	Plataformas ó carros		
	"	6	Yes para idem		
	"	4	Ruedas		
	"	6	Pernos ó pasadores de hierro		
	"	30	Estacas		
		49	Bultos ó sean 3 carros completos, á $ 10...	$	30..
			Entregados al Sr D. Manuel J. Marquez		Treinta pesos

Agmiar 92

Habana 4 de Agosto de 1884

RECIBÍ:

El Director

3365

No 9

Storage Expenses

$30 —

Estate James Smith

Consulate General of the United States.

Havana. Aug 11th 1884

The Estate of
James Smith, deceased
To
Jos: A Springer
Havana. Dr

For my clerical and other
services, in attending to the
settlement and delivery 3 4 96
of above estate, under the
directions of acting Consul
General C A Ford, the
sum of One hundred and
twenty five dollars, Spanish gold.

Received the above amount $125-
Havana Aug 11 1884.
Jos: A Springer

3 4 33

No 10

Jno A. Springer
bill for services
$125.
Estate James Smith.

Consulate General of the United States.

Havana. Aug. 11th 1884

The Estate of
James Smith (deceased)
To
C. C. Ford
Acting Consul General
Havana.

For my unofficial services in attending to the settlement & delivery of above estate; viz: consultations and correspondence with lawyers, merchants and authorities, looking up and obtaining evidence of property belonging to said estate, personal attendance at sales, &c, &c, &c the sum of five hundred dollars in Spanish gold

3800

Received the above amount $500—
Havana August 11th 1884.

Clarence C. Ford

3821

C. Clifford

bill for services

$ 500 —

Estate James Smith.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 19 1884
RECEIVED.

Dis

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 19 1884
RECEIVED.

No 58. U.S. Consulate General,
Havana Aug: 11th 1884.

Mr Ford, to the
Department of State
Washington.

Transmitting returns and accounts, for period between July 1st and August 11th 1884

six enclosures.

No 58. U.S. Consulate General
Havana August 11th 1884.

Hon: John Davis
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith the following returns and accounts of this Consulate General for the period embraced between July 1st and August 11th both dates inclusive: viz

No 1.; Digest of Invoice book; 1/Dist
" 2; Record of fees received for notarial services; 2/fees
" 3; Summary of consular business; 3/Stat
" 4: Account for Salary paid to Consular Clerk Mr. Joseph A. Springer. 4/Acct
" 5. Account for Extra clerk hire; 5/Acct

6/

and Account for Rent for July and Miscellaneous expenses; during the said period of July 1st to August 11th

The amounts of the said accounts for:

Salary consular clerk $ 136.96
Extra clerk hire . . . . . " 215.51
and miscellaneous expenses " 248.22

have been debited to the United States, in my account current for Salary & Fees, for the part quarter, and with a remittance this day to the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York of $500-
on account of consular fees, there appears a balance due the U. S. by me of .. $22 02

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully
Your Obedient Servant,
Clarence E Ford
Acting Consul General

Six enclosures:

[Form No. 103.]

SUMMARY of business at the United States Consulate, at Genl Havana Cuba

during the ~~quarter~~ period ended August 11th, 1884.

July 1st to

MOVEMENT OF VESSELS.

Vessels in port from last quarter,	1 Stmr 2 Brks 3 Bgs 2 Schs = 7
Vessels arriving during present quarter,	21 " 2 " 0 - 22 = 45
Vessels departing,	21 - 1 - 3 - 27 - 49
Vessels remaining in port,	1 Stmr 2 Barks = 3 Vessels
Tonnage arriving,	27296
Tonnage departing,	29299
Fees received, $	$1.829.19
Expenses, including salary, $	" 1.285.45

MOVEMENT OF SEAMEN.

Seamen in port from last quarter,	116	
Seamen arriving,	1175	1293
Seamen shipped,	2	
Seamen died,	1	
Seamen discharged,	2	
Seamen deserted,	3	1293
Seamen departed,	1207	
Seamen in port,	80	

SYNOPSIS OF SEAMEN'S ACCOUNT.

	Dr.	Cr.
Balance from previous quarter	$	$
Received for extra wages Arrears & $10 Passage		57.50
Expended for seamen	79.20	
Balance		21.70
	$79.20	$79.20

Gen

Consulate of the United States at Havana Cuba

August 11th, 1884.

Clarence E. Lines

Acting U. S. Consul. Genl

Enclosure #3 —
with Dispatch no 58
Havana Aug 11 1884

Summary of
business from
July 1 to Aug 11/84

U.S. Consulate General
Havana Aug 11 1884

C. C. Ford
Acting Consul General

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 19 1884
RECEIVED.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 19 1884
RECEIVED.

Mr Chilton

No. 3. Consulate General of the United States.

Ack. Aug. 26 Pk Shaw

Havana August 12th, 1884.

Mr Williams,
to the Department of State.

Subject:

Reporting his arrival at Havana, and of having taken charge of the Consulate General of the United States at this place.

Inclosures

No 3. – Consulate General of the United States

Havana August 12th 1884.

To the Honorable,

John Davis,

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington.

D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that I arrived at my post on the 7th instant, and have this day entered upon the discharge of my duties as Consul General, Mr. Clarence C. Ford, the Acting Consul General, having delivered to me in satisfactory order and condition the records, archives of the office, seal, press, flag and arms, together with the Revised Statutes of the United States.

I have employed

the

the days of the 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th in awaiting and receiving the office.

I am, Sir,

very respectfully

Your Obedient Servant.

Ramon O. Williams

Consul General.

Ans approved and sent aug 26/84.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 19 1884
RECEIVED.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 19 1884
RECEIVED.

Mr Clements

No. 4. Consulate General of the United States.

Havana August 13th 1884.

Mr Williams

to the Department of State.

Subject:

Nomination of Mr. James H. Springer, as Vice Commercial Agent of the United States at San Juan de los Remedios, Cuba.

Inclosures

No 4. Consulate General of the United States

Havana August 13th 1884

To the Honorable,

John Davis,

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington.

D. C.

Sir.:

With reference to the Department's instruction Nº 172, of 15th May, ultimo, addressed to my predecessor, and his dispatch Nº 91. of the 21st May, in which, in accordance to said instruction he nominated for the appointment of Vice Commercial Agent at San Juan de los Remedios, Mr James A. Springer, I have now the honor to inform the Department that I adhere to the recommendation made by

Mr Ford of Mr James H.
Springer, and shall be
pleased if the Department
will take favorable action
thereon.

I am, Sir,
very respectfully
Your Obedient Servant.
Ramm O. Williams
Consul General.

Con

Copy to Spain

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 26 1884
RECEIVED.

Separate.—

No. 11.— U.S. Consulate General.

Havana, August 16th 1884.

Mr Williams, to the

Department of State.

Political and economical situation of Cuba.

Transmitting a slip, and translation of a telegram, from the "El Triunfo" of Havana of 16 August 1884.

One inclosure.

Separate:—

No 5.— U.S. Consulate General.

Havana, August 16th 1884.

Honorable John Davis.

Assistant Secretary of State.

Washington-

D.C.

Sir:

Referring to my dispatches Nos 291, 292, of the year 1875, nos: 724, 733 of 1878, and No 1106 of 1882, while acting as Vice Consul General, under Consul General Hall, and N° 236, dated 15th August 1883, when performing similar duty under Consul General Badeau, I beg

to

to enclose for the information of the Department, a slip and translation of a telegram and editorial comments thereon, which has appeared in the columns of "El Triunfo," of this date, a daily newspaper published in this City, as organ of the liberal party of the Island, composed in most part of native Cubans.

This telegram is addressed by the leading Spanish planters, merchants, and factors of Matanzas, to Don Salvador Albacete, at Madrid, the Spanish Commissioner appointed by

his

his Government to negotiate with our Minister Mr Foster, a treaty of commerce between the United States and Spain, with special reference to Cuba and Puerto Rico.

The leadership of that portion of the peninsular or irreconcilable Spanish party called "intransigentes," whose members do not live upon the budget of the Island, voted in Madrid; but who exclusively depend for their means of livelihood upon the cultivation of its soil, and its trade with the United States;

has from the force of circumstances, and the refrigerating effects of Time, manifestly transferred itself from the political club "El Casino Español of Havana", to localize itself among the planters, molasses and sugar dealers; factors; hardware and warehouse men of Matanzas, who in this case are fairly represented by the subscribers, several of whom, are also Colonels, commanding the volunteer regiments of that City.

These men are fully sensible to the certainty, that

that if the sugar market of the United States, is once taken from Cuba by its sugar rivals; that as a necessary conseq=-uence, their properties, of all kinds, will become worthless: hence the urgency of their appeal.

Already they have commenced to draw invidious contrasts between themselves and the planters of the Sandwich Islands; Santo Domingo, and Mexico, whose representatives go to Washington and negotiate direct with the Department, whilst Cuba is forced to approach it indirectly via

via Madrid.

Also, from many points of view, the port of Matanzas bears similar relations to Cuba, as those ^the famed "Little Paris" of America, that were born by the port of Cape Haytien, nigh a hundred years ago, to the commercial prosperity of French Santo Domingo, the then leading sugar colony of the World. The country around Matanzas was settled by French planters who were fortunate enough to escape to Cuba upon the outbreak in that Island. The traditions of the bloody scenes of Hayti, in

in French Santo Domingo,
are still kept alive in
Matanzas among the
numerous descendants of
those settlers. Therefore,
this telegram, not only
in a commercial, but in
a humane sense is
important, and merit=
=orious of the Department's
attention. It now
only lacks nine years for
the completion of the
centennial of that outbreak,
and like causes will work
like effects in Cuba, if in
the meantime the present
system reuling here is not
altered.

In

In this view, the concluding word of this Matanzas telegram is "Salvador", = preservatory, in the sense of warding off dangers, is more significant, and pregnant than expressive of meaning.

Inasmuch, also, as it is only the Government of the United States that can furnish the remedy for Cuba's ills; it behooves the Government of Spain to no longer dicker with the present or future welfare of Cuba; but instead, to meet our Government squarely upon

the

the issue; otherwise Time will charge it with grave respons=
=ibilities.

I will here observe, too, that on several occasions, within the last two months these same Matanzas ~~=~~ merchants have addressed telegrams, couched in terms of stern demand, to their deputies and senators in the Spanish Cortes; and the assurances given from Madrid of the introduction of reforms is what has changed the tone ~~in~~ the present instance to that ~~of~~ of confidence and approval.

I

I have the honor to be, Sir,
very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant.
Lamm O. Williams
Consul General.

Inclosure.
1. Slip and translation as above.

Inclosure No 1.

With Separate Dispatch No 1.

Havana, August 16th 1884

IMPORTANTE TELEGRAMA.

Damos á la estampa con satisfaccion, el siguiente telegrama, pues como hemos dicho en el artículo *Nuestro concurso*, EL TRIUNFO se asocia, por puro patriotismo, á las gestiones que se hacen para obtener un beneficioso tratado de comercio con los Estados Unidos. Como quiera que todo tratado, á la vez que abra á nuestros principales artículos los puertos americanos, ha de romper tambien el duro molde de nuestro monstruoso arancel, en beneficio del consumidor, justo es que aplaudamos esfuerzos y gestiones en que no obedecen al espíritu de partido, sino al instinto de conservacion de toda una sociedad amenazada.

"Salvador Albacete.—Madrid.—Tratado americano, de importancia vital, eminentemente salvador. Su rectitud, independencia y conocimientos garantizan éxito.

Aceptad anticipadamente gratitud pueblo cubano.

Soler, Castañer, Crespo, Piedra, Mahy, Lluria, Galindez, Suris, Hernandez, Artis, Armas, Diaz, Bea, Bellido.—Matánzas."

Translation.

An Important Telegram.

It is with satisfaction that we print the following a

telegram, for as we have
said in our editorial -
entitled "Nuestro concurso"
(Our Concurrence), the
"El Triunfo" associates -
itself from motives of
pure patriotism to the
exertions that are now
being made to obtain
a beneficial treaty of
commerce with the -
United States. For,
as any treaty that opens
the ports of the American
market to our principal
exports, must of conseq-
=uence, break up the hard
iron mould of our
monstrous tariff, in
benefit

benefit of the consumer;
it is but just that we
should applaud efforts
and steps, not taken in
party spirit, but springing
from the instinct of self
preservation, and in favor
of a people whose social
existence is now threatened.

—The telegram—

"Salvador Albacete—Madrid—

"The American
treaty is of vital import-
=ance and eminently
preservative, (sic) (Salvador.)

Your rectitude
independence and
knowledge guarantee
success.

<u>Accept</u>

accept, anticipatedly
the gratitude of the Cuban
people.

Soler, Castaner,
Crespo, Piedra, Mahy,
Silvia, Galindez, Suris,
Hernandez, Artiz, Diaz,
Bea, Bellido - Matanzas.

Consular Bureau

Cobi

6a 8/a

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 26 1884
RECEIVED.

No. 45 Consulate General of the United States.

Havana August 18th 1884.

Mr Williams

to the Department of State.

Subject:

The minor John Hoffman, a citizen of the United States, said to have been detained at Havana for want of a passport.

Inclosures

6

No 267. Consulate General of the United States

Havana August 18th 1884.

To the Honorable,

John Davis

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington.

D. C.

Sir:

Referring to your instruction No. 185, of July 5th ultimo, addressed to Mr Ford, and to his reply of 17th of same month, &c regarding the detention at this place of the minor John Hoffman - son of Mr Peter Hoffman - for want of a passport, I &c have now the honor to &c transmit herewith a copy and translation of an official communication this day received from the

Secretary of the General Government of this Island, by which the Department will see that the Authorities of this place have been unable to obtain any information regarding the young man Hoffman.

I have also made enquiry of the Consul General of Germany, at this place and am informed that he has no knowledge whatever of the case.

I am, Sir,
very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant.
Ramm O. Williams
Consul General.

Inclosure:
1 – Copy and translation:
The Secretary of the General Government to Mr Williams,
Havana, August 14th 1884.

Inclosure nº 1.
With Dispatch nº 5.
Havana, August 18th 1884.
Translation.

General Government of the
Island of Cuba.
Office of the Secretary
Department of Public Order
and Police

The Civil Governor of
Havana, who has been
requested to furnish inform=
=ation regarding the requis
=ition made by you on the
15th of July ultimo, concern=
=ing the citizen Mr John
Hoffman, reports the
following under date
of 23d of same month.

"Excellency: This
Government is informed
by the Chief of Police, in
a communication dated

yesterday, that no record exists in that dependency in relation to the young man John Hoffman, and similar reports have likewise been received from the offices of the Captain of the port, Harbor Police, the Royal Prison and St Joseph's Asylum, all of whom have been interrog=ated on the subject.

And by order of H. E. I have the honor to transcribe the foregoing to you in reply to your communication as aforesaid.

God preserve you many years
Habana, August 14th 1884.
Mariano Arredondo.

To the Consul General of the United States.
Present.

Copy.— Gobierno General de la Isla de Cuba.- Secretaria.- Orden Público y Policia.- Reg: 15967.-

El Sor Gobernador Civil de la Habana, á quien se pidió informe acerca de la reclamacion de V.S. de 15 del pasado sobre el subdito Mr John Hoffman, con fecha 23 del mismo, dice lo siguiente.

"Excmo Sor:

"Segun manifiesta á este Gobierno la Jefatura de Policia, en oficio de ayer, no consta en dicha dependencia antecedente alguno relativo al joven John Hoffman, habiendo informado en igual sentido las oficinas de la Capitania del puerto, el Reconocimiento de buques, la Real Carcel y el Asilo

de

de San José, á quienes al efecto se interrogó sobre el particular."

Y de órden de S.E. me complazco en trasladarlo á V.S. en contestacion á su escrito sobre el particular.

Dios gue á V.S. m.s a.s.

Habana, 14 Agosto 1884.

(signed) Mariano Arredondo.

Sor Cónsul General de los Estados Unidos.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

No.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.
AUG 19 1884
RECEIVED.

FROM Havana.

August 19 1884

Hon John Davis,
State Department,
Washington.

Ford sailed fourteenth by Niagara,
due New York Today

Williams

cor

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 26 1884
RECEIVED.

Has been received from that duty.

No. 5. — U. S. Consulate General.

Havana, Aug.t 19th 1884.

Mr Williams, to the

Department of State

Acknowledging the receipt of the Department's cablegram of this date, and confirming answer thereto.

No. 7 — U. S. Consulate General.

Habana, Augt 19th 1884.

Hon: John Davis,

Assistant Secretary of State.

"Washington.

D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, under this date, of your cablegram reading:

"Send Ford, Saguá, "to Aspinwall take "temporary charge. "Consulate — answer." — To which I immediately replied. —

"Ford sailed "fourteenth by "Niagara" —

due

due New York to day."-
which I now confirm.

I am, Sir,

very respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant.

Ramm O Williams

Consul General.

Con

a 8/9

1

3

Copy to Mr Foster
5 Ltr B

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 26 1884
RECEIVED.

Separate.

No 8 U.S. Consulate General.

Havana, August 21st, 1884

Mr Williams, to the
Department of State.

The economical situation
of Cuba.

Transmitting a slip and
translation from the
"El Triunfo of Havana,
dated May 2nd 1884.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 26 1884
RECEIVED.

Separate.

No. 8 - U.S. Consulate General.

Havana, August 21st 1884.

Hon: John Davis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington.

D.C.

Sir:

As a reflex of the econ-
=omical crisis, now only co-
commencing in this Island,
I have the honor to enclose,
a slip and translation, co
taken from the "El Triunfo",
of this City.

I am, Sir,

very respectfully.

Your Obedient Servant

Ramon O. Williams

Consul General.

Inclosure No. 1
With Dispatch No 2. (Separate)
Havana, August 21st 1884

LA CRISIS ECONOMICA.

A continuacion reproducimos algunos párrafos de la importante revista de los Sres. Guardiola y Tejedor, de Sagua la Grande, correspondiente al 2 de Mayo. La terrible crísis económica está descrita en términos exactísimos y con la severidad propia de los documentos comerciales. Recomendamos su lectura á las personas que pongan en duda todavia la gravedad de la crísis:

"Sabemos de algunas fincas que se quedarán sin cultivo, toda vez que sus dueños, obligados por la situacion precaria, han retirado todos los trabajadores, dejando solo un encargado y alguno que otro para el cuidado de la finca. Debemos suponer que no tendrán los primeros pocos imitadores, obligados por idénticas causas, si bien algunos abrigan aún los ideales de una pronta reaccion, han introducido reformas económicas, reduciendo los salarios de los braceros libres á 8, 10 y 12 pesos oro y mantenidos. Nuestra humilde opinion es que ni aún con esta nueva forma, sea posible la vida de nuestros hacendados, ante las noticias que nos comunican de Europa y de todos los países productores. La lucha es tan desigual entre los nuestros y los de Europa, que aceptarla sería una temeridad. Entre aquellos que reciben fuertes *primas* por sus productos, y nosotros, que léjos de ello, tenemos fuertes *cargas y gravámenes* los mercados de [illegible] Madre Patria, sería una temeridad [illegible] competencia en el único mercado que tenemos, donde de todas partes le ofrecen y concurren en mejores condiciones.

"Continúa el mercado de mieles completamente olvidado.

"Escaso es ya el número de fincas que continúan moliendo, las que creemos terminen en la entrante semana.

"El mercado monetario continúa bajo el mismo aspecto anunciado, si bien con mayor escasez, si en lo posible cabe; ninguna operacion se lleva á cabo, ni con particulares, ni con el Banco, que tiene limitadas sus operaciones, habiendo aumentado su tipo al 11 y 13 p.% anual.

"Sensible nos es comunicar á nuestros corresponsales, que todos los elementos se han conjurado contra nuestro país y no vemos, ni aún en lontananza, vestigio alguno que nos haga esperar dias mejores."

Translation.

(over)

Translation:

The financial crisis.

At foot we reproduce some paragraphs of the important market review dated the 2nd of May, issued by Messrs Guardiola & Tejedor, of Sagua la Grande.

The present terrible financial crisis is described in exact terms, and with the earnestness peculiar to commercial documents.

We recommend its perusal to those who may yet doubt of the gravity of the crisis.

"We

"We know of some
sugar plantations whose
cane will not receive cultiv-
=ation this year for the
reason that the owners
under compulsion of the
precarious situation
have discharged their
hands, leaving only a
keeper and one or two
watchmen encharged with
the care of them. We
presume this will be
imitated by others, &
impelled by like reasons;
though some still, shelter-
=ing the ideal of a quick
reaction, have introduced
economic reforms, &

lowering the wages of hands to $8.- $10.- and $12.- per month and found. -

Our humble opinion is, that under this new form, neither will our planters be able to sustain themselves, in face of the news communicated to us from Europe, and from all other sugar producing countries. The struggle is so unequal between our planters and those of Europe, that to accept it would be rashness.

Between those who receive large bounties upon their sugars, and ourselves, who

who far from it have
to bear heavy export duties;
besides the markets of the
mother-country taken
from us, it would be a
rashness, indeed to pretend
to compete in the market
of the United States, the
only one we have, and
where from all parts sugars
are offered at lower prices
than ours.

"The molasses market
continues completely
forgotten.

"Only a small
number of plantations
continue grinding; and
these we believe will finish

next week.

"The money market continues under the same state as already announced, but if anything, in greater scarcity, — if such is possible; no transactions take place, neither on the street nor in the Banks, which have increased the rates of discount from 11 to 13 per cent, per annum.

It is sorrowful to us to have to say to our correspondents that all the elements are leagued against our island; and that we do not see, even

in

in the far distance, any
sign to inspire us with
the hope of better days."

Copy by Foster — in confidence
Cor
a 8/9
Lers

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 28 1884
RECEIVED

Confidential and Separate.

No. 9

U.S. Consulate General,
Havana, August 21st. 1884.

Mr Williams, to the
Department of State.

Commercial information
requested by the Madrid
Government, of the Authorities
of Cuba.

Transmitting slips and trans-
-lations from the "Boletin
Comercial" Aug.t 20th 184, and
from the "Diario de la Marina"
of 21st instant.

Two inclosures.

Separate and confidential.
No. 9 U.S. Consulate General.
Habana, August 21st 1884

Hon: John Davis,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.
D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose translations of two articles on the subject of the Commercial Treaty, that is now being negotiated between the United States and Spain; the first of which appeared yesterday in the "Boletin Comercial", and the second in the Diario de la Marina", of this date — the one, the leading commercial organ of this city; and the other that of the Government.

These articles,

though they explain them-
=selves, may have additional
light thrown on them, by
my mention to the Depart-
=ment, of the fact, that the
shipment of cigars and
leaf tobacco from Cuba to
Spain is, reduced almost
to nothing, from
legislative prohibition.

The right to import cigars
into Spain from Cuba, as well
as from all other countries,
by any one individual is,
limited to 4000- per annum.
And the right to import
leaf tobacco is absolutely
prohibited to all individuals,
- the importation of the latter
being monopolized (estancado)
by the Government.

I am Sir, very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant
Ramon O. Williams
Consul General

Inclosure No. 1.
With Separate Dispatch No 3
Harana, August 21st 1884.

From the "Boletin Comercial,"
of Harana, August 20th 1884.

Junta General del Comercio.

Ayer celebró sesion extraordinaria esta Corporacion, á las 8 de la noche, para corresponder, sin pérdida de tiempo, al llamamiento hecho por nuestra Superior Autoridad para que contestára á tres preguntas concretas consultadas por cable á este Gobierno, para el mayor acierto en el tratado de comercio que se está procurando celebrar con los vecinos Estados Unidos.

Los tres puntos que se trataron fueron: el tabaco en rama y el elaborado, las harinas y el petróleo.

Y fueron contestados en los siguientes términos:

El primero: que se deseaba la proteccion en los Estados Unidos para el tabaco elaborado y á la rama en igual proporcion; y que en caso de tener que preferir alguno de los dos extremos, que se diese la preferencia al elaborado.

Al segundo punto: que se informase en el sentido de imponer un derecho á la harina americana, dejando libre la española, de manera que ámbas harinas saliesen aquí á igual costo.

Y al tercero: que existiendo en esta Isla fábricas de petróleo, y pagando pocos derechos de Aduana el crudo, que se admita éste *libremente*, ó sea libre de derechos, en esta Isla.

Translation.

The Board of Trade.

By order of the Governor General, a meeting of this corporation was called at 8 o'clock last night, (19th instant,) to discuss

and formulate a prompt answer to the three concrete questions upon which the Madrid Government has cabled the Island Government, to the end that the former may proceed with greater clearness of judgment in its negotiations for the treaty with the United States.

The three subjects considered were: (1) leaf tobacco in bales, and the same manufactured into cigars; (2) flour; (3) petroleum.

These questions were voted upon and answered, as follows:

"To the first: that protection is desired in the United States for Cuban cigars and leaf tobacco, in equal proportions; but in case it should be necessary to give preference to either, that it be given to cigars.

To

To the second: that a duty ought to be imposed on American flour, leaving Spanish flour free, in such a manner that both may be laid down in Cuba. at equal cost. (Sic)
And to the third: that as there are oil refineries already established in the Island; and as the crude article pays but a small duty; it is better to admit crude petroleum entirely free of duty."

Inclosure No. 2 -
With Separate Dispatch No. 3.
Havana, August 21st 1884.

From the "Diario de la Marina of August 21st 1884.

HABANA.

JUÉVES 21 DE AGOSTO DE 1884

Datos para el Tratado de Comercio.

Hace dias que teníamos noticia de haberse dirigido por el Gobierno General, en cumplimiento de órdenes telegráficas del Ministerio, una especie de interrogatorio á varias corporaciones y personas caracterizadas de esta ciudad, sobre algunos extremos referentes á las rebajas que debieran solicitarse del gobierno de los Estados-Unidos en los derechos que pagan al importarse en aquella república el tabaco en rama y el torcido, procedentes de esta Isla y á los que á su vez satisfacen aquí la harina y el petroleo crudo de procedencia norte-americana. Conocíamos, en efecto, los trabajos que se estaban practicando para reunir los datos que el Gobierno de S. M. necesitaba en tan delicado asunto, y no creímos oportuno, por razones fáciles de comprender, ocuparnos de ello en el DIARIO. Mas ya que algunos periódicos de esta capital han insertado la respuesta dada al mencionado interrogatorio por la Junta General del Comercio, reunida *ad hoc* en sesion extraordinaria el mártes 19 del presente por la noche, no tenemos para qué seguir guardando reserva acerca de un particular que ya se ha hecho público.

En su virtud, manifestarémos que en el Palacio del Gobierno y bajo la presidencia de nuestra digna Primera Autoridad, se han celebrado varias reuniones con asistencia de personas respetables, al par que muy entendidas en el ramo del tabaco, así en lo que respecta á la produccion como á la industria. Tambien se han hecho análogas consultas, al propio tiempo que á la Junta del Comercio, á otras corporaciones y personas competentes, y segun nos consta, los respectivos informes han sido ya redactados, de manera que muy en breve podrán ser trasmitidos al Gobierno Supremo. Prescindiendo de detalles, que no juzgamos pertinente dar á luz, por tratarse de un negocio de la naturaleza del que nos ocupa, nos será lícito, sin embargo, y sin faltar á la circunspeccion debida, manifestar que el conjunto de las opiniones emitidas se resume en una recomendacion igualmente favorable á la agricultura y á la industria del tabaco, ramo importantísimo de la riqueza de este país.

En cuanto á las harinas y al petroleo procedentes de la vecina república, se ha opinado asimismo en consonancia con las exigencias del consumo y de la proteccion á las industrias de refinería establecidas en la Isla. Respecto de las harinas, se ha tenido tambien en cuenta las razones de equidad que aconsejan igualar las de produccion nacional con las extranjeras, atendida la diferencia del costo por razon de fletes y otras circunstancias.

Hasta aquí lo más sustancial, referente á este interesante asunto, que ha llegado á nuestra noticia. Ahora la principal consideracion que se desprende de todo esto, es que debemos estar persuadidos de que el Gobierno de la Nacion no descansa en su afan de llevar á buen término el tratado de comercio, á cuyo efecto procura reunir los datos que ha pedido aquí con otros muchos que ya tiene en su poder para el propio objeto. Tal vez se extrañará por algunos, pues entre nosotros no escasean las cavilaciones, que en el interrogatorio no se haya incluído el azúcar. Desde luego á los que tal imaginen puede decirse que realmente no era necesario hacer objeto de interrogatorio lo que es indiscutible; la conveniencia de que se procure la rebaja de los crecidos derechos que paga dicho artículo á su entrada en los Estados-Unidos. Nadie puede poner en duda que la produccion azucarera de la Isla de Cuba es uno de los principales factores de los propósitos del Ministerio, en lo relativo á facilitarle fáciles y cómodos mercados. Véase si no, el artículo 7º de la Ley de autorizaciones, que textualmente es como sigue:

"Para elevar los derechos arancelarios que pagan á su entrada en la Península los azúcares extranjeros ó celebrar Tratados con otros Gobiernos, por los cuales, y no impidiéndose el desarrollo del cambio de productos entre la Península y las Antillas, se concedan ventajas á los artículos de mayor consumo en éstas, cuya rebaja concurra á abaratar la produccion en las mismas á cambio de beneficios en la introduccion de los principales productos de Cuba y Puerto-Rico. Los Tratados de Comercio que se celebren en virtud de esta autorizacion, comprenderán únicamente á las islas de Cuba y Puerto-Rico, pero no al mercado de la Península."

El texto auténtico de la Ley no puede ser más explícito respecto de este punto, puesto que entre otras ventajas se tiende á obtener beneficios á su entrada en el país vecino, en favor de los *principales productos* de Cuba y Puerto-Rico. ¿Y quién puede poner en duda que el azúcar es el principal producto de esta Isla, siguiéndole inmediatamente el tabaco? Que se deseche, pues, todo linaje de cavilacion, bien entendido que si se efectua el Tratado de Comercio, como vivamente lo deseamos y confiadamente lo esperamos, no sólo quedarán favorecidas todas las clases consumidoras, sino que tambien lo serán con especialidad las productoras de azúcar y de tabaco.

Translation.

"Data for the treaty of commerce (with the United States.)

It is now some days since we first knew that the General Government, in consequence of telegraphic orders received from the Ministry, had addressed a sort of interrogatory to

to several corporations, and characterized persons of this city, upon some points referring to the deductions that ought to be solicited from the Government of the United States, in the duties paid on the importation into that Republic of Cuban leaf tobacco, in bales, and the same, manufactured into cigars; as well, also, as upon the duties that Amer= =ican flour and crude =, petroleum pay here.

We knew in fact of the work that was being done in the preparation of the data that His Majesty's Government needs in so delicate a business, and we did not believe it opportune for reasons easy to comprehend, (sic) to discuss the matter

in the columns of the Diario.

But now that some of the newspapers of this city have inserted the reply given to the interrogatory by the Board of Trade, convened ad hoc in extra session on the night of the 19th instant, we have no longer reason to observe a reserve about an affair that has now been made public.

Consequently we will say that at the Governmental Palace, and under the presidency of our worthy chief authority; there have been meetings, composed of respectable persons, who at the same time are well versed in the tobacco trade, both with respect to its planting as well as its manufacture.

Similar

Similar consultations have also been held with the Board of Trade and other corporations and competent persons, and to our knowledge, the respective reports given in answer, are now written out, so that they can be sent very soon to the Government at Madrid.

Omitting details, which we do not judge pertinent to make public, (sic) in view of the nature of the subject under consideration, (sic) (i.e. the treaty), not=withstanding, and without wanting in the necessary circumspection, it will be permitted us to manifest that all opinions are united in a recommendation equally favorable both to the planting as well as the manufacturing of tobacco, both forming

a

a most important branch of the wealths of this Island.

With respect to the flour and petroleum from the neighboring republic, opinion has been formed in the same manner, in consonance with the exigencies of the refineries established in the Island.

Respecting flour, reasons of equity have advised to equalize that of National with those of foreign production, in view of the difference of freight and other circumstances. (Sic)

This is the most substantial news, that has reached our ears, referring to this interesting affair.

Now, the most important thing springing from these proceedings is, that we should be convinced

<u>that</u>

that the National Govern=
=ment does not tire in its
efforts to bring about the =
treaty of commerce, to which
end it endeavors to obtain
the data it has asked for
here, together with much
other information that it
already has in its possession.
It may be a matter
of estrangement to some - for
among us cavilers are never
wanting; that in the inter=
=rogatory sent from Madrid,
sugar is not included. -
But those who thus give =
way to imagination, may
at once be told that it was
in fact not necessary to
discuss that which is =
indiscussable; viz - the procure=
=ment of a reduction in
the heavy duties that the article
pays on its entrance into the
United States. Nobody

can

can doubt that the sugar production of the Island of Cuba, is one of the principal factors of the purpose of the Ministry that is the opening to it of good and easy markets, as may be seen by the 7th Article of the Law granting authority to the Government, as follows:

"To raise the duties that foreign sugars pay on their entrance into the ports of the Peninsula, or to celebrate treaties with other Governments, by which, and not impeding the development of trade between the Peninsula and its West India islands, advantage be conceded to the articles of greater consumption in the latter, which reduction may cooperate to facilitate the export of their products. The Treaties

of

"of Commerce, to be celebrated in virtue of this authoriz=ation, will comprehend only the Islands of Cuba and Puerto Rico, but not the market of the Peninsula."

The authentic text of the Law cannot be more explicit on this point, since among other adrant=ages it tends to obtain in the neighboring country, benefits in favor of the principal products of Cuba and Puerto Rico. Who can doubt that sugar is the principal product of this Island, & followed by that of tobacco?

Let every lineage of caviling be rejected, in the good understanding, that if the Treaty of Commerce, is consummated as we sincerely and confidently desire, not only will all

classes of the consumers be favored; but also most especially the producers of sugar and tobacco.

---

7 C 6

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 2 1884
RECEIVED.

ack with thanks
Copy to Foster
JD

Separate and confidential.

No. 10 — U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, August 26th 1884.

Mr Williams, to the
Department of State.

System of Trade organized by Spain, based upon the sugar market of the United States, with Cuba as a pivotal point.

On inclosure.

Separate and confidential.

No. 10 U.S. Consulate General.
Harana, August 26th 1884.

Hon: John Davis,
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:

Referring to my dispatch=
=es Nos. 291, 292, of the year 1875,
nos 724, 733 of 1878 and no 1106
of 1882, and no 236, dated August
15th 1883, and for the purpose
of affording the Department
a faint inside glimpse of
the System of Trade, organ=
=ized by Spain, based upon
the sugar market of the
United States, with Cuba as
a pivotal point, I beg to
transmit, herewith, the
translation of a private
letter written by me from
Brooklyn to a friend, in Harana,

upwards of five years ago, being dated the 14th of April 1879.

Without my knowledge or consent, this letter was translated into Spanish, and published in the liberal organ, the "El Triunfo", of this City: It did good service, however, in helping to enchannel, and in giving a Utilitarian (See No. 34) direction to the wild public discussion of that time.

For its better understanding by the Department, I would explain;

(1)— That the avroba mentioned therein, is the Spanish weight of 25 pounds, by which sugar is sold throughout the island.

(2).— That the distance of 60½ geographical miles stated on page 14 as against Cuba in its competition with Brazil for the sugar market of

Buenos

Buenos Aires, is intended as an approximation to a straight line equal to the <u>difference</u> of distance between the round voyage from Harana to Montivideo; and another round voyage from Rio Janeiro to Montivideo. But, in fact, the Harana vessel, will in going, have to sail about the hypothenuses of two right-angled triangles, and repeat it on the return; therefore, it will run on four hypothenuses. This will make the difference in question, nearer to 10,000 than 6,000 miles, or say approximately $\frac{5}{12}$ths of the circumference of the Earth - a very fragile method of economic construction, indeed! -

(3) — The words Ciénaga Puentes Grandes, Mariano, and Cantarranas, are the

names of places within 5 to 15 miles of Havana, from which the surrounding farmers, bring their supplies for sale to the "Plaza del Vapor" the principal market house of this City, and bearing similar relation to it, that the Centre-market does to Washington — whilst Matanzas, Güines, Madruga and Bemba, represent places of opposite direction, and of the greater distance of 50 to 100 miles.

For the re-rendering of this letter into English, I am indebted to Mr Joseph A. Springer, of this Consulate General.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant.

Ramon O. Williams
Consul ~~General~~.

Inclosure

Inclosure:

1 — Translation of letter as above stated.

Inclosure No 1 -
With separate dispatch No ##10
Harana, August 26th 1884.
Translation.

Our intelligent Brooklyn correspondent has again written to us, and we cannot deprive the public, and much less, those charged with the duty of studying the treaty with the United States, and the Government, of the interesting data, and judicious observations, contained in his welcome missive. We publish it without comment, so that we may not belittle it with our own remarks.

" Brooklyn April 14th/79-

J. M. Zayas.

Dear friend:

I

I have before me
your very interesting letter
of the 5th instant; and my
attention is particularly
called to your observations
relative to the scarcity and
high price of tasajo or
jerked beef. ——— In the
old times, the course of
foreign trade in Cuba,
allowed her to purchase
in Buenos Ayres ——
One pound of tasajo in
exchange for the value of. ——
One pound of sugar, worth
in Havana, 8 reals arroba.

But now in consequence
of the variation in the
course of foreign trade,
in place of 8 reales arroba
it costs ——————— $ 3. 45
or 30 reals gold to bring
an arroba of tasajo to
Havana.

At the time to

which

I refer, and not so very far back either, good refining sugar was sold in Havana at 8 reals arroba, with the exchange, during the shipping season at 5 per cent discount. Therefore, an arroba (25 lbs) of sugar in Havana, was worth abroad a value in exchange of $1.05 1/4, as deduced from the following formula:

If 95 cents gold in Havana yielded 100 cents, in bills of exchange on foreign markets, what amount of exchange will yield 100 cents gold in Havana.?

$95 : 100 :: 100 : x \therefore x = 1.05\frac{26}{}$

But today the price of <u>good</u> <u>refining</u>, in place of being, at 8 "reales" per "arroba," has fallen to 5 "reales" "arroba",- and besides, bills

of

of exchange instead of 5 per cent discount have risen to 9 per cent premium. Thus the value in gold of the arroba of sugar at 5 reales, and exchange at 9 per cent premium, is reduced to 5 7/34; viz:

109 : 100 :: 62.50 : x . . x = 57 34/109

There results, therefore, a difference of value in exchange against the Island, between the two periods, of 4 92/109 in loss of the purchasing power of each arroba of Sugar Proof ____ 1st period - 1.05 26/109

" ____ 2nd period - 57.34

difference 4.92/109

Jerked beef for Cuba is purchased either in exchange for cargoes of wines, olives, oils, soap and other merchandise sent from Barcelona to the River Plata or for

sugar

sugar and rum shipped from Cuba to the same place.

Years ago the vessels of Barelona after selling their cargoes in Buenos Ayres, employed the proceeds in the purchase of jerked beef, which they sold in Havana or Matanzas, and the proceeds of this, was remitted to Spain in bills of Exchange upon London or Spain; These same vessels took cargoes of sugar for the various ports of Europe, particularly of Spain. At their ports of discharge they took freight for Spain, if they happened to discharge in other European ports; but if Spain was their destination they returned directly back to their own country

ready

ready to undertake another trip from Barcelona, or from other Spanish ports, to Buenos Ayres, thence to Havana, and from this port return again to Europe. — You will therefore readily perceive that the Island of Cuba was the pivotal point around which revolved this system of voyages.

But such a state of affairs was unnatural and forced, being based upon an unreciprocal protection, instead of being reciprocal, that is to say: in place of one hand washing the other, one hand alone washed the two, there being in this common illustration a great distinction. Without searching into the causes

we

we have today the tangible fact that Europe which only produced in 1858, 100,000. tons of beet root sugar, has made in 1878, 1,428,000 - tons. The consequence of this fact has been, that, the produ=ction of Europe has been so great, that in place of taking from Cuba, 80 per cent of its crops, as before the rebellion in the United States, or during which the Louisiana crop was totally destroyed, Europe now takes from Cuba but 6 to 8 per cent of the Islands exports, and for the want of any other market Cuba is forced to send the remain=ing 92 per cent to the United States.

At this point,

there comes into action, to detriment both to Spain and Cuba, another force. When Spain modified her Colonial system, that is when she abolished those laws, which kept out foreign traffic from her colonial possessions, she still preserved a semi-colonial proceeding.

She allowed her Colonies to sell freely to foreigners, but not to buy freely from them.— In order to force the Colonies to buy from Spain and to carry their importations in Spanish bottoms, the system of differential duties was imposed. The United States retaliated, inasmuch as its commerce was affected by them, with the law of 1834, which imposed [illegible] retaliatory

retaliatory duties upon all merchandise imported from Cuba and Puerto Rico in Spanish vessels; by this means a tariff war was inaugurated between Spain and her colonies and the United States, which, like all other wars, when human wisdom does not restrain them, will continue until the weakest of the contestants is ruined. We have arrived now at a period of the tariff war, in which the United States is no longer injured and which will conclude with the total destruction of the commerce of Spain and of her two Colonies.

To take up again the thread of our subject:

The effects of the tariff war between the differential

duties

duties of Spain in Cuba and Puerto Rico, and the retaliatory duties of the American Union are now much more destructive than what they have been during any of the former periods of their existence. When Europe consumed 80 % of Cuba's exports, it was not difficult for Spanish vessels to keep up the tasajo trade between Buenos Aires and Cuba, without sensibly increasing the price of the article in Havana. Because, at that time there were always ready in this port cargoes of sugar for Spain and other ports of Europe at remunerative freights, and there was no interrupt=
=ion to the <u>circuit</u> in the <u>tasajo</u> trade, on the contrary,

<u>the</u>

the circuit was continuous.

But this state of things was changed. Europe no longer takes 80 per cent of Cuban products; therefore Spanish vessels upon their arrival from Buenos Ayres no longer find cargoes of sugar ready in Havana or Matanzas, to ship to Europe. _____ Cuba is obliged to export to the United States and as Spanish vessels cannot carry sugar to the United States on account of the retaliatory duties already mentioned, they have to return to their ports of departure in ballast, or come to the United States, also in ballast seeking freights for Europe; because the same law of reprisal does not allow them to return

to

to Cuba laden. You will therefore perceive, that in either one or the other case, there is an interruption in the tasajo trade, which breaks the continuity of the circuit. This considerably increases the cost of bringing tasajo to Cuba.

The second way of purchasing tasajo for Cuba, consists in shipping sugar and rum from Havana or other Cuban ports to the River Plate, and with the proceeds purchase tasajo. This plan, nevertheless, meets with the same difficulties as the other. — Long before Cuba was a sugar growing country, Brazil supplied Buenos Ayres and other Argentine markets with

the

the sugar they required. —— Now Brazil produces sugar at a <u>less cost</u> of production than Cuba, and competes with that Island in the markets of New York and London.

Cuba is situated, in about 22.°, Latitude North, and Buenos Ayres about 32′ Latitude South. The total distance between the two being 54.°, and as much more for the return trip, the direct navigation is 108° of latitude. —— Rio Janeiro, in Brazil, is in 22° South — distance to Buenos Ayres (32° Lat. S.) or, difference between both places, 10°, = 20° for the round trip. — The difference, therefore between the two voyages, that of Havana and that of Rio

<u>de</u>

de Janeiro, is 88º of latitude, which multiplied by the 69 geographical miles of the degree, makes a distance of the respectable sum of 6,072 geographical miles, against Cuba, in her competition with Brazil for the sugar market of Buenos Ayres. It is evident that the wages of officers and men, the rations and supplies for the voyage, interest of the capital represented by the vessel &c. must be added to the cost of the t.asajo, as the Cuban sugars upon their sale in Buenos Ayres have to bear these expenses in the competition with Brazil, and in its trade with the River Plate.

Thus we see, that thanks to the retaliatory

duties

duties of the United States, Brazil obtains great advantages upon selling sugar in Buenos Ayres, at the same time making it more difficult and dearer to supply tasajo to Cuba in Spanish bottoms. To all of this must be added the high rate of exchange.

To these causes must be attributed the unfavorable alteration in the relation between the two articles, sugar and tasajo, in Havana, which instead of being in the ratio of

1 pound of sugar, to
1 pound of tasajo, as

in former years, is now

6.54 pounds of sugar for one pound of tasajo -

3.75 : 57.34 = 6.54.

Now, if the milkmen, greengrocers, or other dealers

of

of Ciénaga, Puentes Grandes, Marianao and Cantar-
=ranas, after selling their milk, vegetables, &c in the "Plaza del Vapor", were obliged by law to employ the proceeds of their sales, and go to Matanzas to purchase rice, to Güines for beef, or to Madruga or Bemba for bread with the purpose of protecting the sellers of these articles, at the cost of those poor farmers, natural-
=ly, the power of purchasing with the proceeds of their milk, vegetables &c would be much decreased; never-
=theless this is exactly what happens by obliging the planters to submit to the differential import duties, enacted for the special protection of the manufacturers,

wine

wine-growers and ship owners of Spain, as is now clearly demonstrated by the results.

To examine into the present situation of Cuba, it is essential in order to reach exactly logical results, always to bear in mind the guiding principle, that — "the exports of "Cuba, plus her imports, "form her unity of comp= "=arison, either in analysis, "or in synthesis, and that "all taxes, of all denom= "=inations come exclusively "out of Cuba's exports, her sugar, molasses and tobacco ___" because with her exports out she buys her imports in, and the higher the taxes, the less purchasing power her imports have in exchange

for

for her imports.

I have known many persons in Havana who could not comprehend that the import duties, collected at the Custom House, come out of the exports, and not out of the imports - and among them the Editor of one of the daily journals and several foreign merchants.

The problem is not = withstanding very simple.

The stevedore works on the mole for $2. a day, — with these wages he buys his food, clothing, and lodging. In this case the $2. form his exportation and the food, clothing and lodging, consti= tute his importation, which he pays for with his daily two dollars. Therefore, his importation springs from his exportation.

The

The physician and the lawyer sell their profes-
sional services to society under the name of fees, therewith they purchase supplies necessary for their families. Their fees represent their exports, and the supplies of the family, their imports.

In the same manner Cuba sells sugar, molasses and tobacco, and purchases with the money obtained from the sale of those articles, flour, provisions, clothing, iron &c. It is evident also, that sugar, molasses and tobacco are its exports, and flour provisions &c. her imports. It is also evident that the heavier the tax is, upon the articles of importation a less amount of them

can

can be purchased by the exportation, and the easier that such taxes are made, the greater is the purchasing power of the exportation

This subject of differential duties is not a new one. Time was, when they were practiced by ancient Carthage in Spain itself then the colony of Carthage. The study of that institution will demonstrate that those very differential duties were the powerful ally of Rome in those wars which terminated with the consummation of the famous saying "Delenda est Carthago". Differential duties were also established by England in her North American Colonies, where they terminated

in

in that war of Independence, which gave being to the United States. They were likewise put in practice by France and by England in Canada, and in the West Indies; but experience brought wisdom, and they were completely abolished.

Wherever they are established, they produce disturbances, for they never develope, but always deplete the strength of a nation, on the same principle, that diminishing a quantity in its square root, decreases the area of the corresponding square.

This is an almost exhaustless subject, and almost at every movement of the pen, new incidents occur, worthy each of a separate discussion. If

I had imagined upon
commencing my letter,
the development it would
take, I should not have
written it to weary you
with its length.

I trust that you will not
engage deeply in business
which brings future oblig=
=ations; for the perspective of
Cuba is far from pleasant.
I contemplate it with pain;
but what can we do, if the
people will have it so; there
is no other remedy but to
leave them in their caprice,
until experience comes to
teach them wisdom.

Note of the translator.

We trust that
the author, thoroughly
acquainted with the Cuban
market where he was for

a

a long time engaged in business, and actuated by the great affection he feels for Cuba, will not leave the people in their caprice, but will return to the charge and develops those interesting incidents which he mentions in the latter paragraph; perhaps by force of crying out in all tones, and by various pens we may succeed at last in bringing them to reason before the cataclysmal processes of Nature shall do so, by the ruin of Spain and of Cuba, too: At least we shall have the consolation of having done all in our power to avoid the catastrophe, now not far distant. "

•

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 2 1884
RECEIVED.

7 C 6 — 7 1 — 6 — ack wcds the copy to 7 — To Spain 11 Letter — 7 D

Separate and confidential.

No. 11 U.S. Consulate General.

Havana, August 21st, 1884.

Mr Williams, to the Department of State.

Transmitting a slip, and translation, from the "La Voz de Cuba" of Havana August 22nd, 1884, censuring the divulgement of the resolutions adopted by the Board of Trade of Havana, regarding the treaty of commerce, with the United States, as communicated to the Department on the 21st instant.

One inclosure.

Separate and confidential.

N° 5" U.S. Consulate General.
Habana, August 21st 1884.

Hon: John Davis,
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington.
D.C.

Sir:

Referring to my separate and confidential dispatch N° 3, of the 21st instant, I now enclose the translation of an article that appeared in the "Voz de Cuba" of this city on the 22nd instant - in which the latter censures, both the "Boletin Comercial", and some indiscreet member of the Board of Trade, for having divulged and published the resolutions of the latter, asking for

protection in the United States, for Cuban cigars and leaf tobacco, and for equal protection for Spanish flour in Cuba as against that of the United States.

I would respectfully suggest that, if in the opinion of the Department, the service can be benefited, thereby, copies of my several separate dispatches, lately forwarded, together with their inclosures, be sent to Mr Foster, at Madrid, with a view of assisting him in the negotiation of the Treaty of Commerce, now pending between our Government and that of Spain.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
very respectfully-
Your

Your Obedient Servant.
Ramon O. Williams
Consul General.

Inclosure -
1. _____ Slip and trans=
=lation from the "La Voz
de Cuba" of Havana, of
dated August 22nd 1884.

Inclosure nº 1
With Separate dispatch nº 5
Havana, August 21st 1884.

From the "La Voz de Cuba" of
Havana, August 22nd 1884.

Celo indiscreto.

En nuestra edicion de esta mañana hemos publicado, tomándola del *Boletin Comercial*, una noticia de gran interés para el país. Nos referimos á los acuerdos tomados por la Junta general del Comercio en sesion extraordinaria celebrada con objeto de contestar á tres preguntas concretas, consultadas por telegrama dirigido por el Gobierno de S. M. al Excmo. Sr. Gobernador General de esta Isla para el mayor acierto en el tratado de Comercio que se está negociando con los Estados Unidos.

Si oportuno nos pareció que el *Boletin Comercial* diese conocimiento al público de que tanto nuestra digna Primera Autoridad cómo la respetable Junta general del Comercio, de quien se asesoraba aquella, se ocupan con visible interés en facilitar al Gobierno los medios de concertar con una nacion extranjera un tratado de Comercio beneficioso para los intereses de nuestras Antillas, no podemos decir otro tanto respecto á la publicacion de los acuerdos de la Junta general del Comercio, que nos parece cuando ménos indiscreta, porque esos acuerdos no pueden tener otro carácter que el de un dictámen de la Corporacion, con el que pueda ó nó estar de acuerdo la Primera Autoridad de la Isla, llamada á informar, ó el Gobierno de S. M., autorizado por las Córtes del Reino para resolver.

Por nuestra parte, aún cuando hubiéramos conocido esos acuerdos, que confesamos ingénuamente los ignorábamos, no los habríamos publicado, además de las razones espuestas por otras que se ocurren á cualquiera que conozca los procedimientos que en semejantes asuntos se emplean. No nos sorprende que el *Boletin Comercial* los haya insertado íntegros, dada la índole y las tendencias de ese periódico, el cual más parece escrito en los Estados Unidos que en España; pero no ha podido ménos de sorprendernos que fuera el único que tuvo noticia de esos acuerdos, cuya noticia sólo ha podido serle comunicada por la misma Junta de Comercio.

Cómo conocemos la formalidad y la cordura de las dignas personas que componen la mayoría de la mencionada Junta, no podemos atribuir semejante ligereza sino á celo indiscreto de alguno de sus miembros. De todos modos, lo repetimos, esos acuerdos, sin perjuicio de la autoridad que les dá la competencia de las personas que componen la ilustrada Junta general, no pueden tener otro carácter que el de una consulta á la Autoridad Superior de la Isla, encargada de [illegible] que estime más conveniente á los intereses del país.

Translation.

Translation:

Indiscreet Zeal

In our edition of this morning, copying from the "Boletin Comercial," we have published a piece of news of great interest for the Island. We refer to the resolutions of the Board of Trade, voted at its meeting, called to answer three concrete questions, which His Majesty's Government, has sent by cable to consult upon with His Excellency, the Governor General, that the former may proceed with the greatest knowledge and clearness of judgment in its negotiations for the treaty of Commerce with the United States.

If it appeared

opportune to us that the
"Boletin Comercial", should
inform the public that the
First Authority, as well as
the Board of Trade, whose
advice it sought, were —
occupied with evident inter=
=est in furnishing the Home
Government with the means
of concerting with a foreign
nation a treaty of commerce
beneficial to our West India
islands; we cannot say as
much with respect to the
publication of these resol=
=utions of the Board of Trade;
which cannot appear to us,
at the least, but indiscreet;
because they cannot have
any other character than
that of an opinion from
that Corporation, upon —
which the First Authority,
called for advise, and with
which it may or may

not agree; nor greater cons-
=ideration can they merit
from the Government of His
Majesty, authorized by the
Cortes of the Kingdom to
resolve this subject.

For our part, even had
we known of these resolutions,
of which, frankly we confess
we were ignorant, we would
not have published them,
not only for the reasons
expressed; but for others
that will occur to any one
acquainted with the means
employed in like affairs. (Sic)

We are not surprised
that the "Boletin Comercial"
should have inserted them
in full, in view of its inclin-
=ations and tendencies; as
that paper appears more
to be edited in the United
States than in Spain, but we
are, indeed, surprised that

it

it should be the only paper to know of them, which knowl-
=edge could have only been communicated to it by the same Board of Trade.

As we know the formality and prudence of the worthy persons who compose the majority of the said Board, we cannot attribute such levity but to the indiscreet zeal of some one of its members.

Anyway, we repeat, with=
=out prejudice to the authority that is imparted to them by the competence of the Board, they cannot have more importance than that of a consultation with the Superior Authority of the Island, encharged with informing the Home Govern=
=ment of what it may esteem most convenient to the interests

of the Country.

Ack with thanks. Copy to Foster.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 2 1884
RECEIVED.

To Spain 11 Sept

Separate and confidential.

No. 12

U. S. Consulate General.

Havana, August 27th 1884.

Mr Williams, to the

Department of State.

Transmitting three slips from the "Havana Weekly Report", of August 23d 1884.— referring to the Commercial and Financial decadence now commencing in the Island of Cuba.

Three inclosures.

Separate and confidential.

No. 12 U. S. Consulate General.

Havana, August 27th 1884.

Hon: John Davis,
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington -
D. C.

Sir:

With special refer=
=ence to my dispatches Nos.
724, of August 8th, and 733
of September 12th., 1878 - and
for the information of
the Department, as
indicative of the present
commercial and financial
decadence, now commencing

in this Island, I have the
honor to enclose three
1/3 slips from the "Havana
Weekly Report", of the
2 3d instant, respectively
marked and entitled, as
follows:

Inclosure No. 1.—

"Wonderful falling
off in taxable property."
No. 2.— "The Spanish &
American Treaty"; and
No. 3— "Duty on German
Goods."

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant.

Ramon O. Williams
Consul General.

Inclosures,
3 - as above.

Inclosure No. 1.

With Separate dispatch No. 6.

Havana, August 27th 1884.

From the "Havana Weekly Report", of August 23d 1884.

Wonderful falling off in taxable property.

The following figures taken from official sources will show the wonderful falling off in the resources of Cuba.

The net profits of *Industry, Commerce, Professions* and *Arts* on which taxes could be levied were:

In 1862.....	$ 77.384,649
In 1877.....	„ 17.388,125
In 1883.....	„ 12.075,465

Real estate.

In 1862.....	$ 17.384,649
In 1877.....	„ 13.473,136
In 1883.....	„ 13.685,737

The small proportion in this item is due to the 14,087 houses which were built in the cities on the North coast during the rebelion. Emigration grew larger then and rents went up, but now an entirely different state of affairs prevail. At present there are over four thousand untenanted houses in Havana, and elsewhere in the Island real state is so depressed that numerable houses are let free o rent and there are many instances of buildings being torn down to sell the material.

Farms etc.

In 1862.....	$ 38.032,502
In 1877.....	„ 26.183,581
In 1883.....	„ 22.700,951

This item includes Sugar, Tobacco and Cattle; the former not only has ceased to be unproductive, but it gives a loss as high as $7 per hogshead to some planters.

A recapitulation of the foregoing items shows the taxable incomes of Cuba to have been:

In 1862.....	$ 132.457,194
In 1877.....	„ 57.044,842
In 1883.....	„ 48.502,153

Inclosure No. 2.

With separate dispatch No.

Havana, August 27th 1884.

From the Havana Weekly Report of August 23d 1884.

The Spanish-American Treaty.

Agreeable to the request of the Governor General the Board of Trade held a meeting on the the 19th. inst. in order to answer the questions addressed to him by cable from Madrid bearing on this treaty.

The three points discussed were: leaf tobacco, cigars, flour and petroleum and the resolution passed at this meeting were: 1st. to favor the introduction in the U. States of the two first mentioned articles and should any preference be necessary that it should be given to cigars. 2d. Duty on flour to be such that when delivered here the cost of the American and Spanish production would be the same and lastly to establish the free introduction of crude petroleum.

Inclosure N° 3 -
With separate dispatch N° 17
Havana, August 27th 1884.

From the "Havana Co,
Weekly Report of August
23d, 1884.

Duty on German goods.

In virtue of a standing treaty between Germany and Spain by which the former nation should enjoy the same prerogatives as the most favored one a Royal Order has been received here providing that duty on German goods and arraiving from there should be levied as per third column of the Tariff.

This order places Germany on an eqnal footing with United States.

Copy to Mr Foster
17 Dispatches

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 10 1884
RECEIVED

Separate and confidential.

No. 13

U.S. Consulate General
Havana, Augt 28th 1884

Mr Williams, to the
Department of State.

Transmitting slips and translations of two interesting controversial articles, from the "El Triunfo" of 24th, and from the "Diario de la Marina," of 26th August 1884, regarding the phrase, "The closed market," - i.e. the market of the United States to the sugars of Cuba, recently used in the Cortes of Spain.

Two inclosures

Separate and confidential:

No 7 U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, August 28th 1884.

Hon: John Davis -
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington.
D.C.

Sir:

With special refer=
=ence to my dispatch no 724
of 8th: August 1878, and as
confirming my assurances
therein given to the Depart=
=ment, and long before; that
the bottom facts as revealed,
showed the Cuban problem
to be merely a sugar question,
invested with a (temporary)
political phase, I now beg
to accompany slips and
translations of two articles
taken from the principal

1/2

newspapers of Havana, respectively, the "Triunfo," of 24th, and from the "Diario de la Marina", of the 26th, August, instant.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Very respectfully

Your Obedient Servant

Ramon O. Williams

Consul General.

Inclosures.

2.-- As above stated.

Inclosure No 1 -
With separate dispatch No 4
Havana, August 28th 1884.

From the "El Triunfo", of
Havana, August 24th 1884.

EL MERCADO CERRADO.

Entre las extrañas especies que acerca de lo que pasa en Cuba hemos visto expuestas en tono sério y como verdades inconcusas en las recientes discusiones que han tenido lugar en los Cuerpos colegisladores, con motivo de las famosas autorizaciones, una de las más singulares y dignas de ser especialmente señalada, es la de que hemos perdido el mercado único que nos quedaba para nuestro azúcar, que es el de los Estados Unidos.

¿De dónde han sacado esa especie los varios oradores que la han lanzado y la han repetido, con el fin de decidir á los Senadores y Diputados á asentir á ciertas medidas recomendadas por nuestros conservadores? ¿Que hemos perdido el mercado americano? Que se pueda perder al fin, si siguen aquí las cosas como van, nada tendrá de inverosímil; pero por el momento lo tenemos tan abierto como lo estuvo ántes, y continúa siendo el gran mercado para nuestro azúcar, el que nos compra el 86 p§, cuando ménos, de nuestra total produccion, y más nos compraría, seguramente, si más produjéramos, y si más le pudiéramos ofrecer. Por razon de nuestra proximidad á ese gran país tan rico y consumidor, aquí tiene que venir á comprar el azúcar de preferencia á cualquier otra region productora, pues en ninguna otra pueden encontrar cantidad igual á la que nosotros podemos darle, ni más barato el fruto. Y al decir barato, entiéndase que no nos referimos al precio ordinario de su costo, sino al que forman esos costos agregados á los gastos de transportes, que dada la corta distancia á que estamos, son en extremo reducidos, y muchos menores que los que recargan la mercancía llevada de paises productores que se encuentran á una distancia mucho mayor.

En cuanto al precio real del artículo, al precio de renta, no hay, no puede haber diferencia alguna con el que se dá por el azúcar en los otros mercados productores, y si alguna existe será sin duda en favor del nuestro, gracias á la economía que se obtiene en los gastos de trasporte, economía que puede influir, ó influirá á veces, en que los americanos paguen aquí un precio superior al que ofrezcan en otros paises productores.

Es un hecho incuestionable que la existencia de azúcar en la Isla, en la época del año en que estamos, es superior á la que hubo en otros anteriores, y relativamente considerable; pero ¿acaso ese exceso de existencias proviene de que á los americanos no les agrada ó no les conviene comprar aquí más azúcar? No ciertamente; es efecto de que los tenedores de ese artículo no lo ceden al precio que les ofrece el mercado americano, ó al que pueden obtener en los demás. Si lo cedieran, ó lo hubieran cedido ántes, seguramente que todo el azúcar existente ó casi todo habria salido, habria sido comprado por los americanos y que una parte del azúcar que han adquirido en otras partes lo habrian importado de Cuba. Si no les hemos vendido más azúcar es porque no lo hemos querido, por creer que el precio actual será pasajero, y que al cabo nos lo pagarán mejor ántes de fin de año. Podrán equivocarse y de hecho parece probable que se equivocan, los que eso esperan, pero decir que no se exporta ó no se ha exportado más azúcar para el Norte por que *está cerrado* ese mercado, es una invencion absolutamente falsa y sin sentido.

Dígase en buen hora que los precios son bajos y que los americanos no han de pagar precio superior al del mercado general, por que pueden adquirir azúcar en otros puntos á ese precio reducido, y que no se les quiere vender en tales condiciones, por que se está aguardando una subida, y se dirá entónces la verdad. Puede muy bien suceder que al cabo encuentren en otras partes el azúcar que necesitan, y que al fin no compren mucha de la nuestra; entónces no habrá por qué quejarse: los que no hayan vendido su mercancia hallarán el mercado americano *cerrado*, es decir, repleto con el fruto de otras partes donde no hayan especulado al alza y hayan vendido al precio corriente.

De los bajos precios actuales no tienen la culpa los americanos: la tienen otros; la tiene la gran produccion general habida en el mundo. Ellos compran como todos los consumidores, al precio que encuentran: no pagan á nadie más ni ménos que á los demás: pagan lo que vale el artículo puesto en su mercado, prescindiendo de las condiciones favorables ó adversas del país

(over)

productor, y no hay razon para que paguen nuestro fruto á más precio, ni tampoco para que lo quieran adquirir más barato. Si tal intentasen, la competencia los obligaría á elevar sus ofertas, pues nosotros podríamos ofrecer y llevar el azúcar á los otros mercados, y cuando eso no sucede es porque no nos habrían de dar en ninguna parte más de lo que nos ofrecen los americanos.

El mercado americano es para nosotros *providencial*: estamos á sus puertas y es ese país muy rico, gran consumidor y muy mercantil. Pueden comprarnos todas nuestras zafras y además la de otros paises, y si nosotros produjéramos mucho más, todo lo podrían adquirir, pues lo podrían consumir. Ese mercado no está cerrado, está abierto: lo que hay es que no paga sino lo que vale el azúcar, y aquí no se les quiere ceder á ese precio, en espera de que se eleve, no sabemos por qué razon, ni por qué contingencia: eso lo sabrán los que especulan y no venden su azúcar al precio del mercado general.

Translation:—

"The closed Market".—

Among the strange expressions regarding what passes in Cuba, that we have seen made in serious tone and as incontestable truths, and that have taken place in the Legislative Halls of Madrid, in consequence of the famous authorization (given to the

Government

Government for the negotiat=
=ion of the American Treaty.)
is that we have lost the
market of the United States,
the only one that remained
to us for the sale of our
sugar.

From whence have the
several speakers who have
launched out this news,
obtained it ?— That it
may be lost if things continue
here as they go, nobody
doubts; but at present it
is just as open as ever,
and continues to be the
great market for our sugar,
of which it buys 86 per cent,
at least, of our total —
production, and would
certainly buy more from
us, if we could offer it more.

By reason of our proxim=
=ity to that great country,
so rich, and so large a

consumer, it has to come to buy sugar here in preference to any other producing region, because in no other can it find supplies equal to those that we can offer it, nor cheaper either. When we say cheaper, we wish to be understood as not referring to the usual cost price, but that formed by the addition of all charges of transportation, which owing to our short distance, are extremely reduced, and are much less than those that fall upon the same merchandise carried from more distant countries.

Respecting the real price of the article, the profit price, there can be no difference whatever in comparison with that given in other producing markets;

but

but if any exists, it will as
doubtless be in our favor;
thanks to the advantage of
freights, which can and does
influence at times, to induce
the Americans to pay a
higher price here than in
other countries.

It is an unquestionable
fact, that the present stock
of sugar in the Island,
is larger than usual at
this season of the year, and
relatively more considerable;
but can it be supposed that
this excess of stock arises
from the Americans not
wishing or it not suiting them
to buy more sugar here.?
Certainly not; it is the effect
of the holders of the article
not letting it go at the price
offered by the American
market, or at which it is
obtainable in any other.

If

If they would have sold before, surely all, or nearly all the stock, would have been taken by the Americans, and a part of the sugar bought by them in other places, instead, would have been purchased of Cuba. If we have not sold them more sugar, it is because we have not wished, believing that the present low prices were merely temporary, and that at last, they would pay us higher at the end of the year.

Those who trust to this, will likely make a great mistake, and probably have already done so; but to say that no more sugar is exported, or has been exported, to the States, because the "market is closed" is a senseless and absolutely false invention.

It

It can well be said that prices are low and that the Americans are not going to pay prices above those of the general market; because they can obtain sugars in other places at the present reduced figures; and that our holders are not willing to sell to them in the present state of the market because a rise is expected; then, the truth will be told. It may happen, that at last they may find the sugar they need, and may in the end not buy much of ours; then nobody will have the right to complain: those who may not have sold, will find the American market "closed", that is to say supplied with the sugar of other parts, where it was sold at current market prices, instead of being held for a rise.

The Americans have not the fault of the present low prices; the fault belongs to others; it belongs to the great production throughout the World. The Americans buy, as consumers, at the best price they find; they do not pay more or less to one than to the other; they pay what it costs to lay the article down in their market, without taking into consideration the favorable or adverse condition of the country that produces it, and there is no reason by which they can be obliged to pay for our sugar at a greater price, nor that they should attempt to get it cheaper. If they should try to do the latter, competition would cause them to raise their offers, for we could, then, offer and

carry

carry our sugars to other markets, and when we have not done it; it is because they would give no more in other markets, than what is offered us by the Americans.

The sugar market of the United States for us is providential: we are at its doors and that country is very rich, a great consumer, and very commercial. It can buy all our crops of sugar and that of other countries, besides; and if we produced more, they could buy it all; for they can consume it.

That market is not "closed,"- it is open: what the matter is, is that it only pays what sugar is worth, and holders here do not wish to sell at that price, in expectation of a rise, for which we know not the reason, nor for

what

what contingency: that will
be known to those who co-
operate and do not sell
their sugar at the prices-
-current in the general
market.

—

Inclosure Nº 2 -
With separate dispatch Nº 7 -
Havana, August 28th 1884. -

From the "Diario de la Marina" - of 26th of August 1884.

Cuestion de nombre.

Así puede calificarse la que suscita *El Triunfo* de ayer domingo, criticando las que llama extrañas especies divulgadas y admitidas como verdades inconcusas, durante las recientes discusiones habidas en nuestros Cuerpos Colegisladores acerca de las autorizaciones para llevar á cabo varias reformas económicas en esta Isla. Estas especies extrañas y destituidas de fundamento son, segnn el colega, las que se refieren al hecho supuesto de haber perdido la produccion azucarera de este país su único mercado, cual es el de los Estados-Unidos de América. *El Triunfo* arguye en contra de esta suposicion y de la que da por seguro el habérsenos cerrado ese mercado, sosteniendo que no hay nada de eso, que el referido mercado léjos de estar cerrado para nuestra produccion está tan abierto como lo ha podido estar ántes y en cualquier época.

Indica además este periódico, que si los azúcares encuentran dificultades para exportarse á los Estados-Unidos, esto depende de los bajos precios á que hoy dia se cotiza ese fruto, y de que muchos de nuestros hacendados se resisten á exportarlo, esperando, con razon ó sin ella, á que los precios mejoren. Tambien indica, y esto es incuestionable, que no tiene la culpa la vecina República de esa ruinosa depresion del valor del azúcar, debida al colosal aumento de la produccion del artículo en la mayor parte del globo; que los consumidores de los Estados-Unidos comprarían gustosos todo cuanto azúcar producimos, y más que fuera, á los precios que rigen en los demás mercados, y que por lo tanto, hay indudable error en sostener que el mencionado mercado está cerrado para nosotros.

Nada tendríamos que objetar á los argumentos del colega, si no fuese porque bajo el punto de vista en que se coloca, sólo discute, al tenor de lo que queda expresado arriba, una cuestion de nombre. *El Triunfo* ha tomado la frase *mercado cerrado* en su sentido extrictamente liberal, y ha seguido argumentando sobre ese supuesto á todas sus anchas, como si los que han podido usarla en las recientes discusiones, hubieran querido decir que el mercado de los Estados-Unidos estuviese materialmente cerrado para nuestro azúcar por haber prohibido aquel gobierno su entrada en el territorio de la República. No es este, ciertamente, el sentido en que se ha usado la frase de mercado cerrado con relacion al de los Estados-Unidos, sino en el de las dificultades de todo género que impedían á nuestra produccion azucarera su cómodo y ventajoso acceso á dicho mercado.

No crea *El Triunfo* que en los centros oficiales de Madrid ni en las Córtes se tiene tan equivocada idea acerca de las cosas de Cuba ni de la situacion económica en que se encuentra. Recuerde el párrafo consagrado á nuestros asuntos en el Discurso de la Corona, y recuerde tambien el colega que él mismo confesó que estaban en el expresado documento magistralmente señaladas las causas del malestar económico y de la precaria situacion de los productores de azúcar. ¿Qué se dijo en aquel párrafo, y qué indicó más tarde el Sr. Cánovas del Castillo en su discurso del 21 de junio, cuando se discutía la enmienda de los Diputados cubanos? Que la transformacion social, y la competencia suscitada por una exorbitante produccion de azúcar en el mundo, habían originado ese malestar. Y para remediarlo en la medida de lo posible, el Gobierno se disponía á proponer al Parlamento las medidas eficaces para proporcionar á la produccion de la Isla fáciles mercados.

No porque no estén cerrados de derecho para la produccion de cualquier país ciertos mercados, pueden dejar de estarlo de hecho por varias causas y por circunstancias que impidan el acceso de los productos á ellos. Contrayéndonos á la Isla de Cuba, se tropezaba desde luego, además de la carestía de la produccion, con la baja de los precios, con el gravámen excesivo de los derechos de exportacion, con el enorme derecho fiscal que pagan los azúcares á su entrada en los Estados-Unidos y con otras causas de vario género, nacidas de la crísis que venia afligiendo al país. Pues bien; todas esas circunstancias reunidas cerraban de hecho para nuestros azúcares el vecino mercado americano, y con mucho mayor motivo otros más lejanos. Veamos ahora de qué manera el Gobierno y las Córtes han procurado remediar el mal, proporcionando fáciles mercados á nuestros azúcares.

El medio no ha sido otro sino el de las autorizaciones, que irónicamente llama famosas *El Triunfo*, y cuya ineficacia se empeña en demostrar con el mayor ahinco. Por una parte, y en virtud de esas autorizaciones, famosas ó no, se han rebajado considerablemente los gravosísimos derechos de exportacion; se suprimirán los arancelarios que pagan los azúcares antillanos á su entrada en la Península, y, sobre todo, se ajustará el tratado de Comercio, que es el que ha de facilitar y abrir de par en par el vecino mercado para nuestros productos. Así se cumplirán las ofertas, hechas con pleno conocimiento de causa y hallándose perfectamente enterado de nuestra situacion el ilustre Presidente del Consejo de Ministros. Estas ofertas, en cuanto á los apuros de la produccion cubana, se referían á facilitarle cómodos mercados.

En resúmen, la cuestion suscitada por *El Triunfo* en su mencionado artículo del domingo "El mercado cerrado," es meramente de nombre. Cerrado y muy cerrado puede estar un mercado, por próximo que sea, si los que han de acudir á él no se encuentran en condiciones de hacerlo. Tal sucede á muchos de nuestros hacendados, que aguardan mejor ocasion para vender sus frutos y á quienes parece que *El Triunfo* lleva á mal el que se muestren tan retraidos. Esperemos á que el conjunto de medidas á que darán lugar esas autorizaciones tan asendereadas por el colega, y con especialidad el apetecido tratado de Comercio, abran nuevos horizontes á la produccion de esta tierra.

Translation:

A question of name.

Such can be called that stirred up by the "Triunfo, yesterday, Sunday, criticising what it calls strange expressions divulged and admitted as incontestable truths, during the recent discussions in our

our Legislative Halls, about the authorization granted to the Government to introduce sundry reforms into the Island. These strange expressions, and destitute of foundation, according to our colleague, are those that refer to the supposed fact of the sugar production of this country having lost its only market, that of the United States of America. The Triunfo, argues against this supposition, as well as against that which considers that market closed to us, sustaining that there is nothing of the kind; but far from it, that the market of the United States, instead of being closed to us is just as open as ever it was.

That

That paper, also says, that if it is difficult to export sugars to the United States, that this depends upon the low prices at which the article is at present quoted, and upon the fact that many of our planters refuse to ship, in the expectation, with or without reason, that prices may improve later on. It indicates, also, and this is unquestionable, that the fault of the ruinous low value of sugar, is not owing to the neighboring Republic, which is due to the colossal increase of the production of the article in the greater part of the globe; that the consumers of the United States, would with pleasure purchase all the sugar

we

we produce, and more if larger, at the ruling prices of other producing markets, and that therefore, it is an undoubtable error to sustain that the market aforesaid is closed to us.

We would have nothing to object to the argument of our colleague, were it not, that from the cover under which it locates itself, it only discusses what we have expressed above, a mere question of manner. — The "Triunfo", has taken the phrase of <u>closed market</u>, in its strictly liberal sense, and has continued its argument, upon this supposition, with full looseness, as if those who employed the phrase in the recent discussion, had wished

<u>to</u>

to say, that the market of the United States, was, in fact, closed by that government having pro=hibited the entrance of our sugars into the territories of the Republic. This certainly is not the sense in which the phrase <u>closed market</u> has been used, in relation to the United States, but in that of the difficulties of all kinds that impeded an easy and advantageous access to that market.

The "Triunfo", must not believe that in the official centres of Madrid or in the Cortes such a mistaken idea prevails of the affairs of Cuba, nor of its present economical situation. Let it remember the paragraph dedicated to our affairs in the speech from

from the Throne, and
let our colleague likewise
remember, that, itself
confessed, that in that
speech the causes of the
economic depression of
the Island, and the prec=
=arious situation of the sugar
planters, were most magist=
=erially explained. What
was said in that paragraph 3
and what was later on
indicated by Mr Canovas
del Castillo in his address
of June 21st when the
amendment of the Cuban
deputies was discussed?
That the social transform=
=ation, (freedom of the slaves)
and the competition excited
by the exorbitant production
of sugar throughout the
world had originated
this decadence. And
to remedy this, as far

as

as possible, the Government was about to propose to Parliament the efficatious measures necessary to afford the Island easy markets. (Sic.)

Not because certain markets are not closed by legislative prohibition to the productions of any country, it lessens the fact, that they may be from circumstances and causes that impede the access of products to them. (Sic.)

Limiting ourselves to the Island of Cuba, we stumble at once, not only upon the dearness of production, but also with the fall in prices, with the excessive burden of export duties, with the enormous import duty that sugar pay in the

United

United States, and with
other causes of various
kinds, springing from the
crisis that is afflicting
the country. Well,
then; all these circumstances
in fact, united, closed, the
neighboring American
market to our sugars, and
with much greater reason
others more distant. (Sic)

The means have been
no other than that of the
authorization (authority
granted by Parliament)
that the "Triunfo" ironically
calls famous, the inefficacy
of which it endeavours,
with the greatest ardor
to demonstrate. On one
part (Sic) and in virtue of
those authorizations, famous
or not, those burdensome
export duties have been
reduced; the import duties

that Spanish West Indian sugars pay on their entrance into Spain, and above all, a Treaty of Commerce will be made that is to facilitate and open anwide the neighboring market, (Sic) to our products. Thus will the promises be fulfilled that were made in a full knowledge of the causes, and of our situation, by the illustrious President of the Ministry. These offers, respecting the embarrassment of Cuban sugars, referred to the obtainment of easy markets, (sic).

In fine, the question raised by the "Triunfo", in its article mentioned, published last Sunday, under the title of "The market closed", is merely of name.

Closed

closed and very closed
may = a market be, as
close as it maybe, if those
who must go to it are
not in the condition to
do so. (sic) Such occurs
to many of our sugar-
-planters, who are waiting
for better prices to sell, and
whom the "Triunfo", —
apparently censures for
keeping back. Let us
wait till the conjunctness
of measures, that those —
authorizations; so persecuted
by the "Triunfo", shall give
rise to, and especially for
the desired Treaty of Commerce
with the United States, which shall
open new horizons to the
productions of this land.

Con
Copy to the Foster
17 Letr
Ack.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 10 1884
RECEIVED.

Separate and confidencial.

No. ~~8~~ 14 U.S. Consulate General

Harana, August 29th 1884.

Mr Williams, to the

Department of State.

The economic and social state of Cuba.

Transmitting a slip and translation from the "Diario of Matanzas of 28th instant.

One inclosure.

Separate and confidential.

No. 14

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Augt 29th 1884.

Hon: John Davis,
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington-
D.C.

Sir:

As a brief and graphic exposition of public complaint on the present economic and social state of Cuba, I have the honor to inclose, for the information of the Department, a copy and translation of an article from the "Diario de Matanzas of 28th instant.

I am, Sir,
very respectfully;
Your Obedient Servant
Ramon O. Williams
Consul General.

Inclosure Nº 1
With Separate dispatch Nº 8
Havana, August 29th 1884.

From the "Diario de Matanzas" of August 28th 1884.

LOS FRUTOS NATURALES.

Cuando los Gobiernos no tienen la debida previsión social, dice Luis Woloski, el presupuesto de la *miseria*, de la *enfermedad* y del *vicio* pesa rudamente sobre el pais bajo la forma de *limosna*, de *hospicio* y de *cárcel*.

Nadie, en la isla de Cuba, puede negar la terrible aplicación que tienen esas frases, las cuales parecen escritas para nosotros. ¿Pues qué significa la situación que atravesamos, qué se deduce del general desconcierto y de las tristezas sociales que nublan el presente y ennegrecen los horizontes del porvenir?

¡El presupuesto de la miseria! he aquí la síntesis de todo lo que pasa, he aquí las pincelada que retrata de mano maestra este desequilibrio y estas ansias mortales de un pueblo que está fuera de su asiento y que ya ni tiene, ni espera, ni crée, porque los que más han creido, son precisamente, los mayores escépticos á la hora del desengaño.

El presupuesto de la miseria, es el del déficit en todas las rentas, el de la baja en el precio del azúcar, el de la increible depreciación de los billetes, el de la decadencia de la agricultura, el del abatimiento del comercio, el de la falta del trabajo para el bracero, el de la ruina que se toca y de la que nadie puede sustraerse, porque es como la atmósfera que todos los vivientes respiramos.

¡Treinta y dos millones de pesos ó sean treinta y dos millones de quejas, multiplicadas treinta y dos millones de veces!

Y quién dice miseria dice enfermedad, aún tomando el sentido literal de los conceptos. ¿Qué otra cosa es la pobreza sino la enfermedad económica de los pueblos? ¿Qué cosa es un mendigo sino un desahuciado de la fortuna? Más todavía. Hay una armonía manifiesta entre el aspecto físico de las personas y la situación económica en que se encuentran. Todo golpe de la mala suerte deja huellas profundas en el ánimo de la víctima, determinan

do una verdadera enfermedad en el espíritu. Hombres hay que en la flor de la vida, pasan ante nuestra vista asombrada, encorvados, harapientos, prematuramente envejecidos, paladeando gota á gota las amarguras de la miseria hasta que dán con su cuerpo en el hospital ó en el sepulcro.

Y véase como el presupuesto de la miseria es así mismo el presupuesto de la enfermedad, de la limosna y del hospicio.

Pero aun falta la expresión mas aterradora de este fenómeno á que Woloski se refiere. La miseria no es solamente temible en cuanto hostiga nuestras necesidades sin satisfacerlas, sino en cuanto enjendra un estado que es la mayor contradicción del órden, del derecho y la moral. Muchas veces lo hemos dicho: el brigandaje no es planta que la fuerza desarraiga por completo; no es una llaga que se cura exteriormente con vulgares medicinas, es una enfermedad orgánica que invade el cuerpo social con la sangre que lo nutre. Descartando á los que, por una aberración inconcebible, son malos porque el crímen es su vocación, hay que convenir en que otros lo son nada más que por efecto de las circunstancias en que se encuentran colocados.

¿Quién duda que el dinero es el principal agente del bienestar y el bienestar uno de los mejores vehículos de la moral?

La falta de recursos, la desesperación que causa el hambre, la ausencia de esperanzas para lo futuro, todo esto hace más criminales que la índole malvada de los que se ponen fuera de la Ley, porque son incompatibles con el órden que regula las acciones de los hombres. Añádase que cuando no se puede ir á la fortuna por el camino del trabajo, se vá á la fortuna por el del vicio, vá ese juego, estafa, filtración, irregularidad ó lo que se quiera. Y ¿cual es el fin natural de esta carrera? La cárcel.

Repitamos, pues, con Woloski: Cuando los Gobiernos no tienen la debida previsión social, el presupuesto de la miseria, de la enfermedad y del vicio pesa rudamente sobre el país bajo la forma de limosna, de hospicio y de cárcel.

Translations

Translation:

'The Natural Fruits'.

When Governments fail to exercise proper social foresight, according to Luis Woloski, the budget of misery, sickness, and vice weigh crudely upon the people, under the form of beggary, hospitals, and jails.

Nobody in the island of Cuba can deny the truth of these phrases, which seem as though they had been written to apply to us. — Otherwise: what means the crisis we are suffering; what can be inferred from this general unhingement, and from the social affliction, that enclouds the present, and blackens the horizon of the future.

The

The "budget of misery"! Ah! In this expression we have the synthesis of all that passes here; with one stroke of the brush, we have from a master hand, a true picture of the disquilibrium, and of the mortal agonies of a people out of its place; which neither hopes - nor believes; because those who have most believed, (sic) are the most sceptic at the hour of undeceivement.

The budget of misery, means the deficit in all revenues, the decline in sugars, the incredible depression of the currency, the decay of agriculture, the decline of commerce, the absence of employment for the workingmen, and the ruin, too, now approaching, from which no one can escape;

escape; because it is as the atmosphere from which we all breathe.

Thirty two millions of dollars, or rather thirty two millions of complaints, multiplied thirty two millions of times!

He who says misery, means sickness in the most literal sense of the expression; for what else is social poverty, but the economic sickness of the people. What is a beggar but an outcast of fortune? Even more. There is a manifest harmony between the physical aspect of the inhabitants and their pecuniary state. Every blow of ill fortune leaves deep traces in the soul of the victim, bringing in train,

a

a real spiritual sickness.
Here are men in the
flower of youth, who
pass before us, bent down,
ragged, prematurely
old, tasting drop by drop
the bitterness of poverty,
till they can deliver up their
bodies to the hospitals
to the grave.

And thus it is
that the budget of misery,
is but the same as the
budget of sickness, of beggary,
and of hospitals.

Yet there is still
wanting the most ghastly
feature of the phenomenon
mentioned by Wolaski. —
Poverty is not only to be
feared because it excites
our wants without satisfy-
-ing them; but because it
engenders a condition of
things in direct contradiction

to

to order, law, and public morals. Often have we remarked, that brigandage is not a plant that can be uprooted completely by force: it is not a wound to be cured by outward vulgar remedies, (sic) it is an organic disease, poisoning the very blood that nurtures the social body.

Discarding those who from an inconceivable aberration, are bad; because crime is their vocation, it is necessary to agree that there are others, not so by nature; but from the environment of circumstances by which they are surrounded.

Who doubts that wealth is the principal agent of public happiness, and is in turn, the best vehicle of public morals.

The want of resources - the desesperation brought on by hunger; the absence of all hope for the future, - these are the causes - that make criminals - and not innate wickedness; for they are antagonistic to the law and order by which men should regulate their actions.

Let it be added, too, that when human necessities cannot be supplied, following the road of labor, that relief will be sought over that of vice. And what is the natural end of this career? the jail, of course.

Therefore we repeat with Waloski, that when Governments do not exercise due social foresight, (sic) that the Budget of Misery, of sickness and of Vice,

weigh

weighs rudely upon the people, under the form of beggary, hospitals and jails-

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 10 1884
RECEIVED

8/a

15

No. 7. U. S. Consulate General
Havana, Augt 30th 1884

Mr Williams, to the
Department of State.

Reporting the return, to the Department, of a mail pouch, with its lock-straps cut, and explaining the cause thereof.

15

No. 7 U.S. Consulate General

Havana, Augt. 30th 1884.

Hon: John Davis.

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington. D.C.

Sir:

By the pouch addressed to the Department, and forwarded to-day, I return another, which was received at this Consulate General on the 28th, instant, per S.S. "Niagara", from New York. —

There being no key here to fit the lock, and fearing some instruction of the Department might suffer delay in receiving due attention, I ordered the strap to be cut in the presence of Messrs Joseph A. Springer, and Louis F. Schmidt, Clerks of this office.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant.

Ramon O. Williams

Consul General.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 10 1884
RECEIVED.

16

N°E. U.S. Consulate General
Havana, Septr 3^d 1884.

Mr Williams, to the
Department of State.

Case of Charles A. Poyaud -
of Matanzas.

16

No 141 U.S. Consulate General,
Habana, Sept^br 3^d 1884.

Hon: John Davis -
Assistant Secretary of State -
Washington -
D.C.

Sir:

Referring to dispatch No 100, addressed to the Department, under date of 1st inst^t by Mr Vickers, U.S. Consul at Matanzas, in relation to the case of Mr Charles A. Poujaud, of that city, I have to say that I understand that it will be carried to Habana next week in appeal to the "Real audiencia", or Supreme Court, and that it will have my attention as directed in your instruction No 141 - of March 14th of this year.

I have the honor

to

to be, Sir,

very respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant.

Kamm O. Williams

Consul General.

Consular

Copy to Treasury 17 letter

Oct. Oct 8 Oct. 9 '84

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 10 1884
RECEIVED.

Separate and confidential

No. 17

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Sept 3d 1884.

Mr Williams, to the
Department of State

The economic and social
state of Cuba.

Transmitting a slip and
translation from the
"Diario de Matanzas"
of August 29th 1884.

One inclosure.

Separate and confidential.

No. 17

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, September 3, 1884.

Hon: John Davis,
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington.
D.C.

Sir:

Referring to my several dispatches of the year 1878, I have now the honor to transmit herewith a slip and translation from the "Diario de Matanzas", of 29th August ultimo, commenting upon the Board recently organized in Madrid for the direction of Spanish emigration to this Island. 1-

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant.

Ramon O. Williams
Consul General.

Inclosure.
1- as above

Inclosure No:
With Separate dispatch No
Havana, September 1884.

From the "Diario de Matanzas"
of August 29th 1884.

¿INMIGRACION?

Háse creado en Madrid una Junta con objeto de proteger la emigración para esta Isla; es presidente de esa Comisión ó Junta el diputado por la Habana Sr. D. Víctor Balaguer y vocales los señores Santos Guzmán, Loriga, Perogordo, Güell y Renté, Labra y otras personas igualmente conocidas en la política española.

El haber confiado el gobierno la presidencia al Sr. Balaguer, diputado de la oposición, indica ya la poca importancia que dá á la tal Junta, y la presencia en ella de los señores Güell y Renté y Labra deja comprender claramente que nada práctico espera el Gobierno de los acuerdos de la misma. Y la razón no puede ser más sencilla: ¿es posible que si alguna gloria esperase el Sr. Cánovas de los resultados de la Junta, se la cediese al Sr. Balaguer y á los senadores y diputados antillanos de procedencia liberal y por consiguiente de la oposición? Además, si tan deferente y tan justo pretende aparecer el Sr. Ministro de Ultramar con las oposiciones ¿no era natural que buscase entre los señores diputados, ministeriales ó de oposición, para darle verdadero carácter á la presidencia de la Junta, á aquel que por sus conocimientos especialísimos sobre la materia pudiese prometer mayor resultado? ¿Era natural que ocupase ese puesto en esa junta el Sr. Balaguer que conoce los asuntos antillanos por referencia y de un modo incompleto? Si se tratase, por ejemplo, de un asunto catalán, comprenderiamos la competencia del señor Balaguer; pero en cuestiones de las Antillas ¿no era más lógico que presidiese esa Junta el Sr. Ruiz Gomez, que tantas pruebas ha dado de conocer los asuntos de su país natal, ó el Sr. Labra cuyas obras son otros tantos títulos para justificar su competencia?

Aparte de esto y suponiendo aptitudes indiscutibles en todos los señores que componen la comisión ¿qué van á hacer? ¿de qué medios disponen para hacer variar de rumbo la emigración que hoy se dirige á otros paises? ¿A qué se dedicarian esos emigrantes en Cuba? Toda la emigración que ha venido á nuestra Antilla, con ligeras escepciones, ha sido comerciante, *fenicia* como la hemos llamado en diferentes ocasiones.

(over)

Ahora bien: ¿ofrece hoy el comercio de Cuba campo explotable al emigrante? En liquidación las grandes casas, sin crédito el pequeño comercio y teniendo que vivir al dia ó al *sábado*, sin un centavo de que disponer el consumidor que á *durísimas penas* logra cubrir sus más urgentes necesidades, convertidos muchos proletarios, como nuestros antiguos indios, en pescadores de ribera (no hay más que visitar las peñas que rodean nuestra bahía para ver á los carpinteros, albañiles etc., convertidos en pescadores por el hambre) ¿qué esperanza le queda al comercio con tales elementos de riqueza?

Suponiendo que la emigración fuese realmente agrícola ¿donde habia de encontrar trabajo? ¿En los ingenios cuando sobran trabajadores en los campos, trabajadores acostumbrados á nuestra alimentación, conocedores de nuestros cultivos, curtidos por nuestro clima y adaptados á nuestras costumbres? ¿En los pequeños cultivos, improductivos entre nosotros, asolado el campo por toda clase de bandolerismos, pagando rentas *seguras* cuando es *incierta* la cosecha? El sistema agrícola racional es la *parceria* y esta es casi desconocida entre nosotros.

¿Qué vendrán á hacer los inmigrantes á un país del cual son muchos los que emigran? No hace cuatro meses vimos en la Habana 42 vegueros que marchaban á Tuxla, Méjico, para dedicarse al cultivo del tabaco. El mes pasado se han embarcado dos máquinas de moler caña, en nuestro puerto, para Tampico y otra para Orizaba, no compradas por mejicanos, sino llevadas de aquí, la primera por un hijo del país y la segunda por un vizcaino.

En este mismo instante llega á nuestras manos un número de nuestro apreciable colega *El Eco de Cuba*, que se queja amargamente por haber salido del puerto de la antigua ciudad de Diego Velazquez con rumbo al de Kingston, un vapor que lleva más de cien personas, para dirijirse, desde la ciudad jamaiquina, al istmo de Panamá. El mayor número de los que salen son braceros que ván allí en busca de trabajo mejor retribuido y de facilidades que aquí no encuentran para ganarse el pan de cada dia.

Creemos, pues, que en vez de juntas para proteger la inmigración deben formarse comisiones para evitar la emigración.

Gran cosa es la introducción de brazos, sobre todo de inmigrantes laboriosos é inteligentes; pero, por desgracia, no ha sonado todavía la hora en que este pais reciba los inmensos beneficios, que con la transfusión de sangre extranjera, ha disfrutado la nación americana y disfruta actualmente la república Argentina, la cual durante, el año anterior, ha visto desembarcar en sus playas más de sesenta mil inmigrantes europeos.

Para que esa aspiración patrióticа y fecunda encarne en la realidad, es preciso que el país sufra una serie de transformaciones profundísimas, de las que es quizás el mayor adversario ese mismo gobierno que nombra la comisión presidida por el poeta catalán.

Si el ministerio desea verdaderamente el fomento de la inmigración trabajadora, fácil le ha de ser conseguir su bello propósito. Abarate la vida, empleando los infinitos medios que tiene en su mano; plantée un sistema espansivo donde encuentren cabida todas las opiniones, todas las actividades que

sobran en la civilizada Europa y entonces no tendrá que nombrar comisiones *ad hoc*; las comisiones se nombrarán por sí mismas y el inmigrante no vendrá *traido* por contrato, sino por su propio interés, por un acto espontáneo de su libérrima voluntad.

Translation:

Immigration.

A Board has been created in Madrid for the purpose of stimulating emig=ration to this Island; the President of this Board or society is Mr Victor Balaguer, and the directors are Messrs Santos Guzman, Loriga, Perogordo, Güell y Rentó, Labra, and others equally known in Spanish political circles.

The fact of the govern=ment's having conferred the

presidency upon Mr Balaguer, an opposition deputy, indicates the little importance that it gives to the Board, and the presence in it of Messrs Güell y Renté, and Labra leads us to clearly understand that nothing practical is expected by the Government from its action. And the reason for it cannot be more simple: ——— Is it possible, if Mr Canovas, could expect any glory from the Board, that he would have given it to Mr Belaguer, and the other liberal West India deputies of the opposition? Besides, though as deferent and just as the Ministers of the Colonies may appear toward the opposition, would it not have been more natural, if any good was expected from the Board,

to

to have attached more import=
=ance to its presidency, by
selecting some one from the
administrative or opposition
ranks, whose special acquire=
=ments in the matter would
give promise of the best
results? Was it natural
that Mr Balaguer, who
only knows Cuba, through its
history, and in an incomplete
manner should be given
that position? If a
Catalan question was under
discussion, for example,
we could then understand
the competency of Mr Belaguer;
but in a West India question,
was it not more logical that
either Mr Ruiz Gomez, who
has given so many proofs
of knowledge of the affairs
of his native country, or Mr
Labra, whose deeds are only
so many more titles to justify

his competence, should have been selected to preside over this Board.?

But apart from that, and supposing an unquestionable aptitude in all these gentlemen, what are they going to do about it.? What means do they possess to change the direction of emigration that now goes from Spain to other countries? What would those emigrants do in Cuba? All the emigration that has come to this Island, with rare exception has been commercial, or Phenician as we have called it on different occasions.

Well then: does the trade of Cuba offer an explorable field to the emigrant? The large commercial houses in liquidation, the city trade, without credit, and

the people living from
hand to mouth, the consumer
without a cent, and who
only with the greatest
trouble can cover his most
urgent necessities; many
workingmen, like our
ancient indians, turned
into river fishermen; for it
is only necessary to visit
the rocky shores of our
bay to see the carpenters,
brick and stone masons
and other mechanics,
converted by hunger into
fishermen, and with this picture before us,
we ask, what
hopes can there be for
business with such elements?

Even, supposing the
immigration was one of
agriculture, where would
it find work? would it
be on the sugar plantations
where there is an excess
of hands accustomed to

our

our food, acquainted with our crops, tanned by our climate, and adapted to our habits? Would it be in our unproductive & small crops, when the country is scourged with all kinds of brigandage? Would it be in the paying of rents, when the crop is uncertain? The rational system of agricult-ure, is that of co-operation, and this is nearly unknown among us.

How will immigrants come into a country when many of its inhabitants are migrating? It is only four months ago since we saw 42 tobacco planters leave Havana for Texla, Mexico, to dedicate themselves to the cultivation of that leaf. Here in our

<u>our</u>

own port, two steam engines for the grinding of sugar cane, were shipped last month, one to Tampico and the other to Orizaba; neither of which were bought by Mexicans; but carried away - the first by a native Cuban, and the second a native Biscayan.

In this very moment there reaches our hands a number of the "El Eco de Cuba" (of St Iago de Cuba) which complains bitterly, because there had just left that ancient city of Velasquez, more than 100 persons in a steamer for Kingston, on their way to the isthmus of Panamá. The greater part of these people are laborers who go there in search of better wages, and of easier ways

of

of earning their daily bread

In view of these facts, we believe that rather than a Board to protect immigration others ought to be formed to stop emigration.

The introduction of laborers would be a great thing, above all of intelligent and laborious immigrants; but unfortunately, the hour has not yet arrived when this country can receive the immense benefits that the transfusion of foreign blood, as has been enjoyed by the American nation, and is now being enjoyed by the Argentine Republic; on the shores of which latter, more than 60,000 European immigrants landed last year.

In orders that so patriotic and fecundating

<u>an</u>

an aspiration may incarn-
=ate into a reality, it is first
necessary for the country
to suffer a series of most
profound transformations,
the greatest adversary to
which, is perhaps, the same
administration that creates
the Board, presided over
by the Catalan poet. (Mr
Balaguer.)

If the Ministry really
desires the immigration of
laborers, it is easy for it to
realize its golden dream.

Let it cheapen the expense
of living, employing to this
end the infinite means
it holds in its hands: let
it establish an expansive
system within which may
find place all the opinions
and activities that abound
in Europe, and then it will
not have to appoint Boards,

Ad hoc :— Boards will then appoint themselves, and the immigrant will not be brought under contract, but will come impelled by his own interest and of his own free and spontaneous will.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 10 1884
RECEIVED.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 10 1884
RECEIVED.

Ack. Copy to Mr. Foster 17 Letter

Separate and confidential.

18 ____

~~No 70.~~

U. S. Consulate General
Havana, Sept.r 3d 1884.

Mr Williams, to the
Department of State.

The economic and social state of Cuba.

Transmitting a slip and translation from the Diario de Matanzas", of 31st of August, ultimo.

One inclosure.

Separate and confidential.
No. ~~10~~ 18 — U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, September 3d 1884.

Hon: John Davis,
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington -
D.C.

Sir:

Referring to my dispatches nos: 724 of August 8th, and 733 of September 12th, 1878, I have now the honor to transmit, herewith, a slip and translation of an article from the "Diario de Matanzas," of 31st August, ult°, showing the distress inflicted upon this Island by its present Budget. 1-

I am, Sir,
very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant,
Ramon O. Williams
Consul General.

Inclosure:
1 — as above

Inclosure No
With Dispatch No. (Separate)
Havana, September 1884.

From the Diario de Matanzas of August 31st 1884.

EL PRESUPUESTO VERDAD.

La cifra de treinta y dos millones de pesos que es el colmo de las rebajas obtenidas en el presupuesto de esta Isla, es suficiente por si sola, sin más observaciones ni comentarios, para que se comprenda la horrible desproporción que existe entre los escasos recursos del país y las exijencias económicas del Gobierno.

¿Como es posible, se preguntan todos, como es posible que podamos vivir con semejante presupuesto? ¿Será verdad que los habitantes de Cuba cuentan con una renta tan piugüe que puedan deducirse de ella escs treinta y dos millones, sin que el país se desquicie como se desquician las fortunas particulares cuando se desequilibran sus gastos y sus ingresos?

Sucédenos en este particular lo que pasa á los pródigos cuyo desenlace lógico es la quiebra ó el concurso. Lo admirable es que á la hora presente no hayamos liquidado por completo y que, como ciertas familias aristocráticas, vivamos sacrificándolo todo á la apariencia y prolongando dia por dia el misterio inexplicable de nuestra aparatosa existencia oficial. Ya debia de haber llegado el momento en que la hoja de parra viniera al suelo, mostrando en toda su horrible desnudez el espectáculo de la miseria general.

Porque, hay algo mucho más triste que lo que por ellos mismos dicen los treinta y dos millones consabidos. Si Cuba se limitara exclusivamente á pagar la susodicha cantidad, no hay duda de que en medio de sus actuales reveses sería un pueblo relativamente feliz. Por lo ménos sabría el alcance de sus obligaciones y trataría de cumplirlas con la esperanza de que una vez satisfechas, mal que bien, se la dejaría tranquila reparando los agujeros que la voracidad presupuestívora abre en sus capitales mermadísimos.

Pero no tenemos, por desgracia, esas ventajas relativas. Si se pesan bien las cosas, las obligaciones más llevaderas son las que oficialmente se consignan; las inaguantables son las que, como la sombra al cuerpo, siguen forzosamente al índice interminable de nuestras cargas.

Empecemos por los recibos que á guisa de sentencia de muerte lleva el apremiador al atribulado contribuyente. Horroriza y espeluzna ver las transformaciones en sentido ascendente que vá esperimentando la primitiva cantidad, gracias á los recargos conque purga la víctima el pecado de no tener una peseta. Ayer mismo consignamos un caso donde la cuota primera de dos pesos y pico, se había convertido en treinta y tantos al pagarse.

Pero hay más todavía: el Estado que realiza sus exijencias inmediatamente; que tiene fuerza pública, policía, tribunales, en una palabra, todos los medios coercitivos que son de rigor para imponer su voluntad; el Estado que no espera, ni se conmueve, ni perdona, el Estado que es siempre el acreedor más implacable, es á la vez el deudor moroso por excelencia, y si paga paga tarde y mal, cuando no resuelve el problema con un corte de cuentas que deja á sus acreedores con tres palmos de narices. El toma de todo el mundo y no admite sus deudas en pago de las contribuciones que se le adeudan. Establecimientos hay en esta ciudad cuyos créditos contra el Estado y el Municipio ascienden á millares de pesos, de los que la mayor parte ni se han percibido ni se percibirán nunca si Dios no lo remedia. Agréguese á lo expuesto el interés de ese capital inutilizado y dígasenos si esas sumas que se pierden están comprendidas en los treinta y dos millones del tantas veces aludido presupuesto.

Hechos parecidos podriamos citar hasta lo infinito; casi no hay contribuyentes que no los conozcan, y, lo que es peor, que no los sufran.

Por eso hemos dicho que lo insoportable verdaderamente no es la enorme cifra de los treinta y dos millones legales; sino la de los otros treinta y dos que no figura en la aparielicia y que viene á ser en realidad la que pesa con mayor pesadumbre sobre la tísica riqueza de esta Antilla.

Translation: —

— The Truth of the Budget. —

The amount of the thirty two millions of dollars, ($32,000,000.), which is the lowest figure to which the budget of this Island, has been reduced is sufficient of itself, without other remarks or comments,

to reach an understanding of the horrible disproportion that exists between the scant resources of the country and the tributary exactions of the Government.

How is it possible, is asked on all sides, How is it possible to live with such a budget? Is it true that the inhabitants of Cuba count upon an income rich enough to justify those thirty two millions, without the country disintegrating as happens to large fortunes when the expenses are greater than the income?

It occurs to us in this, the same as occurs to all prodigals whose logical end is either suspension of payments, or bankruptcy.

But, the worst is, we have not yet got to the end,

and that like certain aristocratic families, we live sacrificing all to appearances and, thereby, prolonging from day to day, the inexplicable mystery of our pompous official existence, (sic.) The moment should already have arrived when the fig leaf should have fallen to the ground (sic) — displaying in all its horrible nakedness, the spectacle of the general misery.

But there is something still more melancholy, than what is said by the thirty two millions. If Cuba could limit itself exclusively to their payment, there is no doubt that even amid its present reverses it would yet be a relatively happy

a happy country. At least it would know the extent of its obligations, and would endeavor to fulfil them - in the hope that once satisfied, in a bad or good manner, it would be left quietly to itself to repair the breaches made in its ~~—~~ diminished fortunes by this budgeti-voracity.

But unfortunately we have not those relative advantages. If things are well weighed, it is found that the easiest obligations are those of official character; the unbearable ones being those which like the shadow behind the body, necessarily follow the index pointing to our interminable burdens.

~~—~~ Let us begin with the receipts which like

a

a death sentence, are presented by the publican to the afflicted tax payer. It terrifies — and makes the hair stand on — end to see the trans-=formations, in an ascending scale, experimented by the original amount; and because of the overcharges the victim must suffer for not having a shilling with which to bless himself. Yesterday, it was, that we mentioned a case in which the original amount of two dollars and some cents, was raised into thirty odd dollars when collected.

× × × ×

But there is yet more, the Government exacts the immediate — payment of its taxes; that has a public force, police, courts, in a word, all

the coercive means necessary
for the imposition of its will:
this Government; that ~~it~~
never waits; that ~~never~~
commisserates; that never
pardons, this same ~~Government~~
Government that is always
the most implacable of
creditors, is by far, the
most backward of all
debtors; even when it pays
bad or late, or does not
resolve the case by repudi=
=ation, ("Corte de Baja")
leaving its creditors with
noses three palms long.
It takes from everybody;
yet it will not admit its
own debts in payment of
taxes due it. There are
establishments in this city
whose credits against the
Government, and the city
corporations amounting
to thousands upon thousands

of

of dollars, of which the greater part has not and never will be paid, unless God remedies it, [sic] —— And to this let there be added the interest of this dead capital, and let us be informed if these sums that are thus lost, are included or not in the Budget so often alluded to.

We could cite infinite cases of this kind; there is scarcely a tax payer who does not know of them, and what is worse does not suffer from them.

It is for that reason that we say that the unbearable part of these vexations is not the enormous legal amount of the thirty two millions; but the other thirty two millions

that

that do not figure in the list, and which in reality are what weigh with the greater heaviness upon the consumptive wealth of the Island.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 10 1884
RECEIVED.

Bogue to Sherman & Hoar Oct. 9 84

19

No. 9. U.S. Consulate General.

Havana, Sept 4th 1884.

Mr. Williams, to the

Department of State.

Reporting the loss by fire of the American steamer "City of Merida", in the harbor of Havana, on the night of 29th of August, ultimo.

19

No 1. U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Septr 4th 1884.

Hon: John Davis,
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington
D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform the Department of the total loss by fire, on the night of the 29th ultimo, of the American steamship "City of Merida", belonging to the Alexandre Line of steamships, plying between New York, Havana, and Mexican ports. The steamer had arrived, from Vera Cruz, touching at Frontera, Campeche, and Progreso, on the 27th ultimo, and had on board a cargo of hides, skins, specie and hemp.

Part of her cargo for New York, from this port, had already been shipped, consisting of 537 bags of sugar, 912 bales of tobacco, and 105 cases of cigars, when the disaster took place.

A careful survey and investigation, ordered by me, failed to elicit any particulars regarding the probable cause of the fire, which was so rapid as to envelop the vessel in a sheet of flame, fore and aft, and cause her abandonment, within two hours after the first alarm, notwithstanding all efforts made to save her, by officers and crew, assisted by the local authorities.

In this connection,

I

I have to inform the Department, that the officers, and crew, some of whom lost their effects, were at my request allowed to remain on board the steamer "Niagara", of the Ward Line, instead of being furnished with relief and lodged on shore, deeming it more advisable for their health, assured that they would receive better treatment, and be removed from scenes of riot and temptation." — The expense for their subsistence has been paid to the steamships "Niagara" and will appear in my account for Relief of Seamen, at the close of this quarter.

A part of the said crew comprising persons have been forwarded

to New York to day by said steamer "Niagara", and I have furnished the usual certificate and order on the Treasury for expense of their passage. The remainder will be forwarded on the steamer "City of Puebla", sailing the 6th instant.

I am, Sir,
very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant.

Kamm O. Williams
Consul General.

Ark. Appoint.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 10 1884
RECEIVED.

How been done Aug 26 84

20

No ~~70~~ U.S. Consulate General
Havana, Sept 4th 1884.

Mr Williams, to the
Department of State

Commercial Agency of
the United States at San
Juan de los Remedios

Appointment of Mr
James H. Springer, as Vice
Commercial Agent to the
above post.

20

~~No 20~~ U.S. Consulate General
Havana, Septr 4th 1884.

Hon: John Davis,
Assistant Secretary of State-
Washington.
D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your instruction N° 4 of August 26th, to the effect that the nomination of Mr. James A. Springer, as Vice Commercial Agent at San Juan de los Remedios has been approved and accompanying a form of bond to be executed and forwarded by him.

I accompany herewith the prescribed oath of office, duly sworn to and subscribed before

before me this day. The bond will be forwarded to the Department, through his sureties in Washington.

Mr Springer is a native of Portland, Me., and thirty eight years of age. He has served at different times in this Consulate, as Clerk, under, Vice Consuls General Savage, and de La Reintrie, and Consuls General, Plumb, Biddle and Hall, as well as under myself, and is thoroughly experienced in Consular business. I shall be pleased if the matter of his appointment receives favorable attention at the Department, and I be instructed to obtain the necessary permission from this Government

for

for him to assume his
duties.

I am, Sir,
very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant
Ramon O. Williams
Consul General

Inclosure.
1- Oath of allegiance.

I James H. Springer do solemnly swear that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have neither sought nor accepted nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever under any authority or pretended authority in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, power, or constitution within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto. And I do further swear that, to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same and that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion: So help me God.

James H. Springer

Sworn to and subscribed before me on this fourth day of September 1884

Ramon O. Williams

CONSUL GENERAL.

CONSULATE GENERAL HAVANA, CUBA

0 2/9 Mk 1/4

21

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 10 1884
RECEIVED

No 11. U.S. Consulate General

Harana, Septr 4th 1884.

Mr Williams, to the

Department of State.

Reporting the release

of Mr Juan Emilio

Nuñez - from the fort

"Castillo del Principe.

One inclosure:

21

No 44 U.S. Consulate General.
Habana, Sept^br 4th 1884.

Hon: John Davis
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington-
D. C.

Sir:

Referring to the Departments instruction No. 123, of February 4th 1884, relative to the arrest of Mr Juan Emilio Nuñez, I have now the honor to transmit herewith copy and translation of a letter from Mr Nuñez dated 3^d instant informing me of his release.

I am, Sir,
very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant.
Ramon O. Williams
Consul General.

Inclosure Nº 1 -
With Dispatch Nº 11 -
Habana, September 4th 1884.
Translation:

To the Consul General of
the United States of -
America, at Habana.

Sir:

I beg to inform you
that yesterday, the 2nd -
instant, at three o'clock
in the afternoon, the Spa-
Spanish Authorities set
me at liberty from the
imprisonment I was
suffering in "Fort Principe",
after my having been
notified by the "Fiscal
Militar" - military prosec-
-utor, Major Felix del
Castillo, that no criminal
case had been found

against me; which decision having been approved by the Governor General of the Island, led to my release and caused the indict=
=ment to be quashed. —

The Spanish authorities furthermore compel me to leave this country and furnish me for that purpose with a passport.

All of which I communi=
=icate for your government.

Narana, September 3 1884.

Emilio Nuñez

Copy.

Copy.

Señor Cónsul General de
los Estados Unidos de
America en la Habana.

Muy Sor mio:

Participo á
V. que en el dia de ayer,
2 del que cursa, á las
tres de la tarde, me han
puesto en libertad de la
prision que venia =
sufriendo en el Castillo
del Principe, las autori=
=dades españolas, despues
de haberme notificado
el Fiscal Militar, Coman=
=dante Dn Felix del Castillo
que del proceso ó causa
que se me seguia, no
resultaba nada que
pudiera ameritar una
prision, lo que aprobado
por el Capitan General

de

de esta Isla causó ejecutoria, y por lo que queda sobreseida la mencionada causa, obligandome si, las autoridades españolas á salir de este Territorio, y para lo que se me entrega, por las mismas un pasaporte.

Lo comunico á V. á los fines oportunos.

Habana, Setiembre 3 de 1884.

(signed) Emilio Nuñez

Havana.

Form No. 1.

CABLE MESSAGE.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

All CABLE MESSAGES received for transmission must be written on the Message Blanks provided by this Company for that purpose, under and subject to the conditions printed thereon, and on the back hereof, which conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message.

THOS. T. ECKERT, General Manager. NORVIN GREEN, President.

NUMBER	SENT BY	REC'D BY	No. OF WORDS	FROM
44 ony	Un	R	26	Havana Sept

406 pm Sept 5 1884.

Received at

To Hon John Davis. State Dept. Washington

Report of Consul Vickers ponjaud case forwarded yesterday understand case goes on appeal to audiencia next week

Williams. Consul General

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 11 1884
RECEIVED

22

No. ~~102~~ U. S. Consulate General.

Havana, Sept.r 5th 1884.

Mr Williams, to the

Department of State.

Acknowledging the receipt of the Department's instruct=ions Nos. 5 and 6, of 26th and 29th August 1884.

22.

No. 107. — U.S. Consulate General.

Havana, Sept^br. 5th 1884.

Hon: John Davis,

Assistant Secretary of State.

Washington

D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your instructions Nos 5, and 6, respectively dated the 26th and 29th August, 1884, and to state that their contents have my most careful attention.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant.

Ramon O. Williams

Consul General.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 11 1884
RECEIVED

No. 23

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana Septr 6th 1884.

Mr Williams to the
Department of State.

Crew of Amer^n S.S. "City of Merida".

23.

~~No. 8.~~ U. S. Consulate General
Havana, Sept^br 6th 1884.

Hon: John. Davis-
Assistant Secretary of State-
Washington-
D. C.

Sir:

With reference to my dispatch N° 9, of the 4th inst:, I have now the honor to inform the Department, that nineteen persons comprising the remainder of the officers and crew of the Steamer "City of Merida," burnt in this port on the 29th august, ult^o, have today been forwarded to the United States by the Stmr: "City of Puebla".

I have the honor to be, Sir,
very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant
Ramon O. Williams
Consul General.

Ack.

Copy to Hon Foster for his files 11 Oct

No 24

U. S. Consulate General
Havana September 10th 1884

Mr Williams to the Department of State

Transmitting a slip from the official Gazette of 2d September 1884. relating to Royal order granting to Germany the advantages which were ceded to the U States through the commercial agreement with Spain of 13th February 1884:

and translation of said Royal Order

224

No 44.

U.S. Consulate General
Havana September 10th 1884

Hon: John Davis.
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington
D.C.

Sir:

I beg to enclose herewith and for the information of the Department, a slip taken from the official Gazette of the 2d inst: promulgating a Royal Order, dated at Madrid, the 8th of July. 1884. Declaring that Germany, is by treaty, entitled to all the benefits and advantages granted to the United States by the commercial agreement with Spain of February 13. 1884.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant.
Ramon O. Williams
Consul General.

Inclosure N° 1.
With Dispatch N° 14.
Havana September 10th 1884.

From the Official Gazette of Havana of 2d September 1884.

Intendencia General de Hacienda de la Isla de Cuba.

Por el correo de 18 del actual y marcada con el número 1477 se ha recibido la Real órden siguiente:

"Excmo. Sr.—Con esta fecha digo al Sr. Ministro de Estado lo que sigue:—Excmo. Sr.—Examinada por este Ministerio la reclamacion del Representante de Alemania sobre que se apliquen al comercio y navegacion de su pais con las Islas de Cuba y Puerto Rico los beneficios otorgados á los Estados Unidos de América por virtud del acuerdo comercial celebrado con los mismos en 13 de Febrero último: Vistos el artículo 1º de dicho acuerdo comercial y el párrafo 3º. del 22 del tratado de comercio entre Alemania y España; el Rey (q. D. g.) ha tenido á bien disponer se manifieste á V. E. que este Ministerio entiende que el artículo 1º del mencionado acuerdo comercial es aplicable á la Nacion Alemana y por lo tanto la 3ª. columna del arancel de Cuba y Puerto Rico á los productos y procedencias Alemanas.—Lo que de Real órden traslado á V. E. para su conocimiento y demás efectos.—Dios etc.—Madrid Julio 8 de 1884.—Tejada."

Y habiéndose puesto el cúmplase por el Excelentísimo Sr. Gobernador General, se publica en la Gaceta para general conocimiento.

Habana Agosto 28 de 1884.

Francisco de Beramendi.

Translation.

The Treasury Department of the Island of Cuba.

By the mail of 18th inst: and marked with number 1477. the following Royal order

Order was received:

Excellency: On this date, I communicate what follows to the Minister of State:

Excellency: This Department, having examined the claim of the Representative of Germany, purporting that the benefits or advantages granted to the United States of America by the commercial agreement of 13th February last, with latter, should be applied to the commerce and navigation of his nation with the Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico: In harmony with article 1st. of said commercial agreement and paragraph 3d of article 22 of the commercial treaty between Germany and Spain: the King has thought proper to order that Your Excellency be informed that this Ministry is of opinion that article 1st. of above-mentioned commercial agreement is applicable to the German Nation, and that in consequence the 3d column of the Tariff of Cuba and Porto Rico

is

is also applicable to productions and direct importations "procedencias" from Germany. - Which by Royal Order, I transmit to Your Excelly for your knowledge and government. Madrid 8th of July 1884. - Tejada.

This Royal decree, having been ordered to be put in execution by the Governor General, is hereby published in the Gazette for general knowledge.

Havana August 28th 1884.

signed - Francisco Beramendi.

No 25

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 17 1884
RECEIVED

No 25

U.S. Consulate General

Havana September 11th 1884

Copy to Senator Lamar in view of his calls of 8 Feb 84 - Cuba & British Steamer 19 Sept

Mr Williams, to the

Department of State.

Transmitting a slip from the Official Gazette of 8th inst: relating to Royal Order in answer to consultation from the Governor General of Cuba, in regard to course to be pursued in connection with religious meetings held in Matanzas.

25

No 15.

U S Consulate General

Havana September 11th 1884.

Hon: John Davis,

Assistant Secretary of State.

Washington

D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor of inclosing herein a slip from the Official Gazette of 8th instant, containing the Royal Order, dated Madrid August 8th 1884, as well as the Royal Circular alluded to therein, in answer to the consultation, addressed on the 25th of September 1883. to the Home Government by the Governor General of this Island, in regard to the course to be pursued in connection with the religious meetings held in Matanzas by Mr Peter Duarte, as Christian missionary.

A translation of said Royal order and of the part of the Circular, marked with blue pencil, which condenses the instructions contained therein, into precise and concrete

rules.

rules, accompanies the printed slip.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

very respectfully

Your Obedient Servant

Ramon O. Williams

Consul General.

Inclosure No 1.
with Dispatch No 15.
Havana September 11th 1884
From the Official Gazette of Havana
of 8th September 1884.

Por el Ministerio de Ultramar, se comunica al Excmo. Sr. Gobernador General, con fecha 6 del pasado Agosto y con el número 1233, la Real órden siguiente:

"Excmo. Sr.:—Elevada por V. E. con fecha 25 de Setiembre último, consulta á este Ministerio acerca de lo que proceda disponer ó autorizar, tocante á las reuniones celebradas en Matanzas por D. Pedro Duarte, que se titula Misionero Cristiano, prévio aviso á la autoridad gubernativa, hecho del cual se ha quejado el Vicário Eclesiástico de dicha capital.—Resultando que en dichas reuniones se ha tratado de dar á conocer las diferencias entre los diversos cultos cristianos, y que segun el sentir de la Autoridad Superior de la Isla, al elevar su consulta, y de la Eclesiástica de la capital mencionada, al producir su queja, son juzgadas dichas reuniones públicas como actos y medios de propaganda contra la Religion del Estado, que es la Católica.—Considerando que promulgada y vigente en la Isla de Cuba la Constitucion de la Monarquía, no puede ménos de ser extensiva á la propia Isla, la explicacion y determinacion del concepto genuino de su artículo undécimo, comprendido en la Real órden circular de 23 de Octubre de 1876, acordada en Consejo de Ministros y expedida por la Presidencia del mismo, con la modificacion consiguiente en la cita de los artículos del código penal, por ser distinta la numeracion del aplicado á las Antillas: de acuerdo con la Seccion de Ultramar del Consejo de Estado; S. M. el Rey, se ha servido resolver: 1.° Que se considere vigente en Cuba y Puerto Rico la Real órden circular de 23 de Octubre de 1876, que á continuacion se inserta con la debida modificacion en la referencia á los artículos del Código penal.—2.° Que con arreglo á tales disposiciones, procedan las autoridades de dichas Islas, en el caso relativo á las reuniones promovidas por el titulado Misionero Cristiano D. Pedro Duarte, y en todos los demás casos análogos, ora se refieran á hechos verificados ó á solicitud de autorizacion para verificarlo.—De Real órden lo comunico á V. E. para su cumplimiento en esa Isla.—Dios guarde á V. E. muchos años.—Madrid 6 de Agosto de 1884.—Tejada.—Sr. Gobernador General de Cuba."

Y puesto el cúmplase por S. E. con fecha 26 del mismo, de su órden se publica en la Gaceta oficial para general conocimiento y con insercion de la Real órden circular que se cita.

Habana 8 de Setiembre de 1884.

El Secretario del Gobierno General,
Mariano Arredondo.

Circular que se cita:

"Las naturales dificultades que para la aplicacion del artículo 11 de la Ley fundamental del Estado, como para la de todo nuevo texto legal han surgido; los cargos dirijidos contra un funcionario público, objeto de un expediente gubernativo, resuelto por Real órden de esta misma fecha, y las varias reclamaciones que en distinto sentido y sobre sucesos que ocurren al practicar los derechos consignados en aquel artículo, se elevan desde puntos y localidades diferentes, al Gobierno de S. M., imponen á éste el imperioso deber de dictar algunas reglas conformes con la legislacion vigente en el Reino.—El Gobierno de S. M. está resuelto á que la letra y espíritu del artículo 11 del Código fundamental sean por todos acatados y obedecidos: entiende que los párrafos primero y segundo de dicho artículo, á nadie pueden ofrecer justificadas dudas, y que proclamándose en el uno la Religion Católica Apostólica Romana como oficial, se respetan en el otro las opiniones religiosas de todos los que viven fuera del gremio de aquella iglesia, y se permite el ejercicio de cualquier culto que no se oponga ni contradiga á la moral cristiana. Bien claro está, por consiguiente, que el Estado proteje la religion Católica que es la suya; pero que al mismo tiempo admite y establece la tolerancia de cultos, garantizando el ejercicio de ese derecho contra toda clase de agresiones. No desconoce el Gobierno, sin embargo, que el párrafo tercero del artículo 11 constitucional ha dado lugar en la práctica á dudas y vacilaciones, que no se refieren á la palabra *ceremonias*, cuyo genuino sentido no puede oscurecerse, sino á la frase *manifestaciones públicas*. Debe recordar, no obstante, que al discutirse los preceptos constitucionales ante las Córtes, se declaró la inteligencia que había de darse á la referida frase, ya expontáneamente, ya contestando á preguntas concretas, en uso de su derecho formuladas por los representantes de la Nacion. Este recuerdo puede servir para desvanecer toda censura infundada que por inconsecuencia ó arbitrariedad se dirija contra las medidas gubernativas que ahora se adopten, si ellas resultan en armonía con lo declarado en la referida discusion constitucional. No es esta la vez primera que las autoridades gubernativas y los Tribunales de justicia están obligados á interpretar rectamente la frase *manifestaciones públicas*. El Código penal vigente, reformado en 18 de Junio de 1870, usa de ella con frecuencia, y al castigar en su artículo 181 cierta clase de manifestaciones públicas, considera como promovedores y directores de las mismas á los que

con *discursos, impresos, lemas, banderas ú otros signos que ostentaren, ó por cualesquiera otros hechos* las inspiren. No puede negarse, por lo tanto, que la Ley penal, sin confundir la reunion con la manifestacion, interpreta ésta en sentido lato y busca su esencia en las palabras, impresos, lemas, banderas y otros signos que para realizarla se empleen. Por virtud de esta interpretacion se han prohibido en España, desde que rige esta legislacion penal, lemas y letreros públicos alusivos á formas de Gobierno distintas de la vigente, y partidos políticos hay fuera de la legalidad comun sólo por el título que quieren aplicarse.—Y aun prescindiendo del Código penal, basta acudir al Diccionario de la lengua, formado por la docta Academia que cuida en España de la pureza y precision de nuestro idioma, para saber que manifestacion pública religiosa es *todo acto que*, saliendo del recinto cerrado del hogar, del templo ó del cementerio, *declara, descubre ó dá á conocer lo que en ellos está guardado ú oculto*.—De aquí parte el Gobierno para creer, con tan buena fé como firmeza, que todo aquello que manifieste *en ó sobre* la vía pública las opiniones, creencias ó ideas religiosas de las sectas disidentes, ó dé á conocer en la misma forma los actos relativos á su respectivo culto, debe prohibirse y no puede ser autorizado ó tolerado por las autoridades encargadas de guardar la Constitucion del Estado.—Al profesar esta doctrina, no es ciertamente el Gobierno que hoy rige los destinos del Reino una excepcion en punto tan importante. En una de las naciones que más precio dan actualmente á la libertad religiosa, donde no ya se proclama la tolerancia, sino que se pretende consagrar la absoluta libertad de todos los cultos y singularmente del católico, por altas razones nacionales é internacionales, se impiden, sin embargo, ciertas manifestaciones públicas, bien antiguas y bien arraigadas en las costumbres, creyendo que si por una parte están obligados los Gobiernos á consentir el pleno ejercicio de la libertad religiosa, deben por otra proveer escrupulosamente, no tan sólo al cuidado de la moral y de la higiene, sino al mantenimiento del órden, evitando entre los ciudadanos las agitaciones á que pueden dar motivos ó pretextos todo acto religioso ejecutado fuera de los templos.—Nacion hay tambien y de las más libres, que teniendo en cuenta las creencias de la mayoría de los ciudadanos, y aún el interés de aquellos que profesan otras diversas, no consiente que los miembros de las Iglesias disidentes, bien vayan solos ó acompañados, vistan fuera de ellas los trages propios de su religion, practiquen sus ritos ó ceremonias, ni lleven banderas, objetos ni símbolos algunos en la vía pública, considerando como un acto punible el que tales hechos se realicen cerca de los templos dedicados al servicio de la religion oficial. Semejantes actos, ejecutados fuera de las casas particulares, de los cementerios ó de los templos destinados especialmente al culto, se miran allí como ocasion de sumo escándalo y de molestia para la mayoría, como evidente peligro para la paz pública, y son reprimidos enérgicamente.—No otra cosa se propone el Gobierno del Rey en la interpretacion del citado artículo constitucional; reclama de las sectas disidentes, y á favor de la religion oficial del Estado, el respeto y las consideraciones que el Código Penal exije para la forma de Gobierno, expresion tambien de la voluntad de la inmensa mayoría del país; de manera que todo aquello que directamente y en la exterioridad de la vía pública sea contrario á la religion católica apostólica romana debe proscribirse, bien se ejecute por actos personales ó por emblemas, letreros, anuncios y otros signos.—Mas para determinar exactamnte el límite que separa lo lícito de lo ilícito; para que la inviolabilidad de los lugares destinados al culto de esas sectas, miéntras no se ataque á la moral cristiana, pueda ser mantenida, y á su amparo dedicarse libremente los que las profesen al ejercicio del derecho que consigna el precepto constitucional, y para que, so protesto de reuniones ó asociaciones religiosas, no se constituyan organismos políticos contrarios á la seguridad del Estado y al mantenimiento del órden social, es necesario que la administracion pública conozca en dónde se encuentran los templos, y quiénes son los que los dirijen, regentan ó representan.—Preciso es, pues, que todo Español ó extranjero que haya de abrir un templo consagrado á una religion diversa de la Católica, que esté comprendida en el artículo 11 de la Constitucion, dé conocimiento de ello á los Gobernadores Civiles en las Capitales de provincia; á los Sub-Gobernadores en los pueblos donde esta clase de Autoridades funcione y á los Alcaldes en los restantes del Reino.—Ni unos ni otros deben ni pueden olvidar que la inviolabilidad constitucional del templo sólo garantiza los actos, ritos y ceremonias puramente religiosos, pues por lo demás, así los Ministros de cualquier Culto, sea el que fuera, como los congregados en el recinto destinado á practicarlo, están sujetos á las reglas de policía é higiene que las ordenanzas y reglamentos establezcan, y han de ser responsables de las faltas y delitos que se cometan dentro de aquel, y muy señaladamente, por su naturaleza política, de los comprendidos en los artículos 142, 143, 169, 170, 185, 186, 187, 189, 190, 191 y 267 del Código Penal.—Hay además en esta materia tan importante un punto sobre el cual debe decir su opinion franca y resuelta el Gobierno de S. M.—La lamentable confusion que en algunas partes se ha querido introducir entre el templo, dedicado al culto, y la escuela, destinada á la enseñanza, no puede consentirse en modo alguno.—El templo es inviolable, segun el artículo 11 de la constitucion; la escuela está sometida á la inspeccion, vigilancia y correccion del Gobierno y de sus delegados, segun el artículo 7º del Decreto de 29 de Julio de 1874, reglamentando la libertad de enseñanza; y esas facultades gubernativas serían ilusorias si el Catedrático pudiera invocar la inviolabilidad del sacerdote, y convertir á su antojo en iglesia el aula donde reune á sus discípulos para instruirlos en las letras, las artes ó las ciencias.—La religion es objeto del artículo 11 constitucional; la enseñanza lo es del artículo 12; los efectos de ámbos preceptos son diversos, como la índole de los derechos que consagran, y que para cumplir aquellos y respetar éstos es indispensable establecer con claridad la línea divisoria del templo y de la escuela.—Si hay quien pretende suscitar conflictos á la sombra de una inexplicable confusion, la prudencia del Gobierno ha de evitarla.—Por otra parte, el libre ejercicio del Culto está reconocido en España á todos sus habitantes, sin distincion de nacionales y extranjeros; pero no sucede

lo mismo con la libertad de enseñanza, cuya posesion tan sólo se asegura á los españoles en el artículo 12 de la Constitucion.—Razones de Estado que á nadie pueden ocultarse, han obligado á los legisladores españoles de todos los tiempos, incluso á los de ideas más liberales, á exijir el carácter nacional para fundar ó crear establecimientos de enseñanza, porque era imposible consentir en manos de extranjeros el depósito sagrado de las futuras generaciones, que llevan en su conciencia y en su entendimiento el porvenir de nuestra pátria. —Así es que, no ya para fundar escuelas y establecimientos de enseñanza, sino sólo para ingresar en el profesorado español, ha sido necesario que las leyes de instruccion pública autoricen especialmente á los extranjeros, como sucedió en la de 1857, que los facultó únicamente para enseñar lenguas vivas y para dar lecciones de música vocal é instrumental. Deberán tener, por consiguiente, muy en cuenta las autoridades, que no pueden estar al frente de los establecimientos de enseñanza, tanto públicos como privados, los extrangeros, porque el Código fundamental no lo consiente, en razon á graves consideraciones de alto interés político. Despues de esto, queda sólo una última prevencion que hacer, para completar el pensamiento del Gobierno; entiende éste, y así se propone realizarlo, que fuera del templo, que es inviolable mientras en él no se delinca, y fuera de los demás establecimientos autorizados al efecto por disposicion especial, todas las reuniones que se celebren, sea cualquiera su carácter y el fin que se propongan, quedan sujetas á la regla 1ª. de la Real órden de 7 de Febrero de 1875, que dispone: "que no podrá convocarse ni celebrarse ninguna reunion pública en calles, plazas y paseos ú otro lugar de uso comun, sin el permiso prévio y por escrito del Gobernador de la provincia en las capitales, y de la autoridad local en los demás pueblos." Si acaso, pues, alguna de estas reuniones se celebra sin solicitar y obtener préviamente el permiso de la autoridad, podrá ser disuelta en el acto como ilícita, y sus autores entregados á los Tribunales de justicia. Nadie puede tachar esta medida de injusta, porque sería locura exigir al Gobierno que otorgara á la ínfima minoría, que son los disidentes, lo que no puede conceder á los católicos, que constituyen la casi-unanimidad de los ciudadanos españoles. De esta manera quedan explicados los propósitos del Gobierno en los puntos á que directa ó indirectamente puede aplicarse el art. 11 de la Constitucion, y tal ha de ser la interpretacion á que han de ajustar su conducta las autoridades y funcionarios á quienes su cumplimiento atañe. Y para que más claramente todavía sepan á qué atenerse, y no quepa disculpa, alegando infundada vaguedad en las instrucciones que contiene esta circular, se condensan á continuacion en reglas precisas y concretas, á saber: 1ª. Queda prohibida desde esta fecha toda manifestacion pública de los cultos ó sectas disidentes de la Religion Católica fuera del recinto del templo ó del cementerio de las mismas. 2ª. Para los efectos de la regla anterior, se entenderá manifestacion pública todo acto ejecutado sobre la vía pública ó en los muros exteriores del templo y del cementerio, que dé á conocer las ceremonias, ritos, usos y costumbres del culto disidente; ya sea por medio de procesiones ó de letreros, banderas, emblemas, anuncios y carteles. 3ª. Los que funden, construyan ó abran un templo ó un cementerio destinado al culto ó enterramiento de una secta disidente, lo pondrán en conocimiento del Gobernador de la provincia de la capital, del Subgobernador en los puntos donde esta autoridad resida, ó de los Alcaldes en los demás pueblos, 48 horas ántes de abrirlos al público, manifestando el nombre del Director, Rector ó encargado del establecimiento. Igual noticia habrán de dar, si ya no lo hubiesen hecho, y dentro del plazo de 15 dias, á contar desde esta fecha, los fundadores ó encargados de los templos y cementerios existentes en la actualidad.—4ª Las Escuelas dedicadas á la enseñanza funcionarán con independencia de los templos, sea cualquiera el culto á que éstos pertenezcan, y se considerarán separadas de ellos para todos los efectos legales.—Los encargados ó directores de las mismas deberán ser españoles, y pondrán en conocimiento de las autoridades á quienes se refiere la regla anterior el objeto de la enseñanza, sus nombres y títulos académicos, si los tienen, y los de los profesores á cuyo cargo estén las cátedras.—5ª. Las reuniones que se celebren dentro de los templos y de los cementerios, así disidentes como católicos, gozarán de la inviolabilidad constitucional, siempre que en ellas no se contravenga expresamente á las ordenanzas y reglamentos de policía, ó no se cometa alguno de los delitos comprendidos y castigados por el Código Penal.—6ª. Las escuelas y establecimientos de enseñanza, sin distincion de cultos, continuarán sujetos á la constante inspeccion é intervencion del Gobierno, con arreglo á los preceptos que contiene el Decreto de 29 de Julio de 1874.—7ª. Las reuniones que se celebren fuera del templo y de los demás lugares y establecimientos autorizados al efecto por disposicion especial seguirán sometidos á la Real órden de 7 de Febrero de 1875; y si para convocarlas ó celebrarlas no se solicita y obtiene el permiso prévio y por escrito de la Autoridad, podrán ser disueltas como ilícitas en el acto por el Gobernador, Sub-Gobernador ó Alcalde respectivamente, quienes entregarán á los que las convoquen ó presidan á disposicion de los Tribunales de Justicia.—De Real órden acordada en Consejo de Ministros, lo comunico á V. S. para su publicacion en el Boletin oficial de esa Provincia y para su exacto cumplimiento.—Dios guarde á V. S. muchos años.—Madrid 23 de Octubre de 1876.—Cánovas.—Sr. Gobernador Civil de la Provincia de.. Es cópia.—El Sub-secretario, Suarez Vigil.—Hay un sello que dice.—Ministerio de Ultramar."

Es cópia.—*M. Arredondo.*

Translation.

Under date of August 6th and under Nº 1233, the Ministry of the Colonies communicates to the Governor General the following Royal Order:

Excellency: Respecting the consultation which Your Excellency, under date of 25th September last, addressed to this Ministry, regarding what is lawful to order or authorize in connection with the meetings held in Matanzas by Mr Peter Duarte, calling himself a Christian Missionary, - with previous notice to the governing authority, - which circumstance has called for complaints from the Ecclesiastical Vicar of that capital (Matanzas) - It happening that in said meetings, it has been endeavored to make known the difference between the several Christian religions; and that in the opinion of the Governor General of the Island, while making the consultation, as also in that of the Ecclesiastical authority of above mentioned Capital, when lodging the complaint, such

meetings

meetings are to be considered acts and means of propaganda against the religion of the State, which is the Catholic one: Considering that the Constitution of the Monarchy has been promulgated and is in force in the Island of Cuba, no less extensive sense can in said Island be applied to the explanation and significance of the real meaning of its 11th Article, contained in the Royal circular order of October 23d 1876, resolved upon in the Council of Ministers, and issued by the Presidency thereof, with the modification in the citation of the articles of the Penal Code; owing to the difference in the numeration of the one applied to the Antilles; In harmony with the opinion of the Section of the Colonies of the Council of State, H. M. the King, has resolved: 1° That in Cuba and Porto Rico, the Royal circular order of October 23d 1876, which is hereafter inserted, with the proper modification in connection with the Penal Code, be considered in force.— 2° That consistent with such resolutions, the authorities

of

of said Islands shall act on the case of the meetings promulgated by the so called christian missionary Mr Peter Duarte and in all similar cases whether refering to acts which have taken place or to solicitation of authority to effect same

By Royal order, I communicate the forgoing to Your Excellency for its fulfilment in that Island. Madrid auguse 6th 1884. — Tejada.

To the Governor General of Cuba

His Excellency having, under date of the 26th of same month (August) ordered the above Royal order to be put into execution, it is by his direction and for general knowledge published in the Gazette with insertion of the Royal circular mentioned

Havana September 8th 1884.

The Secretary of the General Government

Signed. Mariano Arredondo.

Part of the circular, condensing instructions

And in order that it may more distinctly be known what is to

be

be abided by, and no excuse alleged on the head of groundless ambiguousness in the instructions contained in this circular; the said instructions are condensed in the following precise and concrete rules.

1°. From this date, all public manifestations of religions or sects, dissident from the Catholic religion, outside of the temples or the cemeteries of said dissenters, are prohibited.

2°. For the effects of the preceding rule, as public manifestations, are to be considered any doings performed in the public thoroughfares or on the exterior walls of the temples or of the cemeteries, by which may be made known the ceremonies, rites, practices and rules of the dissident religion; whether by means of processions, inscriptions, banners, emblems, advertisements or placards.

3°. Those who establish, build or open a temple or a cemetery for the use of a religion or for the burial of a dissident sect, will make it known to the Governor of the Province, in the capitals; of the

Subgovernors

Subgovernors in the localities where these reside or of the Mayors in the other towns, 48 hours previous to opening them to public admission; giving the name of the Director, Rector or of the person in charge of the establishment.

Within 15 days from this date, the founders or parties in charge of the temples or of the cemeteries now existing, will have to give the forementioned notice, should they not have done so previously.

4°. The schools dedicated to teaching will work independently from the temples, whatever be the religion to which these belong, and will be considered separated from latter for all legal effects. The parties in charge of such schools or the directors thereof will have to be Spanish subjects, and will make known to the authorities, refered to in the foregoing rule, the object of the teachings, their names and academic titles, if they posess any, and those of the professors in charge of the classical chairs.

5°. The meetings which may take place within the temples and the cemeteries, whether dissident or Catholic, will

enjoy

enjoy the constitutional inviolability, provided that in them, no direct transgression is offered against the police laws and regulations, or none of the offences or crimes mentioned in and punished by the Penal Code, be committed.

6°. The Schools and teaching establishments, without distinction of religion, will continue subject to the constant inspection and supervision of the Government, in accordance with the precepts contained in the decree of July 22d 1874.

7° The meetings which may be held outside the temples, and other places or establishments, authorized for the purpose by special order, will continue to be ruled by the Royal order of February 7. 1875; and if to convoke, or to hold such meetings, a previous and writen permission from the authority has not been solicited and obtained, they can at once be broken up by the respective Governor. Sub-governor or Mayor, who will place at the disposal of the Courts of Justice those who convoked or presided them.

By

By Royal order, resolved upon in the Council of Ministers, I communicate the foregoing to Your Honor. for its publication in the Official Gazette and for its exact fulfil-ment - Madrid October 23d. 1846.

- Canovas -

To the Civil Governor of the Province of - - -

Copy.

Signed - M. Arredondo.

Separate and confidential

Dell Cons. Send. What has been done 96.

26

No 11

U. S. Consulate General
Havana Sept 11th 1884.

Mr Williams. to the
Department of State.

Economic and political situation of Cuba.

Transmitting translation of an article on exchangeable value of Cuban sugars, compared with that of other producing countries, published in "Fomento" March 1881. and which has served as text for several speeches in Spanish Cortes, and articles in press.

One inclosure.

26

No ~~11~~. U.S. Consulate General

Havana Sept 11 1884

Hon: John Davis

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington

Sir:

Herewith, I have the honor to accompany the translation of an editorial article extracted from the "Triunfo" of this city, dated March 15 1881. on the exchangeable value of Cuban sugars compared with that of other producing countries, which I prepared when off duty, and without at the time knowing I should ever again have charge of this office; the occasion for it having been a correspondence dated at Barcelona, and published a short time before in the "Diario dela Marina",

of this city, in which the Govern-
ment of the United States, was
accused of selfish and unworthy
designs, with respect to the
commerce of Cuba.

As the article has been
freely used in the Spanish
Parliament and press, and
having been furnished to
Mr Foster, in Spanish in May
1883, along with other data,
at your request, I have thought
that its English version, for
which I am indebted to Mr.
Jos: A Springer, Consular clerk at
this office, might be considered
of interest to the Department.

I have the honor, Sir, to be
Your obedient servant

Ramm O. Williams

Consul General

one enclosure;

Translation of article from "Triunfo" of
March 15/81.

1102
6 Feb 82

Inclosure - No. 1

With Separate dispatch

No. 11

Havana, September 11th

1884.

"Partial Protection."

In all the circles of the society in which we live, the vital question is now agitated of mat-
-erial interest, and no-
nothing is more sorrow-
-ful than the sad impression that is gradually overpowering all minds. Yesterday, scarcely the idea of our economic decadence was entertained; but who today is ignorant that the principal cause

of

of it is excessive and dis=
=proportionate taxation?

This is not enough:
it belongs to our patriotism
to investigate in what =
manner that taxation
affects our production,
and its values.

A great deal
has been said, and at
times correctly, about the
differential duties of the
flag. — It has been under=
=stood that they afflict the
products and shipping of
foreign nations. — But
until now the impression
of all that has been said
has been vague for the
majority of readers.

A person, who is
as modest as competent,

now.

now furnishes us an article which dissipates all doubts, and fixes with precision the procedure and results of that which he properly styles unreciprocal protect=ion in our tariff system.

The occasion could not be more opportune; for by numbers, and with demonstrations resting on known facts, regarding articles of consumption, of foreign and native production, and comparing them with what takes place in other countries; he presents a triumphant reply to those who endeavor to mislead public opinion by invoking national sentiment, as if the persec=ution of a foreign flag, was a patriotic act.

The

The "Diario de la Marina", of the 26th February 1881, in its correspondence from Barcelona, offers us a sample of that unreasoning war founded on error and prejudice, which it is necessary to stop. Its author has been quite unfortunate in the choice of articles, from the Madrid journals "La Epoca," — "El Imparcial," — and "El Eco," — concerning national production, which have served him in writing the communication referred to. Although we have read it again and again, we do not find a single fundamental proof, to attribute to the suppression of the differential duties of the flag, the paralysation

paralysation of manufactures, the ruin of our merchant marine, the stagnation of our commerce, and the derangement of the Spanish Treasury. The only concrete fact assigned, is that now the Spanish maritime commerce is reduced to 130,000 tons which touch at the Peninsula on their voyages to America, and 120,000 tons which return from England, France, Germany, and Belgium, carrying 80,000 pipes of wine and 130,000 tons of jerked beef.

Such transportation is shameful because it is not the natural effect of the unobstructed trade of one people with another

but the result of a forced and unreciprocal protection, and the out-growth of an unreciprocal system of taxation called differ= =ential duties.

Can the mention of the alarm that their probable suppression in Cuba, has caused in Spain, and the exciting of o= =position by the telegraph and through the press to their proposed abolition= in any manner prove the adrantage of maintaining these taxes in the Antilles, when they were removed in Spain in 1868, and likewise in England, co= producing as a result an immense increase of nation= =al tonnage ?

The

The remarks respect=
=ing the intervention and
exactions of the United
States, on the subject of
the commercial treaty=
prove that the writers
quoted in the Barcelona
correspondence are not
informed of the events that
have occurred during the
last few months.

The United States
have asked nothing, nor
have they exacted anything;
their prosperity has solid
foundations; its production
is efficient, because founded
upon the reciprocal commerce
of 50,000,000.— of producers
and consumers.

Spain with her geo=
=graphical position, her
various productions, her

her numerous and frugal population may aspire to a life of her own, founded on labor.

Neither does a generous people resign itself to dependence for existence upon their unfortunate and exhausted transatlantic brethren.

But the absolute impossibility of preserving in Cuba what has been condemned by the whole civilized world is established in the sketch which we now give below: therefore, we suspend all further comments, save to express our respect and gratitude to its distinguished author.

I.

I.

The responsibility of having occasioned the disturbances which business suffers at present in the Island of Cuba, and of the impoverished condition of Spain's merchant marine, cannot be attributed — without great injustice to the United States of — America; for they have taken no part in the making of the laws which gave these results.

Neither did the States participate in the creation and consolidation of the home and foreign policy which has slowly but surely produced the immense develop= =ment of beet-root-sugar

in Europe; thereby shutting out Cuba from European markets, and obliging her to depend upon the United States for a market in which to sell no less than the 90 or 95 per cent of the total amount of her exports.

Neither is it the fault of the United States, that the Cuban planters must be satisfied with getting from their sugar a much less value in exchange than that obtained by their American rivals of Louisiana, Demerara, Barbadoes, Trinidad, Santo Domingo, Brazil, and other cane producing countries in this hemisphere; nor is it their fault that the

disadvantages

disadvantages which Cuban planters suffer, should rise and appear in high relief, placed in comparison with their European competitors of France, Austria, Germany, Hungary, Belgium and Russia.

If the causes of the economic misfortunes of Cuba, and the ruin of the Spanish shipowner are inquired into by going to their source, it will be found to consist in an excessively costly public administration; and in the system of non-reciprocal protection; and it will be seen, too, that such protection exacted exclusively in benefit of one of the parties, has

increased the cost of production of sugars in the Island, in such a manner, that it is impossible for her planters to compete on equal terms with those of other countries

---

As Louisiana forms part of the political organism of the United States, its sugars pay no import duty in the national market, inasmuch as this is a privilege conferred by the Federal Constitution, by virtue of which inter-State commerce is based upon the principle of free trade. This is shown by the noteworthy fact that there are no Custom-Houses to obstruct the trade of one State with another, from the

Eastern

Eastern frontier of Maine to the farthest point Southward, of Texas; nor from New York, in the East, to San Francisco in the West.

The system of recipro-
-rocal protection between seller and buyer, existing in France, Austria, Germany, Hungary, Belgium, Holland and Russia, as well as in the United States, secures to their own sugar producers, the enjoyment by each, of their respective home markets; and as an unavoidable consequence, rejects from them the sugars of Cuba.

But, the system

adopted

adopted by Spain, with respect to this Island, is very distinct from that applied to Louisiana, or to the territory of Europe where beet-root-sugar is made.

The system implanted in Cuba is one of un-reciprocal protection between buyer and seller, which renders itself useless, and self-exhausting, acting like a man, who in breathing should expel a volume of _____ 100. from his lungs, and inhale but a volume of _____ 90.

This difference or want of reciprocal action, brings on reaction;

the

the derangement of the organic functions, and finally the decay of the body-politic subject to it.

For in strict truth, although Cuba belongs to the political system of Spain, yet the home Government admits the products of the Island, only as if they were from some foreign country, charging them higher duties than they pay in the United States.

It also happens that the differential duties charged in Cuba upon imports to protect the agricultural and manufacturing interests, and tonnage of Spain, diminish in like ratio, the

the purchasing power of the exports of Cuba in the exchange for her imports

Yet this is a suicidal policy, and one which introduces the elements of a descending progression in the material prosperity of Cuba; the logical end of which must be the total ruin of her commerce.

The mercantile depression of Cuba, under this system which will break down all her aspirations, when placed in comparison with the prosperous fate of other sugar-making countries is best shown by ~~arithmetical~~ Synthetic (See NO. 34) and analytical methods of comparison which we will

will now present in detail.

II

It results, therefore, that the inhabitants of the island of Cuba, live by their labor in conformity with the natural law governing every people, but like those of other tropical countries which have attained great commercial importance, they do not consume but a small part of their own productions; the greater part of their supplies being due to the labor of the people of the temperate zone, which they acquire living in exchange their own products.

It

It follows, consequently, as a fundamental and inexorable law, that the <u>value</u> of the products of the Island of Cuba must be measured by the quantity of products or supplies of other countries, which they can buy in exchange.

To prove this proposition, let us take as units of comparison, flour, beef, lard, hams &c, and even coffee; although a tropical product, and let us too, take wholesale prices as factors in the comparison; since Cuba buys all such, with her sugars.

Muscovado, fair to good refining is sold

in

in Havana at an average of 7 rials per "arroba" of 25 lbs, or say $3.50 per hundred pounds; flour is sold here, also, at about $16.— a barrel or $8.00 per hundred pounds.—— Therefore, in order to obtain $8.- value, taken from her sugars, exchanging them for 100 pounds of flour, Cuba must suffer a loss, the explanation & and extent of which is shown by the following arithmetical process.

$3.50 : 100 :: 8 : x — :: x = 228.57

Louisiana sells muscovado good refining at the average price of $7-/per 100 pounds, and buys floir at $5 1/2.— to $6.— per barrel.

adopting

Adopting integral numbers for the calculation, we will show that this State must take from her sugar, a value of $3.- to buy 100 pounds of flour; and submitting that sugar, to the following arithmetical process, we obtain:

7 : 100 :: 3 : x ∴ x = 42.85.

Therefore, to obtain 100 pounds of flour, Cuba pays in pounds of sugar — 228.57

Whilst Louisiana for the same 100 pounds of flour pays only in pounds of sugar: 42.85.

Difference ——

against Cuba, in lbs, = 185.72, or otherwise 533 per cent in favor of Louisiana.

Proof:

42,85 : 228.57 :: 100 : x

(over)

(over)

42.85 : 228.57 :: 100 : x.

$$x = \frac{228.57 \times 100}{42.85} \therefore$$

$$x = 533.42 \text{ — or}$$

$42.85 \times 533.42 = 228.57 \times 100.$

To give bolder relief to this fact we will suppose that Cuba annually consumes 200,000 barrels of flour, in which case the Island will have to pay 36,147.1/2 tons of sugar — more than Louisiana — would have to deliver to obtain the like amount of flour or say 48,000 hogsheads of sugar, of 1500 lbs net weight, an amount equal to the entire crop of Barbadoes.

Demonstration:

228.57 lbs of Cuban sugar = half a barrel of flour.

42.85

42.85 ℔s of Louisiana sugar = half a barrel of flour: ——— therefore: 228.57 × 2. = 457.14 = one barrel of flour.

42.85 ℔ × 2 = 95.71 = One barrel of flour: — and,

200,000 barrels flour × 457.14 = 91,428.400

200,000 do do × 95.71 = 19,142 800

difference 72,285,600,

which divided by 2000 ℔s to the ton gives 36,142.1/2 tons.

"Tasajo" or jerked beef costs in Cuba 11 cents gold per pound: ——— Mess beef in New Orleans costs 8 cents a pound; therefore,

3.5⁰ : 100 :: 11 = 314.28.

℔. — : 100 :: 8 = 114.28.

Consequently Cuba pays for 100 ℔s beef, sugar to the amount of 314.28,

(over)

314.28,

and for the same amount
Louisiana pays in sugar 114.28.
Difference against Cuba = 200.-;
and in favor of Louisiana,
in the exchange of sugar
for beef, equal to 175/per
cent.

Lard costs in Cuba
17 cts: /per ℔, and in
Louisiana it costs 10 cents
a pound: therefore;

3.50 : 100 :: 17 = 485.71
7.- : 100 :: 10 = 142.85
342.86

Therefore, for every hundred
pounds of lard, Cuba
gives in exchange sugar
equal to _____ 485.71,
and for the same amount
Louisiana gives _____ 142.85
Difference against Cuba in ℔s, 342.86,

and

and in favor of Louisiana, in exchange of sugar for lard = 240 per cent.

Hams are at the same prices of lard, and there is in them the same difference in the comparison with lard.

Coffee, a tropical product, is worth in Cuba, per 100 lbs, = $16.— and in Louisiana = 15.—

3.50 : 100 :: 16 = 457.14
y. - : 100 :: 15 = 214.28

Therefore, 100 lbs of coffee costs in Cuba, for sugar, = 457.14, and Louisiana pays for the same amount of coffee, in sugar 214.28.
Difference against Cuba = 242.86

and

and in favor of Louisiana, in exchange of sugar for coffee of 1 & 3/5 per cent.

Now, let us make the comparison of Demerara with Cuba:

Flour costs in Cuba $16.- per barrel, and in Demerara $7.-

Sugar is worth in Cuba $3.50 per hundred pounds and in Demerara $4.00

3.50 : 100 :: 16 = 457.14

4.- : 100 :: 7 = 175.—

Therefore a barrel or 200 lbs of flour in Cuba is covered by sugar in Cuba _____ 457.14 lbs, and for the like amount of flour, Demerara pays in sugar, 175.

282.14.

Difference against Cuba, and in favor of Demerara in the exchange of flour for sugar of 161.$\frac{15}{}$ per cent.

Land costs in Cuba, $17. per 100 lbs, and in Demerara $12.-

Sugar is worth in Cuba $3.50 per 100 pounds and in Demerara $4.- per 100 pounds.

3.50 : 100 :: 17. = 485.71
4. : 100 :: 12 = 300.-

Consequently, Cuba pays 100 lbs of land with 485.71 lbs of sugar, and Demerara for the same quantity of land pays in sugar = 300.-

Showing a difference of 185.71 against Cuba

and

and in favor of Demerara
in exchange of sugar for
lard equal to 61.70 per cent.

Hams give precisely
the same result as lard

Jerked-beef costs
in Cuba $11 per 100 lbs

Messbeef costs in
Demerara $8 per 100lbs

Sugar is worth
in Cuba $3.50 per 100 lbs

Sugar in Demerara
$4.-00

3.50 : 100 :: 11 = 314.28
4.- : 100 :: 8. = 200.-
114.28

Therefore Cuba pays
for 100 lbs of "tasajo" or
jerked-beef in sugar 314.28

and

3 14.28

and Demerara for the
same amount of mess-
beef pays in sugar 200.
Difference against Cuba: 114.28,
and in favor of Demerara
in exchange of sugar for
beef of 57.19 per cent.

The same proportion
relative to the difference, is
applied to all other articles
of consumption coming from
abroad such as dress-goods,
hardware &c &c

Coffee in Cuba $16. per 100 lbs
Coffee in Demerara, 16 " " .

3.50 : 100 :: 16 = 457.14
4.— : 100 :: 16 = 400.—

Difference = 57.14,
or in favor of Demerara,
in exchangeable value 14 28
per cent.

The price of
coffee.

coffee being the same in both places, and sugar in Cuba $3.50 per 100 pounds, and in Demerara $4.-

Let us now see what results will be obtained by the comparison of daily wages in Cuba and in Louisiana.

Farm labor costs in Cuba $20.- a month, therefore, Cuba has to sell sugar in sufficient quantity to obtain $20. of value to pay the wages of one month. For example:

3.50 : 100 :: 20 : 571.42.

Louisiana pays $20. a month for labor, and consequently has to

to obtain that amount from the value of her sugar for a month's labor: viz;

7: 100 :: 20 : 285.71

Therefore; 571.42 pounds of Cuba sugar, is equal to one month's labor. - 285.71 pounds of Louisiana sugar is alike equal to 1 month's labor.

285.71

lbs of sugar, difference against Cuba in one month's farm labor, or in favor of Louisiana of 100 per cent.

Lumber costs in Cuba $35 per thousand feet. - Thus:

3.50 : 100 :: 35 : 1000. -

Lumber in Louisiana

#15., and therefore;

Y : 100 :: 15 : 214.28

Consequently 100 pounds of sugar in Cuba is worth in exchange, 1000 feet of lumber, and 214.28 pounds of Louisiana sugar is equivalent to 1000 feet of lumber -

285.71

785.71 - against Cuba, or in favor of Louisiana

1000. ——————— 214.28.

785.71 against Cuba or 366.67 per cent.

#20. wages obtain in Louisiana, in flour, 666.66, and in Cuba - 250. -

difference against Cuba - 416.66

#20. wages buy in Louisiana

more

more beef, in tbs, 250.
and #20 in Cuba
purchase of same. 181.81
78.182

x #20. wages buy in
Louisiana building
lumber in feet 1393.93

#20. wages in Cuba
buy but. 571.43
Difference
against Cuba. 761.90

#20 wages obtain in
Cuba, in sugar, tbs = 571.42

+ #20 wages in Louisiana
obtain in sugar - 282.82.
588.60

It is to be noted that
the only article cheaper
in Cuba than in
Louisiana, Demerara
or Brazil is sugar
which

which serves in Cuba as the common measure and unit of comparison in exchange for all the articles of its consumption.

III.

The British West Indies, possessing the power of establishing their tariffs by means of their local legislatures, and not being obliged to protect the agricultural products, manufactures, and the merchant marine of the mother country, at their expense, and being, furthermore, blessed with a cheap Colonial Government - have the option, as a

natural

natural consequence, to reduce their import duties, in order to obtain the largest supply of foreign merchandise in exchange for their sugar.

Neither has Great Britain choosen to favor those Islands, by imposing differential duties for their benefit, in its European ports, and thus it happens that both parties are free to sell wherever they can get the most, and buy wherever they can obtain the cheapest

In France a reduction is made in favor of cane sugar from her colonies, to

put

put them more on a
equality in their competi-
-tion with the native
production from beet
root.

Brazil and
Santo Domingo, as well
as the French Islands,
are not obliged, to a
protect at their own
expense, their present
or former mother a
countries, and therefore
can sell cheaper than
Cuba in the market
of the United States.

In this struggle,
the Cuban planter suffers
in proportion to the
higher that production
costs him, over what is
expended by his rivals
to reach the same object.

These

These differential duties of Cuba were what gave rise to the retaliatory duties passed by the Congress of the United States in 1834, and proposed by President Jackson.

The destructive and ruinous effects of this "tariff war" are better appreciated, taking into account that in the year 1877, in which 95 per cent of the exports of Cuba were for the United States and but 5 per cent for Europe; the greater number of Spanish vessels which returned from Spain, Great Britain and Buenos Ayres, being

unable

unable to obtain freight for Europe, were paral=
=yzed in the ports of the Island, their number reaching nearly 200 — and after an inaction of 6 to 12 months — returned to Europe in ballast.

The sad and humiliating spectacle was then witnessed of vessels of all foreign nations, receiving return cargoes, whilst Spanish vessels, within a few fathoms of them, in Spanish ports, and with Spanish products, — could not find charter, on account of the charge of 10 per cent by which the United States Govern=
=ment punished the

Spanish

Spanish flag.

Therefore, the Senator who recently stated in the Spanish Cortes that during that year 70,000 tons of Spanish vessels had disappeared, was right.

Governed by a wholesome foresight, we should comprehend that the tariff war between this nation and the United States, in which Cuba and Puerto Rico form the arena of the struggle, must infallibly termin-ate in disaster for the weaker part and the result will prove a new and more powerful stimulus for other sugar growing

growing countries.

Let it be well noted, that it is not alone the planter who is interest-ed in the prosperous condition of the sugar industry of the Island. The same interest and dependence extends to all its diverse arts and industries, as well as to all its commerce. For, without the sugar mill, what would be-come of the railroads, in the absence of sugar to transport; what of the warehouses, without sugars to store; what of the molasses depots without this article in their tanks; what of the cooperages' establish-ments; without hogs-

heads

-heads and boxes to make; what of the wharves and lighters without cargo to ships; what of the coasting vessels, without occupation; what of the banks, once sugar is eliminated from the basis; what of the local trade in imported goods, once deprived of the exports, that serve it as foundation. ?

How much already has the noisy and exciting activity of the iron foundries been changed; and, where, yesterday all was life and bustle, today reigns the silence of the desert; and, without the moving power diffused throughout all our economic organism by the product

of

of the plantation, what would become of the small and ephemeral value of our real estate and landed property?

In conclusion, with the want of the principal product, all the industries and links in the commercial chain of Cuba, will become paralysed, for want of the vivifying current, which flows from this prodigious and hitherto abundant spring — the sugar industry.

Ack by mail
& file

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 19 1884
RECEIVED.

Aeis
ast. 9-841

Separate and confidential

No. 27

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana Septr 13th 1884.

Mr. Williams, to the
Department of State.

Transmitting four controversial articles on the commercial treaty now being negotiated between the United States and Spain, published in the "Triunfo" and "Diario de la Marina" of Havana; the one the organ of the Cuban or Insular interests, and the other that of the Government and Peninsular interests.

Four inclosures.

Separate and confidential.

No. 27 - U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Sept.br 13th 1884.

Hon: John Davis -
Assistant Secretary of State -
Washington -
D.C.

Sir:

Referring to my dispatches nos: 724 of 8th of August, and 733 of September 12th, 1878, I have now the honor to transmit herewith four controversial articles regarding the commercial treaty now being negotiated between the United States and Spain, publisted in the Triunfo and Diario de la Marina of this city and respect-ively dated the 8th, 9th,

10th and 12th, instant, which may be interesting to the Department.

I am, Sir,
very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant.
Ramon O. Williams
Consul General.

Inclosures
4- As above.

Inclosure No 1
With Separate dispatch No 12
Havana, September 13th 1884.

From the "Diario de la Marina" of 8th September 1884.

Del tratado de comercio.

Con este mismo título está publicando *El Triunfo* una serie de artículos, cuyo número II ha aparecido en sus columnas el domingo 7 del presente mes. No nos proponemos penetrar en el fondo de esta grave cuestion, lo cual, por otra parte, sería de poca ó ninguna utilidad práctica. Esta clase de asuntos, miéntras no salen del dominio de las negociaciones, reservadas por su propia naturaleza entre las partes que las siguen, no pueden ser objeto de discusion, por cuanto los datos que pudieran servir para ella son una verdadera incógnita. Hasta ahora, y miéntras permanezca el asunto en su actual estado, nos hemos limitado y debemos limitarnos á expresar en consonancia con el de la generalidad del país, nuestro vivo deseo de que se lleve á cabo la negociacion con el mejor éxito posible, es decir, con positivas ventajas para el comercio y la produccion de esta Isla.

No seguirémos, pues, paso á paso, la larga disertacion de *El Triunfo*, en cuanto al hecho principal: pero no podemos prescindir de ocuparnos de algunos de sus incidentes rectificando las apreciaciones, en nuestro concepto equivocadas, que aparecen en su citado artículo del domingo. El colega baraja con frecuencia desde que se pronunció en el Congreso de los Diputados la célebre frase del señor Cánovas del Castillo, *la realidad nacional*, cuyo sentido suele interpretar de diverso modo, acomodándolo segun le conviene á la materia que trata ó discute. En el artículo á que vamos aludiendo, repite nuevamente la frase y la considera como un obstáculo para el mejor éxito del tratado. Y á la verdad que *El Triunfo*, como dijo muy oportunamente del Sr. Labra el ilustre Presidente del Consejo de Ministros, no se coloca dentro de la realidad nacional al discurrir sobre los probables resultados del tratado de comercio, ni parecen sus juicios los de quien se encuentre identificado con esa realidad y los intereses que ella misma representa.

Se ventila una grave y trascendental cuestion entre dos naciones que por interés de ámbas procuran hacerse mútuas concesiones que faciliten sus relaciones mercantiles, y hé aquí que *El Triunfo*, constituyéndose por su propia autoridad en juez de la contienda, no ya se declara neutral como si fuera una entidad extraña, lo cual acusaría en él una austeridad catoniana de principios, sino que se pone del lado de la que no es la nacion á que pertenece y á la que se gloría de pertenecer, segun nos lo ha dicho varias veces. Por si alguno puede entender que exageramos, ó el mismo colega nos echa en cara lo que suele llamar nuestra suspicacia ó insidiosas reticencias, vamos á copiar los siguientes párrafos de su referido artículo:

"Si nuestra Hacienda local estuviera muy desahogada, si estuviera el Gobierno sobrado de dinero y no pesaran sobre él ciertas exigencias ineludibles para aliviar los efectos de la crisis que atraviesa nuestra produccion, pudiera hacer grandes *concesiones* arancelarias á los americanos, áun cuando sus ideas y principios económicos no lo indujeran á semejantes liberalidades, pero, por desgracia, ya sabemos cuál es en la hora presente la situacion de la Hacienda y cuánto pesa eso que el Sr. Cánovas bautizó recientemente con el pomposo dictado de *realidad nacional*; no nos parece prudente pensar en que se *concedan* por el futuro Tratado rebajas muy considerables en los derechos de introduccion á las producciones americanas. Además, como lo dijimos en el artículo anterior, el Gobierno obedeciendo á

los principios, ó más bien, á las preocupaciones que dominan en esas materias á nuestros políticos, se esforzará en reducir esas *concesiones* y en *obtenerlas* mucho mayores de los americanos para nuestras producciones. No podemos esperar que las rebajas arancelarías que se realicen sobre las importaciones de mercaderías de nuestros vecinos sean tan extensas como lo exijen nuestra situacion, lo monstruoso de las actuales tarifas, los buenos principios económicos y nuestras particulares aspiraciones, y en ese punto esperamos más de las exijencias de los americanos que del espíritu liberal de nuestro Gobierno: aquellos, naturalmente á su vez se negarán á hacer grandes concesiones sin obtener las equivalentes por la fuerza, ya que no de la buena voluntad y discrecion de los que nos gobiernan. Si las rebajas son importantes, lo deberémos á los americanos: dependerá de lo que ellos *cedan* y *exijan*.

La tiranía de la tradicion fiscal de España, las ideas de nuestros hacendistas y políticos, sus preocupaciones y el intratable egoismo de esos productores que constituyen junto, la *realidad nacional* si no se imponen enteramente, lograrán al fin que no se recabe todo lo que nosotros desearíamos en bien del país y en favor de nuestros principios.

Nuestros hacendistas y más aún, nuestros políticos, por punto general, no solamente no son muy adictos á la ciencia económica, sino que la tienen en cierto modo como cosa peligrosa y contraria al interés "bien entendido" de los Estados, imbuidos como están en las ideas proteccionistas que tienen por favorables al bienestar y progreso de las industrias nacionales: todavía no han comprendido que la libertad comercial es lo más conveniente para esas industrias, y á la vez para el interés fiscal, del Tesoro. No comprenden cómo los derechos altos mantienen la industria fatalmente estacionaria al amparo de la proteccion, y aminoran las entradas por cuanto alejan las mercancías, conteniendo el consumo, ni cómo los derechos bajos estimulan los progresos industriales y llenan las cajas públicas, por lo que facilitan la circulacion y los consumos."

Lo primero que se nos ocurre es preguntar á *El Triunfo* por qué no da esa leccion tan sustanciosa, tan nueva y tan interesante de economía política á los gobernantes de los vecinos Estados-Unidos, cuyas miras y tendencias respecto á proteccionismo, sabe todo el mundo, exceden de toda ponderacion. Todo lo que el colega supone y exagera con tanto enojo y acrimonia contra los hacendistas y políticos españoles, puede contárselo, por ver si les aprovecha la leccion, á los políticos y hacendistas norteamericanos, de "cuyas exigencias y de su "negativa á hacer grandes concesiones sin "obtener las equivalentes *por la fuerza*, "espera más *El Triunfo* que de la buena "voluntad y discrecion de los que nos go"biernan". Si las rebajas son importantes, las deberémos á los americanos, segun afirma este periódico. Mentira parecerá, pero así está escrito, y por eso hemos copiado íntegras las palabras textuales. Así se tratan los asuntos de interés nacional; así se pone, como suele decirse, á los piés de los caballos, la fama y el crédito de nuestros hombres de gobierno; así se les advierte á los extranjeros, durante una negociacion delicada y de suma importancia, que nada pueden esperar del *intratable egoismo* de los productores nacionales y de las ideas (atrasadas, se entiende) de los hacendistas y políticos españoles; así se da la razon de antemano á los extraños, quitándosela despiadamente á los propios, y así se repudia tambien de antemano la buena obra que con tanto afan y empeño está practicando el Gobierno de la nacion en exclusivo provecho de estas provincias. ¿Y para qué extendernos en comentarios? Los conceptos de *El Triunfo* estampados quedan en sus columnas y en las nuestras, pudiendo servir de muestra de las cosas á que se atreve un periódico, que no parece sino que ha tomado por lema aquel dicho del famoso revolucionario francés:—audacia, audacia y audacia.

Califica *El Triunfo* á nuestro arancel de Aduanas de monstruoso y detestable. No hemos de detenernos ahora á defender el arancel vigente, no exento de defectos; pero le repetirémos lo que hemos indicado arriba acerça de la leccion de economía política:—que se lo cuente á los vecinos, cuyas tarifas son tan suaves, que el mismo *Triunfo* nos ahorra el trabajo de calificarlas cuando nos afirma en su propio artículo que cada quintal de tabaco en rama satisface 35 pesos al importarse en los Estados-Unidos, y el elaborado unos 200 pesos por quintal de rama, derecho que considera prohibitivo. Ahora bien, quiere decirnos *El Triunfo* ¿qué mercancía procedente de la vecina república paga hoy dia por nuestro arancel derechos equivalentes á los que allí devenga el tabaco? Y aquí suspenderémos para completar mañana las observaciones que nos ha sugerido el mencionado artículo del colega.

Translations

Translation:

"Concerning the Treaty of Commerce".

Under this title the "El Triunfo", is publishing a series of articles, the second number of which appeared in its columns on Sunday, the 7th instant

We do not attempt to penetrate to the bottom of this grave question; for it would be of little or no practical good.

This sort of affairs, private from their very nature; and so long as they are under the domain of negotiations, cannot be an object of discussion; because the data upon which they are based, are

still unknown.

Thus till the present, and while the subject remains in its present state, we have, and should limit ourselves, to the expressing, in consonance with the generality of the country, our ardent desire, that the negotiation may reach the best of results; that is, one of positive advantage for the commerce and production of the Island

Therefore, with respect to the principal topic, we will not follow step by step, the long dissertation of the "El Triunfo"; but we must occupy ourselves with some of its incidents for the purpose of rectifying, what, in our opinion, are the erroneous criticisms of its

its article of last Sunday.

Our colleague has been shuffling with much frequency, ever since, Mr. Canovas del Castillo — pronounced in Parliament the now oft quoted phrase of the "National Reality", the sense of which it has interpreted in divers ways, and always accomodating the interpretation according to its own wishes, to any matter or subject it treats or discusses.

In the article to which we now allude, it again repeats the phrase, to say that it considers it an obstacle to the favorable issue of the treaty.

and

And in truth, the "El Triunfo", as the Premier, very opportunely remarked of Mr Labra, does not keep itself within the national reality, while discussing the probable results of the treaty of commerce, nor does its opinion appear as coming from those who are identified with that reality and the interests that it represents

A grave and transcendental question between two nations is now being ventilated, who for the interests of both, are trying to make mutual concessions that may harmonize their commercial relations, and behold, here we have the "El Triunfo" constituting itself, of its

own

own authority a judge in the contest, but it does not declare itself neutral, as though it were a stranger; such as would invest it with principles of Catonian austerity, but it puts itself upon the side of the nation to which it does not belong, and against that to which it glories in belonging, as it has several times told us.

In order that none may suppose we exaggerate, or that our colleague may not throw back in our face what it often calls our suspiciousness or insidious reticence, we copy the following paragraphs from its article

" If our Local Treasury

were

" were disembarassed, if the
" Government were overweighed
" with money, and not burdened
" with certain includable ~
" exigencies to alleviate our
" sugar production from
" the effects of the crisis ~
" through which it is now
" passing, it would be able
" to make great tariff ~
" concessions to the americans,
" notwithstanding its ideas
" and principles of economy,
" might not induce it to
" such liberalities; but ~
" unfortunately we know
" what is the present state
" of the (Spanish) Treasury; -
also. " the gravity of that which
" Mr Canovas, baptized
" recently with the pompous
" title of the national reality;
and in this view " it does not appear to us
" prudent to think of
" conceding in the future

Treaty

"Treaty any very important
"deductions in the import
"duties on american product-
"ions. Besides, as we
"said in our previous article,
"the Government in obedience
"to the principles, or rather
"to the preoccupation that in
"those matters dominate our
"politicians, will make every
"effort to <u>lessen</u> the concessions,
"on our part, and <u>obtain</u>
"<u>greater</u> ones from the Ca-
"americans in favor of our
"productions.

"We do not believe that
"the reduction of import Ca-
"duties on american goods
"can be as extensive as our
"situation exacts, or as the
"monstrosity of our present
"tariff, correct economic
"principles, and as our
"particular desires call for:

<u>upon</u>

"upon this point we expect
"from the exigency of the
"americans, more than from
"the liberal spirit of our own
"Government: they, naturally
"will object on their part to
"make great concessions
"without obtaining the equi-
-valent by force, (por fuerza)
"if not by the good will and
"discretion of those who
"govern us. If the reductions
"are important, we will owe
"it to the americans: it
"will depend upon what
"they yield and ask.

"The tyranny of the
"fiscal tradition of Spain,
"the ideas of our statesmen
"and politicians, their prejudices,
"and the intractable egoism
"of those Peninsular producers and manu-
-facturers who together constitute
"the national reality, who if
they

"they do not altogether sit
"down upon the treaty, they
"will at last prevent us
"from obtaining as much as
"we desire in benefit of the
"country and in favor of our
"principles.

"Our statesmen,
"and more so our politicians,
"as a general rule are not
"very addicted to the science
"of economics.; but to the con-
"trary, they rather hold it
"as a dangerous thing and
"contrary to the well under-
"stood interests of nations,-
"imbued so much are they,
"in favor of protection
"(ideas) as the best for the
"progress of the national
"industries: they have not
"yet understood that com-
"mercial freedom is
"the best for those industries,
"and also for the interests

of

"of the Treasury. They
"don't comprehend how high
"duties maintain all
"industries in a fatal stationary
"state, and diminish revenue,
"because they banish importa-
"tions, and stop consumption;
"nor that low duties stimulate
"industrial progress and
"fill the public chests; because
"they facilitate circulation
"and consumption."

Now, the first thing that occurs to us is to ask the "El Triunfo", why it does not give that substantial lesson, so new and interesting in political economy to the government of the United States, whose views and tendencies with respect to protection, as all the world knows, exceed all ponderation.

all

All that our colleague supposes, and exaggerates with so much passion and acrimony against the Spanish statesmen and politicians, it might preach, to see if they would profit by the lesson, to the politicians and statesmen of the United States, "from "whose exigency and refusal "to make concessions — "without obtaining the "equivalent <u>by force</u>, "the "El Triunfo", expects — "more than from the "good will and discretion "of those who govern us".

Therefore, if the reduct=
=ions are important we shall owe it to the americ
=ans, according to this journal.

This appears like a falsehood, yet it is so written,

<u>and</u>

and for this reason we have copied the words, strictly following the text.

It is thus that national interests are treated; thus as the phrase goes, it casts before the feet of horses, the fame and credit of our men of government: thus are foreign=ers advised, (sic) during a delicate and most important negotiation, that they can expect nothing from the intract=able egoism of our national producers and manufacturers, and from the fossilized ideas, of course, of our Spanish statesmen and politicians; thus giving the reason before-hand to foreigners, and, taking it insidiously from our own

men

men: and, thus too, is repudiated with anticipation. the good work which with so much earnestness is being carried forward by the National Government, to the exclusive profit of these provinces. (sic.)

Why shall we extend ourselves in comments? The thoughts of the "El Triunfo" are published in its own and in our columns, and these serve as a sample of what that paper, in its baldness, is capable of, which it appears has taken for its motto the phrase of the famous french revolutionist: "Audacity, audacity, audacity."

The "El Triunfo", qualifies our customs tariff

as

as monstrous and detest-
=able. We are not going now
to defend our present tariff,
which is not exempt from
defects; but we will repeat
what we have said above
concerning the lesson in
political economy: let it
tell it to the American neighbors, whose
tariff is so soft; let the same
"El Triunfo" save us the work
of qualifying it, when in its
own editorial it affirms
that each quintal of leaf
tobacco pays $35.— import
duties in the United States,
and for the same quantity
made into cigars the import
duty is $200.— equivalent
to what it considers a
prohibition. Now then,
will the "El Triunfo," please
tell us, what merchandise
from the United States
pays an import duty in
Cuba

Cuba equal to what
tobacco pays there -?

We will here
suspend, to complete
tomorrow the observations
that the article of our
colleague has suggested
to us.

Inclosure N°2 -
With Dispatch N°12 -
Habana, Septr 13th 1884.

EL TRIUNFO.

Director: D. Ricardo del Monte.

HABANA, 9 DE SETIEMBRE DE 1884.

IMPOTENTE, IMPOTENTE E IMPOTENTE.

No con otros calificativos podemos dar su verdadera estimacion al artículo que publica hoy el *Diario*, en contestacion al segundo que dedicamos nosotros al importante asunto del tratado de comercio. Y si le duele que con semejantes dictados designemos su actitud, conformese pensando en que los tiene merecidos, por el desparpajo incalificable con que censura nuestra conducta, imputándonos que el lema que la dirige no es otro que el de audacia, audacia y audacia.

Efectivamente, el *Diario* se ocupa tambien en la magna cuestion del tratado de comercio, pero no para decir algo de provecho, porque "esta clase de asuntos, miéntras no salen del dominio de las negociaciones, reservadas por su propia naturaleza entre las partes que las siguen, *no pueden ser objeto de discusion*, por cuanto los datos que pudieran servir para ella son una verdadera incógnita" (*¿risum teneatis?*); sino para estampar una série de generalidades vacías, echar á volar un puñado de frases huecas y revolverse despues contra nosotros, haciéndonos blanco de su arma favorita de las recriminaciones. Lo de siempre, que es su sistema, porque carece de otros elementos de discusion, como son los datos y los argumentos.

Todo el artículo del *Diario* no es más que un pretexto para enderezarnos la siguiente filípica, que es una nueva reproduccion del tema que desenvuelve en mil formas, con el propósito de dañarnos en el concepto de la parte ménos ilustrada de la opinion, sobre la que se asienta su imperio.

...."Todo lo que el colega supone y exajera con tanto enojo y acrimonia contra los hacendistas y políticos españoles, puede contárselo, por ver si les aprovecha la leccion, á los políticos y hacendistas norteamericanos, de cuyas exigencias y de su negativa á hacer grandes concesiones sin obtener las equivalentes *por la fuerza*, espera más EL TRIUNFO que de la buena voluntad y discrecion de los que nos gobiernan. Si las rebajas son importantes, las deberémos á los americanos, segun afirma este periódico. Mentira parecerá, pero así, está escrito, y por eso hemos copiado íntegras las palabras textuales. Así se tratan los asuntos de interés nacional; así se pone, como suele decirse, á los piés de los caballos, la fama y el crédito de los hombres de gobierno; así se les advierte á los extranjeros, durante una negociacion delicada y de suma importancia, que nada pueden esperar del *intratable egoismo* de los productores nacionales y de las ideas (atrasadas, se entiende) de los hacendistas y políticos españoles; así se da la razon de antemano á los extraños, quitándosela despiadadamente á los propios, y así se repudia tambien de antemano la buena obra que con tanto afan y empeño está practicando el gobierno de la nacion en exclusivo provecho de estas provincias...." Estilo es éste, como se vé, de los discursos del Sr. Santos Guzman en el Congreso, es decir, que el *Diario*, como este personaje, asume la actitud de un sacerdote escandalizado ante una profanacion, con lo que, ahuecando la voz, aunque por dentro se sienta reventar de risa, y con protestar gravemente calificando de *grave* y de *reservada* la cuestion (expedientes de todos los impotentes ó incompetentes), descansa muy orondo confiado en que se le ha de agradecer su heroicidad (?) en pró del honor nacional.

Lo que parece mentira es que así se traten cuestiones que, como decia muy bien el Sr. Cánovas, son de interés y en ellas no tiene que ver para nada la patriotería. El secreto!.... Ridículo pretexto, cuando se sabe que se trata de un secreto á voces. No hay quien no sepa que el primer intento de concertar el tratado, fracasó por la intransigencia de nuestro Gobierno, y que si despues se han reanudado las negociaciones, ha sido por la intervencion personal del Sr. Cánovas, que tomó ántes la precaucion de recabar de las Córtes una delegacion de la facultad constitucional de ratificar el tratado, para no verse expuesto á las iras patrióticas de los proteccionistas. Así crée, el Sr. Cánovas, como profundo conocedor de las cosas y de los hombres, en el patriotismo de aquellos.

El *Diario* nos tacha el empleo de la expresion *por la fuerza*. Malicia burda. ¿Puede suponer nadie, si sabe discurrir, que tratándose de un concierto mercantil pueda aquella expresion significar la fuerza de los cañones? La frase no tiene ni puede tener otro sentido que el de la *fuerza de las circunstancias*, que han

de impeler al gobierno americano á exigir concesiones del nuestro proporcionadas á las que él haga, y en este concepto está en su lugar y es insustituible. No la usamos, pues, á la ligera, sino meditadamente, como parte integrante del párrrafo en que se encuentra, del cual, no tenemos, por tanto, que retirarla. Sin embargo, el *Diario* nos ha forzado á entretenernos en dar razon abonada de su empleo, como para demostrar que su incompetente y maliciosa intervencion en las discusiones no tiene otro objeto que el de entorpecerlas.

Pero el farisaismo patriótico puede tanto en el *Diario*, que nos acusa de que *no ya nos declaramos neutrales como si fuéramos una entidad extraña, sino que nos ponemos del lado de la que no es la nacion á que pertenecemos.*

Impotent, Impotent and Impotent!

By no other terms can we qualify the true value of the articles which the "Diario" publishes today in reply to the second paper which we dedicated to the subject of the Treaty of Commerce, and if it pains the "Diario", that such should be our opinion of its attitude let it make the best of it, because of having merited it, by the unbecoming pertness with which it censures our conduct, imputing to us, the cry by which itself is actuated which is none other than

"audacity, audacity and
audacity -

The Diario "indeed, does
occupy itself with the great
question of the treaty of
commerce, not to say any-
thing of benefit however, be-
cause," this sort of affairs,
" private from their very
" nature, and so long as they
" are under the exclusive
" domain of the negotiators
" cannot be an object of
" discussion; because the
" data upon which they
" are based are still unknown,
(visum teneatis.?) but to print
a series of empty quantities
to let fly a lot of hollow
phrases, and then, to attack
us, making us the target
of recriminations, its favorite
weapon, as it always does
for want of other elements

of discussion such as data and arguments.

The entire article of the "Diario", is nothing but a pretext to cast on us the following philipic, which is nothing but a reproduction of the theme, that it unfolds under a thousand forms, with the object of injuring us, before the less intelligent part of public opinion, over which it asserts its rule

All that our colleague supposes and exaggerates with so much passion and acerbity against the Spanish statesmen and politicians, it might preach, to see if they would profit by the lesson, to the politicians and statesmen of the

United States, from whose exigency and refusal to make concessions without obtaining the equivalent, by force, the "Triunfo" expects more than from the good will and discretion of those who govern us.

Therefore, if the reductions are important, we shall owe it to the Americans, according to this paper. This appears like a falsehood, but it is so written, and for this reason we have copied the words, strictly following the text. It is thus that national interests are treated; thus, that is cast, as the saying is, before the feet of horses, the fame and credit of our men of government; thus are foreigners warned, during a delicate and most important

negotiation, that they can expect nothing from the intractable egotism of our national producers and manufacturers, and from the fossilized ideas, of course, of our Spanish statesmen and politicians; thus giving the reason beforehand to foreigners, and taking it iniquously from our own people; thus too, to repudiated beforehand the good work which with so much earnestness, is being carried forward by the National Government to the exclusive profit of these provinces."

This is the style, it will be observed, of the speeches of our Santos Guzman in the Cortes, that is to say; the "Diario" like this personage, assumes the attitude of a

priest, scandalized at the presence of a profanation, and with hollowing voice, although inwardly bursting with laughter, and with protesting gravely, and qualifying the question as a grave and reserved one + expedients of all impotent or incompetent persons — it rests itself pompously, confident that it will win applause for its heroicity (?) in behalf of national honor.

It appears like a falsehood that such treatment should be dealt to questions, that in the language of Mr Canovas, are of interest and with which affected patriotism has nothing whatever to do -

The secret ? + Ridiculous

pretext, when it is known that
that the secret is cried aloud.
Everyone knows that the
first attempt to make the
treaty failed, because of
the obstinacy of our Govern-
ment, and that if again
the negotiations have been
renewed, it has been as a
consequence of the interven
tion of Cánovas, personally,
who took the precaution to
obtain from the Cortes, a
delegation of authority to
ratify the treaty, in order
not to expose himself to
the patriotic ire of the
protectionists. Such is the
belief in their patriotism
of Cánovas, a person
thoroughly acquainted
with men and affairs.

The "Diario" reproaches
us for making use of the

expression "by force". This is
but crass malice! Can
anyone who knows enough
to think, suppose, that the
expression could mean the force
of cannon, while treating
upon a commercial agree-
ment? The phrase has
no other and can have no
other sense than that of
the force of circumstances
that will impel the American
Government to exact conces-
sions from our own, pro-
portionate to those it may
make, and in this way
it is right and cannot
be substituted by another.
Therefore, we did not use
it lightly, but deliberately,
as an integral part of
the paragraph to which
it belongs, and therefore we
have no reason to retract
it. Nevertheless, the

"Diario" has obliged us to give abundant reason for its employment, so as to show that its incompetent and malicious intervention in public discussions, has no other object than to embarass.

But patriotic phariasism goes so far with the "Diario" that accuses us, not of declaring ourselves neutrals, but of taking the part of foreigners.

Inclosure No. 3 -
With Separate Dispatch No. 121
Havana, September 13th. 1884.

From the "Diario de la Marina", of Havana dated September 10th 1884.

El tratado de comercio.

II.

Despues de haber llenado en nuestro artículo anterior el principal objeto que nos puso la pluma en la mano, cual fué rectificar la actitud impropia y poco correcta de *El Triunfo* respecto del importante asunto que nos sirve de epígrafe; y de expresar nuestra extrañeza al ver á un periódico escrito en español y en tierra de españa tratar con tan dura injusticia á los estadistas españoles, al discutir un asunto que se halla en tela de juicio entre el Gobierno de la nacion y el de la vecina república, y en virtud del cual se ventilan intereses nacionales, frente á frente de los extranjeros, poco tenemos que decir ya, puesto que hemos indicado, y tal es nuestro propósito, que no pensábamos entrar en el fondo de la cuestion, interin se siguiesen unas negociaciones de índole tan delicada como las que está practicando el Sr. Albacete y que por su naturaleza exigen suma circunspeccion y reserva.

¿Qué hubiera dicho *El Triunfo*, si nosotros nos hubiésemos expresado respecto de los hombres políticos y los hacendistas norte-americanos en los mismos términos en que él lo ha hecho con los españoles? ¿Qué hubiera dicho si el DIARIO, á propósito de la negociacion pendiente, hubiese calificado á los gobernantes del país vecino, en la propia forma en que él ha zaherido á los que rigen la nacion española? ¿Cual no hubiera sido su extrañeza y su crítica (muy justa, por otra parte) si en los momentos de estarse ejecutando un tratado comercial entre las dos naciones, hubiésemos advertido á nuestro Gobierno que la ignorancia, las preocupaciones arraigadas y rutinarias de los hombres de Estado norte-americanos y *el intratable egoismo* de los productores de aquel país, sería un fuerte obstáculo para llegar á ningun arreglo provechoso, y causa de que no se consiguiesen las ventajas recíprocas que se van buscando en todo convenio de esta clase, imposibilitando la obtencion de concesiones justas y racionales?

El Triunfo censuraría nuestra conducta, acusándonos cuando ménos de imprudentes y poco circunspectos, y de que con semejante proceder podíamos contribuir á que fracasase el tratado. Y tendría razon en ello, áun cuando fuesen atinadas nuestras calificaciones y objeto de ellas los gobernantes y hombres públicos de una nacion extranjera. Pues esto mismo, con la circunstancia agravante de ser los maltratados los propios, frente á frente de los extraños, es lo que ha hecho el colega en la ocasion presente, lo cual equivale á advertir á los vecinos que no deben esperar gran cosa en materias de concesiones por parte del Gobierno español: cuanto más que se les excita á exagerar sus exigencias y hacer fuerza si quieren conseguir algo. Esto escrito está, y el que pueda ponerlo en duda, no tiene más para cerciorarse de la verdad de nuestros asertos que leer los párrafos del artículo de *El Triunfo* reproducidos en el DIARIO de ayer.

Por fortuna, tanto en España como en los Estados-Unidos es perfectamente conocida la filiacion de *El Triunfo*, su prurito oposicionista, su desvío por todo lo que proviene de los Poderes de la nacion, su aspiracion manifiesta al gobierno propio y á una cámara insular que legisle y haga aranceles y tratados. Conocidas como son estas tendencias del colega, harán poca mella en la opi-

nion y en el gobierno del pueblo norte-americano esa pintura tan triste y desventajosa que ha hecho de nuestros gobernantes y de nuestros productores, tomando sus censuras como un acto de sistemática oposicion, con más ó ménos cantidad de atrabilis Nuestros vecinos son hombres prácticos, que no dejándose alucinar por las palabras, se atienen á los hechos; y el hecho es que la buena voluntad del gobierno de Washington y la acogida simpática de la opinion de aquel país respecto del tratado de comercio, corresponden noblemente la actitud de la opinion y del gobierno de España. Esto no lo ignora el gobierno de los Estados-Unidos ni su representante en Madrid, M. Foster, quien no encuentra en los gobernantes españoles, ni ese intratable egoismo, ni esas preocupaciones, ni esa tiranía de la tradicion fiscal que fantasea *El Triunfo* con tan poco miramiento para el decoro y el interés de la nacion. El gobierno americano sabe perfectamente que el nuestro obra de la mejor buena fe y que se halla dispuesto á remover toda clase de obstáculos que puedan dificultar la realizacion del tratado, en que pone mucho empeño, por ser un compromiso que tiene contraido con las clases productoras de la Isla de Cuba. La espontaneidad con que el Ministerio que preside el Sr. Cánovas del Castillo hizo suyo el convenio comercial ajustado por su antecesor, es una prueba de sus buenas disposiciones en este particular.

Por manera que en concepto nuestro, las insinuaciones poco benévolas de *El Triunfo* respecto de los hombres y las cosas de España no influirán para nada en el éxito del tratado, si es que llegan á las regiones donde pudieran hacer daño. Ahora, lo que es lamentable, y á nosotros nos ha dolido verdaderamente, es que un periódico de sus ínfulas y aspiraciones haya obrado con tan poca cordura y circunspeccion al tratar de personas y de cosas que entre los hijos de una misma patria son dignas de mucho respeto, sobre todo, frente á frente de los extraños.

Translation.

Translation:

'The Treaty of Commerce'

After having fulfilled, in our number of yesterday, the object that put our pen in hand, which was that of rectifying the improper and incorrect attitude of the "El Triunfo", with respect to the affair that serves us for title; and to express our surprise at seeing a paper published in Spanish and in a Spanish land, beat with such hard injustice our Spanish statesmen on discussing a subject in course of agreement between the Government of Spain, and that of the United States, and in

which

which opposing national and foreign interests, are being ventilated, we have now little to say, as we have already indicated, and such is our purpose, that we do not think of entering into the merits of the question while the negotiations were going on of such a delicate kind as those now under the charge of Mr Albacete, and which from their very nature exact so much circumspection and reserve.

What would the "El Triunfo" have said, if we had expressed ourselves in the same terms of the statesmen and politicians of the United States as it has done with those of Spain. ? What would it have said if the

the "Diario, apropos of the pending negotiation, had qualified the men governing the United States, in the same form in which it has reproached those that govern the Spanish nation?

What would not have been its surprise and its criticism, and very just, too, had we in the moment of making a treaty between the two nations, advised our Government that, the ignorance, the deep-rooted and ruttinary preoccupation of the statesmen of the United States, and the <u>intractable egoism</u> of the producers of that country, would be a strong obstacle in the way of reaching a profitable arrange-ment, and the cause

of

of not being able to obtain the reciprocal advantages that are sought in this class of conventions, preventing, thus, the attainment of just and reasonable concessions.

The "El Triunfo", would censure our conduct, and at least accuse us of being imprudent and uncircumspect, and that with such conduct we might contribute towards the defeat of the treaty. And it would be right, even if our opinion were correct; and their object, the governing public men of a foreign nation. Well, the same, with the aggrav-ating circumstance, that the ill treated ones are our own men, now treating

<u>with</u>

with foreigners, — that our colleague has done on the present occasion, —— is equivalent to telling the United States, that they cannot expect much in the way of concessions from the Spanish govern= =ment. (Sic) Moreover, it excites them to exaggerate their pretensions and to increase their efforts if they wish to obtain any= =thing. This is un= =written, and he who doubts it has only, in order to con= =vince himself of the truth of our assertions to read the paragraphs of the article of the "El Triunfo", reproduced un= =yesterday in our columns.

Fortunately, both in Spain and in the un=

United

United States, the character of the "El Triunfo" is known, as also its pruvience for opposition, its disagreement with everything coming from the National Govern=ment, its manifest aspira=tion for self-government, and the right to make tariffs and treaties by local legislation. The opinions of our colleague are so well known in this respect, that they will make but little impression upon the people and Govern=ment of the United States, with the melancholy and unfavorable picture it has made of our producers and of our goverment. and they will take its censure as an act of systematic opposition with more or less quantity

of

of "black" bile - Our
neighbors are very practical
men, who do not allow
themselves to be deceived
by words: they attend to
facts: and the fact is that
the good will of the Govern=
=ment at Washington, and
the favorable reception
given in the United States
to the "treaty of commerce,
corresponded nobly to the
attitude and to the opinion
and government of Spain.

The government of the
United States is not -
ignorant of this fact,
neither is its representative
in Madrid, Mr Foster,
who does not find in the
members of the Spanish
Government, neither that
intractable egoism, nor
those preoccupations, nor
that tyranny of fiscal

tradition

tradition that the "El Triunfo", with so little regard for the honor and interest of the nation, imagines.

The American Govern=
=ment knows perfectly well that ours acts with the best of good faith, and is disposed to remove all kind of obstacles that can impede the realiz=
=ation of the treaty to which it bends its efforts, because of its engagements contracted with the prod=
=ucing classes of the Island of Cuba. The sponta=
=aniety (sic) with which the present Ministry, over which presides Mr. Canovas del Castillo, took up the commercial agreement made by the preceding Ministry, is a proof

of

of its good disposition in the matter.

Therefore, in our opinion the un-benevolent insinuations of the "El Triunfo", with respect to the men and things of Spain, will influence nothing against the issue of the treaty; even if they should reach the regions where they could do damage. (Sic).

Now, what is lamentable, and truly painful for us, is that a paper of its pretensions and aspirations should have acted with such little wisdom and circumspection when treating of persons and things, that among the natives of the same country are

are worthy of great respect,
especially when opposed
by foreigners.

Inclosure No. 4
With Dispatch No. 12 (Separate)
Harana, September 13th 1884.

From the "El Triunfo" of
Harana, Sept. 12th 1884.

NUESTRA CULPA.

El impotente *Diario*, como no puede ó no sabe discurrir con acierto sobre asunto de tan vital interés para este país como el tratado de comercio, porque se lo impiden, de una parte, la frivolidad incurable de su carácter y de otra su deliberada preferencia por otros intereses ajenos, en daño de los propios; como no puede intervenir airosamente en este importante debate, segun podemos colegir, y necesita al mismo tiempo encubrir su falta de pensamiento y de voluntad, ha de proseguir su tarea de explotar las preocupaciones hostiles contra nosotros, que desde hace algun tiempo se ha dedicado á fomentar en la parte ménos ilustrada de sus lectores.

Impotente y maltrecho, ya no le queda otro oficio que el deslucido de rectificar *nuestra actitud impropia y poco correcta*, segun dice, y expresar *su extrañeza* "al ver á un periódico escrito en español y en tierra de España tratar con tan dura injusticia á los estadistas españoles, al discutir un asunto que se halla en tela de juicio entre el Gobierno de la nacion y el de la vecina república, y en virtud del cual se ventilan intereses nacionales, frente á frente de los extranjeros." Pueril palabrería, porque nuestra pretensa injusticia contra los estadistas españoles, se reduce á adjudicarles sus propias ideas de exajerada proteccion, de que siempre se han ufanado cuando nosotros hemos reivindicado los legítimos intereses de este país, que siempre quedan pospuestos en sus cálculos.

Despues nos dirige el *Diario* la siguiente pregunta, á la cual no hemos de tener embarazo en contestar:

"¿Cuál no hubiera sido su extrañeza y su crítica (muy justa, por otra parte) si en los momentos de estarse ejecutando un tratado comercial entre las dos naciones, hubiésemos advertido á nuestro Gobierno que la ignorancia, las preocupaciones arraigadas y rutinarias de los hombres de Estado norte-americanos y *el intratable egoismo* de los productores de aquel país, sería un fuerte obstáculo para llegar á ningun arreglo provechoso, y causa de que no se consiguiesen las ventajas recíprocas que se van buscando en todo convenio de esta clase, imposibilitando la obtencion de concesiones justas y racionales?"

Esta advertencia del *Diario* hubiera sido estimada como lo que es, como enteramente impertinente, porque no es posible suponer esa actitud de resistencia en nuestros vecinos, cuando se sabe que procuran concertar el tratado para favorecerse á sí mismos y nó á nosotros, y para satisfacer exigencias ineludibles de la política comercial que su gobierno ha creido conveniente adoptar.

La acusacion que contra nosotros se asesta recae principalmente en nuestra falta de *prudencia* y *circunspeccion*, porque lo que hemos hecho "equivale á advertir á los vecinos que no deben esperar gran cosa en materias de concesiones por parte del gobierno español; cuanto más que se les excita á exagerar sus exigencias y hacer fuerza si quieren conseguir algo." El *Diario* solo puede formular esta acusacion, dando al olvido nuestras posiciones respectivas. La actitud reservada en que él se mantiene es muy lógica de su parte, puesto que él no se preocupa ni poco, ni mucho, ni nada de los intereses cubanos; que éste es uno de los extraordinarios privilegios de que gozamos, el de abrigar en nuestro seno un periódico de grandes pretensiones que siempre pospone á sus pretensos representados, en su solicitud por los poseedores de ciertos injustos monopolios, que no debieran contar con defensor tan oficioso y entusiasta en el mismo pais sacrificado á su codicia. En cuanto á nosotros, que vemos que se va á resolver un asunto de vida ó muerte para esta tierra, sin que se nos reconozca ninguna personalidad ni ingerencia en las negociaciones pendientes, y que tenemos motivos para temer que en éstas no sean debidamente atendidas las exigencias de nuestros intereses comprometidos, aunque sí sabemos que han de pesar mucho en la balanza otras pretensiones y conveniencias contrarias á las nuestras, no hacemos más que lo que debemos á la causa de que somos mantenedores, cuando para obtener arreglos y resultados que nos salven de una espantosa ruina, nos vemos obligados á apoyar las aspiraciones de nuestros vecinos, que son las que nos favorecen. Por lo demás, demasiado sabemos que al identificarnos con los intereses que representan los

norte-americanos en este asunto, no perjudicamos absolutamente á ningun legítimo interés nacional, pues el triunfo de nuestras pretensiones no daria otro resultado que preparar una merecida derrota á ese absurdo proteccionismo, que con referencia á nosotros se convierte en privilegio injustificable y odioso monopolio. Si hay, pues, culpa en procurar por los intereses de Cuba, en combatir al proteccionismo que nos somete á un régimen de prohibicion como *el pacto colonial*, y en esforzarnos, en fin, por crear un órden de cosas mediante el cual el concepto de la *realidad nacional* deje de ser aquel informe y heterogéneo conjunto de intereses contradictorios de que hablaba el Sr. Cánovas; si en llenar cumplidamente mision tan patriótica hay culpa, segun el *Diario*, sepa desde luego que la aceptamos íntegramente.

No queremos proseguir, pero no acabarémos tampoco sin hacernos cargo de unas palabras del *Diario*, que por irrisorias merecen reproducirse:

"Por fortuna, dice, tanto en España como en los Estados Unidos es perfectamente conocida la filiacion de EL TRIUNFO, su prurito oposicionista, su desvío por todo lo que proviene de los Poderes de la nacion, *su aspiracion manifiesta al Gobierno propio y á una Cámara insular que legisle y haga aranceles y tratados.* Conocidas como son estas tendencias del colega, harán poca mella *en la opinion y en el gobierno del pueblo norte-americano* esa pintura tan triste y desventajosa que ha hecho de nuestros gobernantes y de nuestros productores"....

¡Qué! ¿Pretende el *Diario* que tambien puede concitar contra nosotros al pueblo ó al gobierno de los Estados Unidos, llamándonos autonomistas? ¿Crée que allí, donde "por fortuna es perfectamente conocida la filiacion de EL TRIUNFO," no es tambien de antiguo conocida la filiacion del *Diario de la Marina*, lo que es, lo que vale y lo que representa?....

Escrito habíamos ya lo que antecede cuando leimos el número de hoy del *Diario*, que coteja con una opinion manifestada por el *Journal of Commerce*, de Nueva York, un párrafo escrito por nosotros, en el que decimos que es *público* y *notorio* que los americanos, *por su propio interés, ofrecen lo más*, y que nuestro Gobierno, "cupedi tado á ese cúmulo de privilegios y monopolios que se decora á sí mismo con el nombre de *realidad nacional*, *es el que discute muy al pormenor las menores concesiones.*"

En contraste con el juicio que hemos emitido, presenta el *Diario* las siguientes palabras del periódico americano, de las cuales subrayamos las que nos parecen más pertinentes á la cuestion, argumentándonos, por via de réplica, que por lo que resulta del cotejo, *no opinan asi del otro lado.*

Veamos lo que dice el periódico americano:

"España ha dejado de ser un país retrógrado. *Es más liberal en su política comercial que los Estados Unidos. Los tratados comerciales, llamados á aumentar el comercio de los Estados Unidos, encuentran muy poca acogida en Washington.* España ha realizado recientemente esta clase de tratados con Italia y Portugal y está próxima á ultimar otro con Inglaterra. No debemos culpar á España si trata de arrimar á su favor todas las ambigüedades que haya en sus tratados comerciales con los Estados Unidos; esto es lo que hacemos con todas las naciones. Nueve partes de diez de las decisiones de derechos en el departamento del Tesoro están decididas con perjuicio y detrimento del comercio extranjero. Todo nuestro sistema arancelario está basado sobre el principio de celos y hostilidad á la competencia extranjera."

Evidente es que el *Diario* ha desnaturalizado la cuestion. El colega americano sienta una proposicion absoluta, á saber: que España "es más liberal en su política comercial que los Estados Unidos." Nosotros no hemos establecido ningun juicio de comparacion entre la política comercial de uno y otro país; sino que refiriéndonos á una cuestion concreta, hemos sentado que en el particular asunto del tratado con Cuba, los Estados Unidos, *por propio interés, ofrecen lo más*, y nuestro gobierno *es el que discute muy al por menor las menores concesiones.* España podrá ser en materia de tratados comerciales más liberal, por regla general, que los Estados Unidos; pero pudiera suceder que ahora, tratándose del interés de las colonias, se aferrase á la *realidad nacional*, que en términos comunes ya sabemos lo que significa: la proteccion para la Península, y el privilegio, el monopolio, el *pacto colonial*, en lo que atañe á Cuba. La cuestion se reduce á saber cuál de las dos partes contratantes, en el asunto del tratado con Cuba, está más dispuesta á hacer concesiones, y fijada así, á nadie se le oculta que son nuestros vecinos los que más ceden, porque entienden que eso es lo que más les conviene, miéntras que nuestro gobierno, aunque decidido á salvar á Cuba, se propone hacerlo sin perjuicio, como lo dice la ley de *autorizaciones*, de aquellos intereses privilegiados y monopolistas.

Ahora, puesto que el *Diario* no ha querido hacer el comentario que se desprende del cotejo de nuestras palabras con las del periódico americano, dejándolo á la discrecion de los lectores, nosotros vamos á ayudar á éstos en la tarea. El comentario es sencillo, y se reduce á observar que hay un periódico americano que trata la cuestion con tanta independencia como nosotros, sin creer que ejecute ningun acto de valentía, seguro como está de que no le saldrá al frente un periódico animado de espíritu tan quijotesco que lo acuse de haber cometido un crímen de lesa nacion por haber publicado su juicio contra los estadistas norte-americanos y los productores de su país, *poniéndose al lado de los extranjeros.*

No hay más que un *Diario de la Marina*, y eso en esta buena ciudad de la Habana.

Translation.

Translation:—

"Our Fault."

The impotent "Diario," as it cannot or does not know how to reason with correctness upon a subject of such vital interest for this country as the treaty of commerce with the United States; because on one side it is impeded by its incurable frivolity, and on the other by its deliber=ate preference for the interests of the mother country over those of the Island; as it cannot inter=vene gracefully in this important debate, as we can deduce, and requiring at the same time to cover up its deficiency of thought.

and

and will, it has to follow up its efforts of taking advantage of the hostile prejudices against us, which for some time past it has lent itself to foment among the less intelligent part of its readers.

Impotent and behind the times, it has no other office than the tarnished one of rectifying our improper and incorrect attitude, according to it, and of expressing its surprise, at seeing a journal published in Spanish, and in a Spanish land treat Spanish Statesmen with such harsh injustice when discussing a subject, while in course of negotiation, between our Government and that of

the

the United States, and of which interests are ventilated in the presence of foreigners," (Sic). Puerile words; because our pretended injust=
=ice against Spanish states=
=men, reduces itself to giving them the credit of their own ideas of exaggerated protection, of which they have always gloried, when we have defended the interests of the Island, which in their calculations are always postponed.

Then the "Diario" addresses us this question, to which we have no embarrass=
=ment in answering.

"What would not have been its surprise and its criticism, and very just, too, had we in the moment

of

"of making a treaty between
"the two nations, advised
"our Government that the
ignorance, deep-rooted and
ruitinary preoccupations of
the statesmen of the United
States and the intractable
egoism of the producers of
that country, would be a
strong obstacle in reaching
a profitable arrangement,
and the cause of not being
able to obtain the reciprocal
advantages that are sought
in this class of conventions,
preventing, thus, the attain-
-ment of just and reasonable
concessions."

This reminder of the
Diario, would have been
estimated —— as it is, as
verbally impertinent; because
it is not possible to suppose
a like attitude of resistance

on

on the part of the americans;
when it is known that they
are trying to concert the
treaty to favor themselves
and not us; and to satisfy
the includable line of conduct
indicated by
the commercial policy,
that their government
has thought fit to adopt.

The accusation that
is charged against us is
principally for our want
of prudence and circumspection,
because what we have done,
is, — "equivalent to telling
the United States, that they
cannot expect much in the
way of concessions from the
Spanish Government." —
the americans.
Moreover it "excites them, to
exaggerate their pretensions
and to increase their efforts
if they wish to obtain any-
-thing".

The

Diario

Diario can only formulate this accusation, forgetting our respective positions.

The reserved attitude is very natural on its part, since it does not occupy itself either much or little with Cuban interests; it being one of the great privileges that we enjoy, that of having to maintain among us a journal of great pretensions which always postpones the interests of those it shams to represent, in its solicit-=ude for the possessors of certain unjust monopolies, which are not deserving of so officious and enthusiastic a defender in the same country that is sacrificed to their covetiousness.

As to ourselves, &c.,

seeing

Diario can only formulate this accusation, forgetting our respective positions.

The reserved attitude is very natural on its part, since it does not occupy itself either much or little with Cuban interests; it being one of the great privileges that we enjoy, that of having to maintain among us a journal of great pretensions which always postpones the interests of those it shams to represent, in its solicit-
-ude for the possessors of certain unjust monopolies, which are not deserving of so officious and enthusiastic a defender in the same country that is sacrificed to their covetiousness.

As to ourselves, —

seeing

seeing that an affair of
life or death for the island,
is about to be agreed upon,
without our receiving any
recognition or allowance
of intervention in the
pending negotiations, &
and having reasons to fear
that in them our necessities
will not receive due
attention, and that on the
other hand the pretensions
of others whose interests
are contrary to ours, will
obtain consideration, we
only do what we ought;
for we maintain, that to
the end that we obtain
arrangements and results
that may save us from
frightful ruin, we are
obliged to support the
aspirations of our neigh=
=bors, the Americans, who
are the only ones that favor
us.

us. (sic.). Further, we well know that by ident=
=ifying ourselves with the interests that the United States represent in this case, we do not injure, in the least, any legitimate national interest, and the triumph of our pretensions would give no other result than prepare a merited defeat to that absurd protect=
=ionism, =(Partial Protection) which so far as we are concerned converts itself into an unjustifiable privilege and odious monopoly. Therefore - if it is a fault to try to defend the interests of Cuba, to combat an unreciprocal protection that subjects us to forced colonial regimen, and endeavor=

ing

=ing, in fine, to create an order of things by which the concept, the <u>national reality</u> shall cease to be that deformed and heterogeneous mass of contradictory interests of which Mr Canovas spoke: if in fulfilling so patriotic a mission there is any fault, according to the Diario, let it then know that we accept it in all its parts.

We do not wish to continue but we will not finish without taking notice of some words of the Diario, that for their ridiculousness are worthy of reproduction,

"Fortunately, both in Spain and in the

<u>United</u>

"United States, the character
"of the "Triunfo" is known,
as also its prurience for
opposition, its disagree=
=ment with every thing
coming from the National
Government, its manifest
aspiration for self govern=
=ment, and the right to
make tariffs and treaties
by local legislation. The
opinions of our colleague
are so well know in this
respect, that they will
make but little impression
upon the people and
government of the United
States, with the melancholy
pictures it has made of
our producers.

What! does the Diario
pretend to excite against
us, also, the people and
Government of the United
States

States, calling us autonomists?
Does it believe, there,
"where the character of
"the Triunfo is so well
known, that the character
of the "Diario de la
Marina," as it is, and
what it is worth, and
what it represents, is
not also well known?

Add by me to file

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 19 1884
RECEIVED.

Ans'd Oct. 9. 84

Separate and confidential

28

No. 75. U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Septr 13th 1884.

Mr^r Williams, to the
Department of State.

Transmitting slip and translation of an article from the "Boletin Comercial" of Havana, dated the 5th September 1884. showing the present financial condition of the sugar planters of this Island.

One inclosure

Separate and confidential.

28

No. 1 C. — U. S. Consulate General

Habana, September 13th 1884.

Hon: John Davis,
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington -
D. C.

Sir:

Referring to my dispatches nos: 724 of 8th of August, and 733 of September 12th, 1878, I have the honor to transmit, herewith, a slip and translation of an article extracted from the "Nueva Era", a journal published in the interior of the Island, giving a truthful statement of the present financial condition of the sugar planters of this Island.

1

I

I am, Sir,
very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant,
Ramm O'Williams
Consul General.

Inclosure.
1. As above - 3

Inclosure N°1.—
With dispatch N°13
Habana, September 13th, 1884.

BOLETIN COMERCIAL.—HABANA, VIERNES 5 DE SETIEMBRE DE 1884.

La situacion de nuestros hacendados.

De un interesante artículo titulado «Tocamos al fin,» que publicó *La Nueva Era* en uno de sus últimos números, extractamos algunos párrafos en que están pintados con vivísimos colores la situación de nuestro hacendados.

Despues de trazar á grandes rasgos y de mano maestro, la historia del cúmulo de desgracias y errores administractivos que han ido aniquilando paulatinamente nuestro principal industria, agrega el colega de referencia, lo que copiamos á continuacion y que viene de molde despues de promulgado el famoso decreto de amortizacion que ya conocen nuestros lectores. Dice como sigue el citado colega:

«Gran número de ingenios, ó por falta absoluta de recursos, ó por desconfianza en lo porvenir, han entregado á la yerba campos de caña que representan años de inútiles esfuerzos y el pequeño resto de su capital. Otros han reducido la extension de cultivo á la que pueden atender con un escaso número de esos patrocinados que hoy cuestan más que los libertos. Otros han perdido hasta este recurso, renunciando á sus derechos sobre dotaciones enteras, por falta de algunos centenares de pesos para satisfacer las mesadas que la ley exige. Aún entre los que pretenden continuar la produccion, contados son los que efectúan las siembras de reposicion imprescindibles para mantenerse en una zafra normal.

Esta desorganizacion completa de la principal produccion del país presagia una espantosa merma que asustaría á otro Gobierno cualquiera.

No obstante, la lentitud con que proceden y los medios inadecuados que proponen los Ministros, responsables ante la Nacion y la opinion pública del mundo de la suerte de este desgraciado país, parecen una burla cruel de los padecimientos de un pueblo al punto de parecer víctima de una inmerecida miseria.

Basta un sencillo cálculo para formar una opinion acertada respecto á la situacion, durante el próximo año. Es por desgracia probable que la cosecha de azúcar, por más que la favorezca la estacion, *no llegue á trescientas mil toneladas* ó sea un tercio de lo que se ha recogido en la época pasada de su prosperidad, zafra tan limitada, vendida á peso la arroba, precio más elevado que el más confiado puede esperar, solo produciría 24 millones de pesos; de manera que si la Hacienda se apodera á la fuerza del producto total de todos los ingenios del país, vendiéndolo por su cuenta, no alcanzaría para cubrir el presupuesto, con las reducciones propuestas y los impuestos municipales que se propone cobrar la Hacienda. El tabaco, único producto de alguna importancia que resta, no alcanza á cubrir el costo del arroz y demás artículos de primera necesidad importados del extrangero, sin los cuales el pueblo pereceria de hambre; pues las cosechas del país no son suficientes para el abasto de dos meses. Estamos ya reducidos á tal extremo de aniquilamiento, que no es ya posible satisfacer siquiera la cuota de ingresos que corresponde á estas como provincias de la Nacion y parece ya bastante evidente que solo el comercio libre con la vecina República ó una política fiscal de *restitucion* puede salvar la Isla de Cuba de la más completa ruina.

Evidente es tambien que la actual no es una situacion pasajera. La produccion del tabaco continuará en su presente decadencia. Los ingenios abandonados molerán en la próxima zafra las cañas que las yerbas hayan respetado, si el precio del azúcar lo permite; quedando despues arruinados para siempre, pues no es de suponer que en el estado precario actual de la indústria, haya quien invierta sus capitales durante cuatro años improductivos para volver esas fincas á su estado normal.

Dentro de un año estará de más que se ocupen de rebajas en los impuestos, pues éstos habrán caducado por la imposibilidad del cobro, si seguimos por el mismo camino y si la Hacienda ejecuta t dos los bienes del país, no habrá quien compre propiedades rematadas por improductivas.

¿Qué hará el Ministerio para salvar á esta andrajosa «Reina» de las Antillas que anda ya pidiendo limosna? ¿Abandonarla acaso despues de reducirla, salvo la raza primitiva, al mismo estado en que la descubrió Colon? *No basta ya la tisana de promesas que no se cumplen para volver la salud á la moribunda.*

Harto difícil es la solucion del problema que presenta hoy la Isla de Cuba. Superior quizás al talento de los que solo vienen á comprender que un país se arruina cuando se ha colmado la obra.

Los medios para la salvacion han de ser tan radicales como los que condujeron á su perdicion.

The Situation of our Planters.

From an interesting article entitled "We are nearing the end", published in one of the last numbers of the "Nueva Era", we extract several paragraphs in which the situation of our planters is depicted in most vivid colors.

After giving a masterly outline sketch of the accumulated misfortunes and administrative errors that have slowly annihilated our sugar production, our colleague adds what we copy below:

"In consequence of the

absolute want of resources, or from mistrust in the future, a great number of our planters have left their cane fields, which represent years of useless toil, and the small remainder of their capital, to go to grass. Others have reduced the area under cultivation to what can be attended to by the small number of their semi-slaves (patrocinados), which today cost more than freedmen. Others have lost even this resource having preferred to renounce their remnant of ownership over entire gangs for the want of a few hundreds of dollars with which to pay them, the monthly wages fixed by law. Even among those who pretend to keep up production there are but very few who make the replantings in the fields necessary to keep up

their crops.

Thus complete disorganization in the principal crop of the Island, presages a frightful deficiency such as would alarm any other government.

Nevertheless, the slowness of action, and the inadequacy of the measures proposed by that Ministry which is responsible to the nation, and to the public opinion of the whole world, appear like a cruel mockery towards the sufferings of a people now at the point of perishing as the victim of undeserved misery.

A simple calculation is sufficient to form an accurate opinion with respect

to what will be the condition of affairs next crop.

Unfortunately, it is probable notwithstanding the favorable season, that the next sugar crop will not reach 300.000 tons, or about one third of what used to be raised in times of past prosperity. Such a limited crop sold at $1- per arroba ($1- each 25 lbs) a higher price than can be expected, will only produce $24.000.000 - Consequently, if the Treasury were to take forcible possession of the total production of all the plantations, and sell it on its own account, it would not obtain sufficient to cover the budget.

Tobacco, which is the only crop of any importance

after sugar, is not sufficient to cover the cost of the rice and other articles of prime necessity, imported from abroad, and without which the people would perish from hunger; for the other crops of the Island are not sufficient for two months supply.

We are now reduced to such an extremity, that it is impossible to satisfy even the quota of revenue corresponding to a province of the nation; and it now appears sufficiently evident that only free trade with the United States, or a financial policy of restitution, can save the Island of Cuba from utter ruin.

It is also evident, that

the present situation is not a transitory one. The production of tobacco will continue in its present decadence. Should prices permit, the plantations will grind only whatever cane the grass may not have choked up, leaving them after that, to go to ruin; for it is not to be supposed, that in the present precarious condition of the sugar industry, that anyone will wish to invest capital during four unproductive years to bring the plantations up again to their normal state.

Within another year the reduction of taxes will be useless, for if we continue on this path, they will become extinct from the mere

impossibility of their collection; and should the Treasury seize and put up at auction all the plantations and real estate of the country, there will be no one willing to buy unproductive property.

What will the Ministry do to save this "tattered Queen" of the Antilles, now going the rounds, begging for alms? Will the Ministry, saving the primitive race, abandon her to the same state in which Columbus found her? The sedative of unfulfilled promises is no longer sufficient to restore health to this dying creature.

The solution of the Cuban problem is extremely difficult. The task, perhaps, is superior

to the talent of those who
can only see that a country
is being ruined after the
work is finished.

The measures of salvation
must be as radical as those
that have brought on her
perdition.

Ack by no 4 file

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 10 1884
RECEIVED.

Recd Oct 9 1884

Separate and confidential

No. 29

U.S. Consulate General
Havana, Sept. 13th 1884.

Mr. Williams, to the
Department of State.

Transmitting a slip and translation from the "Diario de Matanzas" of September 6th 1884. regarding the reduction of taxation on city property.

One inclosure:

Separate and confidential

No. 29. U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Sept. 13th 1884.

Hon: John Davis -
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington -

Sir:

Referring to my dispatches nos: 724 of 8th August and 733 of September 12th 1878, I have the honor to trans-mit herewith a slip and translation from the "Diario of Matanzas," urging the owners of real estate to claim from the Government, a reduction in taxation on city property, in view of its depreciation in value

I am

Sir,

very respectfully -
Your Obedient Servant
Ramon O. Williams
Consul General.

Inclosure -
1 - As above -

Inclosure-Nº 1.-
With Dispatch Nº. 14.-
Havana. Sept. 13th 1884.-

DIARIO DE MATANZAS.

Matanzas, Setiembre 6 de 1884

A LOS PROPIETARIOS DE FINCAS URBANAS.

Los periódicos habaneros insisten en la campaña que ha poco abrieron en favor de los propietarios de fincas urbanas, y por su parte éstos se proponen gestionar activamente con el fin de que se acuerde una rebaja general en las cuotas que satisfacen por el concepto de utilidades líquidas de las casas que poséen.

Si esto sucede en la opulenta capital de la Isla ¿qué no pasará en Matanzas y demás poblaciones del interior donde los alquileres nunca han alcanzado los tipos elevados que en la Habana?

Hay una estrecha solidaridad entre todos los factores de la riqueza pública y cuando uno cede y disminuye, lo verifican en lógica proporción los restantes, ni más ni ménos que al disminuir un sumando disminuye también la suma que representa el valor de los demás. Aquí se ha querido realizar una gran injusticia; se ha querido favorecer ciertas clases y ciertos factores y aún esto en la apariencia, sin fijarse en que debe reinar una perfecta armonía en los impuestos y en que esa armonía no puede ser alterada impune y caprichosamente, como no puede suponerse una suma cuando no es el resultado lógico y natural de los sumandos, según sucede con los actuales monstruosos presupuestos.

Una de las mayores dificultades económicas que se tocan en este país, es el divorcio cada vez más evidente entre lo que se presupone y lo que existe. Tiene el gobierno el índice de la riqueza general en los padrones que le sirven de base para el cobro de los impuestos; pero ese índice es hoy una leyenda de tiempos florecientes que pasaron; esos padrones pueden servir tanto para apreciar la riqueza de Cuba como la del Congo. Es así que nos parece de todo punto necesario rectificar las bases aludidas y hacer con todos los ramos de la riqueza pública lo que poco á poco, y con increible meticulosidad, viene realizándose con las fincas azucareras. Teniendo en cuenta la decadencia de toda propiedad en esta Isla, así rústica como urbana, habiéndose rebajado los derechos de exportación que pesaban directamente sobre el hacendado, ¿por qué no gestionar en igual sentido en favor de los otros elementos de riqueza si todos son fibras del propio organismo desmedrado?

Si en tiempos de reconocida prosperidad en que exportábamos por valor de 100 ó 120 millones de pesos, sobre la riqueza imponible se creyó prudente el tipo de diez por ciento como base del impuesto,

Sir,

very respectfully -
Your Obedient Servant
Ramon O. Williams
Consul General.

Inclosure -
1 - As above -

Inclosure-Nº 1.-
With Dispatch Nº. 114.-
Havana. Sept. 13th 1884.-

DIARIO DE MATANZAS.

Matanzas, Setiembre 6 de 1884

A LOS PROPIETARIOS DE FINCAS URBANAS.

Los periódicos habaneros insisten en la campaña que ha poco abrieron en favor de los propietarios de fincas urbanas, y por su parte éstos se proponen gestionar activamente con el fin de que se acuerde una rebaja general en las cuotas que satisfacen por el concepto de utilidades líquidas de las casas que poséen.

Si esto sucede en la opulenta capital de la Isla ¿qué no pasará en Matanzas y demás poblaciones del interior donde los alquileres nunca han alcanzado los tipos elevados que en la Habana?

Hay una estrecha solidaridad entre todos los factores de la riqueza pública y cuando uno cede y disminuye, lo verifican en lógica proporción los restantes, ni más ni ménos que al dismiauir un sumando disminuye también la suma que representa el valor de los demás. Aqui se ha querido realizar una gran injusticia; se ha querido favorecer ciertas clases y ciertos factores y aún esto en la apariencia, sin fijarse en que debe reinar una perfecta armonía en los impuestos y en que esa armonía no puede ser alterada impune y caprichosamente, como no puede suponerse una suma cuando no es el resultado lógico y natural de los sumandos, según sucede con los actuales monstruosos presupuestos.

Una de las mayores dificultades económicas que se tocan en este país, es el divorcio cada vez más evidente entre lo que se presupone y lo que existe. Tiene el gobierno el índice de la riqueza general en los padrones que le sirven de base para el cobro de los impuestos; pero ese índice es hoy una leyenda de tiempos florecientes que pasaron; esos padrones pueden servir tanto para apreciar la riqueza de Cuba como la del Congo. Es así que nos parece de todo punto necesario rectificar las bases aludidas y hacer con todos los ramos de la riqueza pública lo que poco á poco, y con increible meticulosidad, viene realizándose con las fincas azucareras. Teniendo en cuenta la decadencia de toda propiedad en esta Isla, así rústica como urbana, habiéndose rebajado los derechos de exportación que pesaban directamente sobre el hacendado, ¿por qué no gestionar en igual sentido en favor de los otros elementos de riqueza si todos son fibras del propio organismo desmedrado?

Si en tiempos de reconocida prosperidad en que exportábamos por valor de 100 ó 120 millones de pesos sobre la riqueza imponible se creyó prudente el tipo de diez por ciento como base del impuesto,

¿cómo pretender hoy que se pague el 16 á la Hacienda, más el 8 al municipio, es decir, en total el veinte y cuatro? ¿En que psís del mundo existe semejante tributo? Además, ¿no vémos casas en puntos céntricos de la población, que ganaban hasta dos mil pesos de regalía y que hace más de tres años carecen de inquilinos?

Nosotros escitamos á los propietarios de fincas urbanas de Matanzas á que se adhieran á los de la capital, ya que mirando bien las cosas se encuentran en peor situación que sus colegas de la Habana, y si sus gestiones no obtienen resultado deben acudir á las Cortes en respetuosa demanda de sus derechos. Harian lo mismo, y quizís adoptando mejor camino, que lo que hicieron los firmantes de los célebres telégramas dirijidos á ciertas y determinadas individualidades de Madrid.

Esperamos, pues que atendiendo nuestras indicaciones, sabrán ejercitar el derecho de petición y aprenderán á sacudirse al amparo de la Ley.

To Real Estate Owners.

The Havana newspapers keeps up the movement lately commenced in favor of the owners of real estate, and the latter on their part propose to bestir themselves to the end that a general reduction be made in the quotas paid upon the nett earnings of their house properties.

If this occurs in the opulent capital of the Island, what must not happen in Matanzas and other places of the interior where house rents have never reached the standard of Havana.?

"There is a strict connection between all the factors of the public wealth, and when one of them weakens and diminishes, the others suffer in logical sequence in the same manner, as the total sum of a series of quantities diminishes when any one of its partial quantities is diminished. Here a great injustice has been attempted. It has been tried to favor certain classes, + + + without taking into account that a perfect harmony ought to reign in all branches of taxation, and that this harmony cannot be altered with impunity or capriciously, as cannot be supposed of a sum when it is not the logical and natural result of its partial quantities, as now occurs with the present monstrous budgets.

One of the greatest economic difficulties encountered in this country, is the divorcement each time more evident, between what is supposed and what exists.

The Government has an index to the general wealth, in the statistical tables which serve it as a basis for the collection of taxes, but that index is today but a legend of flourishing times, now past; those tables can now serve to appreciate the wealth of Cuba, as much as that of Congo. Consequently it appears to us, that the basis should be corrected, and that all branches of the public wealth, should be lightened of their burdens, as has gradually and with incredible timidity finally been effected with respect to

sugar plantations. If we take into account the decline in the value of property in the Island, rural as well as city property, and the removal of the export duties on sugar which weighed directly on the planters, why should a movement not be made in favor of all other elements of wealth if all are but fibres of the same withered organism?

If in times of recognized prosperity, in which we exported to the value of 100 to 120 millions upon our taxable wealth, the rate of ten per cent as the basis of taxation was considered a fair one, how can it now be pretended that 16% should be paid to the General Treasury, in addition to 8% municipal

tax, that is to say, twenty four per cent altogether. In what other country in the world does such a tribute exist? Besides, do we not see houses in central portions of the city, which formerly earned as much as $2000, bonus, that have been for more than three years past without tenants!

For our part, we urge the owners of real estate in Matanzas to unite with those of Havana, as in comparison, they are in a still worse situation, and if nothing can be obtained by their efforts, then to appeal to the Cortes, in respectful demand of their rights. They would do the same, and perhaps in a better way, as was

done by the signers of the celebrated telegrams addressed to certain personages of Madrid.

We trust, therefore, that taking our suggestions into consideration, they will learn to exercise the right of petition, and to appeal to the protection of the Law, and shake off their burdens.

Ackd. Oct. 10/84
Smith.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 19 1884
RECEIVED.

Ack. Copy to Minister at Berne -

30

~~10~~ 16.

U. S. Consulate General
Havana Sept 13 1884.

Mr Williams to the
Department of State

Relief afforded to sundry citizens

Information given as to his birthplace &c -

. . . . . .

I think the Swiss Ministers here was the person to whom we wrote.

30.

No ~~16~~.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana Sept 13 1884

Hon: John Davis
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington.

Sir:

Referring to dispatches No 264, October 18th and No 276, November 15th 1883, as well as to Department's instruction No 101, and Nos 8 and 10, addressed to Consular Clerk Springer, and to his communication to the Department of March 14th last past, all relating to the relief afforded to a Swiss citizen through a misunderstanding of the circular of March 19/82, and understanding that our Minister at Berne has informed the

Department, that if information would be furnished the Swiss government as to the Canton and parish of said citizen, that Government would endeavor to recover the amounted expended by der Springer, I have now the honor to state that I have been informed that the Swiss referred to, Alphonse François Lindenmayer, was a native of Commune Avenches, Canton Vaud, and domiciled in Geneva.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully

Your Obt Servant

Ramm O. Williams

Consul General

con

Ack by no. 4 file

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 23 1884
RECEIVED.

a 8/9

Separate and confidential.

No. ~~5~~ 31 U. S. Consulate General -
Habana, Septr 15th 1884.

Mr Williams, to the
Department of State

Transmitting two articles
from "The Times," weekly
edition, of London,
August 22nd 1884, regard=
=ing the deplorable
condition of the West India
sugar trade, and annex=
=ation to the United States,
as a proposed remedy.

Two inclosures.

Separate and confidential.

31

No. 75 U.S. Consulate General
Havana, Septr 15th 1884.

Hon: John Davis.
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington.
D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to accompany, herewith, and to invite your particular attention to two slips, taken from "The Times", "Weekly Edition", of London England, of the 22nd ult^o the one signed by Albert P. Marryat, and the other by A.J. Pitman, both calling for official and public attention to the present depauperated state, and deplorable future of the British West

1/25.

India sugar islands.

In this connexion, I beg also to refer to my confidential and unofficial communication addressed to you from Brooklyn, New York, dated the 20th February of the present year, and especially to the paragraph commencing on the 3d page, and reading; thus,

"As a consequence, Europe
"now supplies herself with sugar
"of her own manufacture, and
"has; thereby, for ever hereafter,
"excluded the West Indies
"from her markets, forcing
"them all to the market of
"this Country; and by the
"logic of this event, virtually
"making them dependencies
"of the United States."

This view of the relations of the British sugar

Islands

Islands to the United States, will be found by the Depart=ment to be confirmed by these inclosures, as well as by hundreds of editorials and communications, commenting in like tenor, and now being published by the London, and British West India press.

Here, in Cuba, annexation to the United States seems, too, to be the ideal panacea.

Indeed, the promised yield of 2,800,000 tons of beetroot sugar, as the next year's crop of Europe, is convincing the people here, as well as in all the other West Indies, of the utter hopelessness of receiving any remedy for their evils from their further political connections with their respective mother countries.

But whether the United States, should annex these

islands from mere sugar reasons, allowing them to become integral parts of their political Union, is a very grave question; for as soon as one island is annexed all the rest will wish to become members of the same market; and will also, ask for admission; and this rule once adopted; the United States would have to take into their Union, all the islands, from Cuba off the coast of Florida, to Trinidad off the coast of Venezuela, plus British, Dutch and French Guiana.

Therefore, in the adjustment of the relations to exist forever, hereafter, between the United States, as primary, - and these islands, - now just coming

into sight as commercial satellites, caution and deliberation will be required on the part of our government, to the end that the difference between pure government, and pure commerce be well kept in view; that our country, without political detriment to itself, may substitute — something better than that introduced, and practiced for nigh four centuries by their respective mothers countries, - Spain, England, France, Holland. Denmark and Sweden.

Question requested in dispatch No. 69 (U.S.S.)

I am, Sir,
very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant.
Ramon O. Williams
Consul General

Inclosure N°1. -
With Separate dispatch N°15 -
Havana, September 15th 1884.

From "The Times" of London, England, Weekly Edition, of August 22nd 1884.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,—Following closely on the Jubilee of Emancipation, your columns during the past fortnight have afforded the public an opportunity of learning something of the present deplorable condition of the West Indian sugar trade. The question is not a small one, and, involving as it does the life or death of so many colonies, will before many months force itself upon public attention in a prominent, if not clamorous form.

Well informed writers, representing different interests, have suggested various remedies. May I, as a West Indian colonist and planter, venture to say that the proportion of comfort I have so far been able to extract from these suggestions is but as a crumb of the same hard crust recently offered to the agriculturists of this country, unsweetened in our case by even distant visions of jam.

The solution has yet to be arrived at. Mr. Berkeley revives the Canadian Reciprocal Treaty, coupled with the admission of the West Indies to the Dominion. If the case was less urgent, and the West Indies could afford to wait for half-a-century to allow the consuming powers of Canada to be developed, the advantages of the connexion would be undeniable.

Mr. Duncan advocates a countervailing duty. These are hard terms, Sir, but I would give the value of a hogshead of sugar for just one glimpse of the face of the Minister who, having screwed up his courage, rose in the House to make the proposition. There is only one more difficult feat than driving an idea into John Bull's head, and that is to drive it out again, and until the "raw" of the bounty system is felt nearer home, and important industries are threatened with extinction, then only will he realize that free trade, good horse as he is, may be unfairly weighted and ridden too far.

Mr. N. Lubbock, chairman of the West Indian Committee, plays the last card—the admission of West Indian produce to the United States under the favoured nation clause. The result has yet to be learnt.

But why beat about the bush when a practical remedy stares one in the face? Why should not the West Indian colonies advance one more step and claim, if not admission to, the protection of, the United States? Sooner or later, whether five or fifty years, it must come. Our intercourse with America increases daily. Our food supply comes from them. The chair we sit on, the bed we lie on, the axe to clear the woods, the tobacco we smoke, and the stock which helps us to reap our crops mostly come from the same source, and now, driven from the markets of Europe, she offers an unlimited market to our produce.

What wonder, then, and who can blame us, if sick at heart and weary of the prolonged struggle, with ruin on one side or hope on the other, we respectfully, if somewhat bitterly, exclaim, "Of your large colonial family we form a small, and in your eyes insignificant member. Loyally for years we have fought the fight of competition with slave-grown produce, imposed on us by your Imperial policy, and after a fashion we have held our own. A new and more serious calamity, the foreign bounty system, threatens us with extinction. Practically, you say that you can do nothing to help us, though with us it is a matter of life or death. Stand alone we cannot, and hanging on to your skirts means destruction. Give us, then, leave to apply, or, if you prefer it, hand us over to our big brother who 'bosses' the Western Hemisphere, to take us under his protection. Sentiment, though it plays a part in practical politics, never yet filled empty stomachs, and ours, stepmother dear, are getting painfully empty, and let us go."

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

ALBERT P. MARRYAT.

No. 6, Laurence Pountney-lane, E.C., Aug. 19.

Inclosure No 7 -
With Dispatch No 15 (Separate)
Havana, September 15th 1884.

From "The Times" of London
England - Weekly Edition -
of August 22nd - 1884.

BRITISH GUIANA AND ITS SUGAR ESTATES.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,—At the present time when public attention is attracted to the depressed state of the sugar industry a few remarks on British Guiana may not be out of place. This magnificent colony, which has been in England's possession since 1803, is not a West Indian island, as it has been before now described by a Secretary of State for the Colonies, but is situated on the north part of the South American continent and comprises the three provinces of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice. It contains about 100,000 square miles of land, and the population at the end of 1883 was estimated at 258,000 souls, including 65,000 East Indian coolies introduced by the energy and enterprise of the sugar planters. The excellent organization of the immigration system, carried on under most vigilant Government supervision, has conferred incalculable benefit on both employer and labourer alike. The Constitution consists of a Governor, who draws the handsome salary of £5,000, with £2,000 contingency allowance, a Court of Policy, consisting of five official and five elective members, and a combined Court for voting expenditure and framing laws. The soil is in the highest degree fertile. Sugar is the staple product, and on the welfare of the big sugar plantations the prosperity of the colony and the maintenance of its institutions entirely depend. All the recent discoveries of science have (as far as it has been found practicable) been brought to bear on the sugar manufacture, and Demerara "crystals" have made a name for themselves throughout the world. Each estate may be termed a large central factory, with a European manager and staff of overseers. The average crop is about 1,500 tons, and the total crop of 1883 was 120,000 tons, besides rum and molasses, the sugar alone representing no less a sum than £2,400,000. The majority of the estates take their supplies from English sources, and in the last ten years machinery alone has been imported to the extent of £400,000, affording a considerable stimulus to the iron trade. The present fall in the value of sugar is some £6 per ton, representing a reduction in value of £720,000, assuming last year's crop and prices to have been about the average standard. The sugar industry has temporarily only, it is to be hoped, ceased to be remunerative, but the gravest anxiety for the future is naturally entertained. Can it be that our Government will allow so large and important a colony to be reduced to ruin and poverty under what is termed a system of free but cannot pretend to be fair trade?

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Aug. 16 A. J. PITMAN.

Desp 71.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 23 1884
RECEIVED.

a 8/a

No 7. — U. S. Consulate General —
32 Havana, Sept.r 15th 1884.

Mr Williams, to the
Department of State.

Case of Charles A. Poyaud

Acknowledging the
receipt of the Depart=
=ments cablegram of 5th
instant, and confirming
the reply to same.

32

No. 77. — U. S. Consulate General.

Havana, September 15th 1884.

Hon: John Davis:

Assistant Secretary of State -

Washington.

D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, on the 5th instant, of your cablegram, of same date, reading:

"Williams - Consul General - Havana.

"Have you forwarded "report in Poyaud's case - since action Audiencia" - to which I replied:

"Report of Consul

"Vickers Poyaud case forwarded yesterday. Understand case goes on appeal to Audiencia next week."

I have not before acknowledged receipt of the cablegram above mentioned, for the reason that I am still awaiting a report in the case from Mr José Maria Galvez, the lawyer appointed by Mr Poyaud for his defence.

I am, Sir,

very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant.

Ramon O. Williams
Consul General.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 23 1884
RECEIVED

No. Dom. 6,

No ~~78~~ 33 U.S. Consulate General.
Habana, Sept. 15th 1884.

Mr Williams, to the
Department of State.

Fine of $500. — imposed on the American brig "Annie and Lily" at Cienfuegos.

Transmitting a copy and translation of a communication from the General Government of Cuba, ordering the return to Mr. Pierce, U.S. Consul at Cienfuegos, of the bond given by him, for the payment of the fine above mentioned.

One inclosure.

N°~~78~~. U.S. Consulate General.
Habana, Sept^e 15th 1884.

Hon: John Davis,
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington.
D.C.

Sir:

Referring to Mr Gord's dispatch to the Department, N°18, dated 15th May 1884, regarding the fine of $500.- imposed on the master of the American brig "Annie and Lily"; by the Customs authorities at Cienfuegos, in this Island, I have now the honor to transmit here=with a copy and translation of an official communication from the General Govern=ment of this Island, dated the 13th instant, informing me, in reply to my verbal explanation and request, that orders have been given

to the Collector of Customs at Cienfuegos to return to Mr Pierce, Consul of the United States at that port, the bond given by him, the 10th of May ultimo, for the payment of the fine herein before referred to, copy of which communication I have this day forwarded to Mr Pierce, for his guidance.

I am, Sir,

very respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant

Ramon O. Williams

~~Consul General.~~

Inclosure -

1. - as above stated.

Inclosure Nº 1. -
With Dispatch Nº 18 -
Havana, Septr 15th 1884.

Translation:

General Government of the
Island of Cuba.
Office of the Secretary -
Political Bureau -
General Business.

The Intendency General of Finances, under yesterdays date communicates to His Excellency, the Governor General the following:

"Excellency:

I have the honor to inform E.E., that on this date, the corresponding orders have been given to the Collector of Customs, at Cienfuegos, to return to the Consul of the United

States, at that port, the bond he gave on the 10th of May ultimo, for the payment of the fine imposed upon the master of the American brig "Annie and Lily", on account of his manifest not being visaed, which penalty has been declared illegal, inasmuch as the Consul of our nation at Santos, Brazil, says that the fault laid exclusively with said Consulate, and not with the master of the above mentioned vessel."

Which by order of H.E. I have the honor to transcribe to you for your information and guidance.

Habana, September 18th 1884.

Mariano Arredondo.

To the Consul General of the United States of America.

Copy

Copy:

Gobierno General de la
Isla de Cuba.
Secretaría.
Sección de Política.
Asuntos Generales.

Por la Intendencia General de Hacienda, con fecha de ayer, se dice al Excmo Sr: Gobernador General lo que sigue.

"Excmo Señor:

Tengo el honor de manifestar á V.E. que con esta fecha se han dado las órdenes oportunas al Administrador de la Aduana de Cienfuegos para que devuelva al Sor Cónsul de los Estados Unidos en aquel puerto la garantía que prestó en 16 de Mayo último por la multa impuesta al Capitan

del

del bergantin "Annie & Lilie"
por no estar visado su
manifiesto, cuya penalidad
se ha declarado ininpro-
=cedente toda vez que el
Consul de nuestra Nacion
en Santos ha justificado
que la falta estuvo
exclusivamente en aquel
Consulado y no en el
Capitan del referido
bugue".

Lo que de órden
de S.E., tengo el honor de
trascribir á V.S. para su
conocimiento y efectos
consiguientes.

Dios gue á V.S. m.s a.s
Habana, 13. Setiembre 1884.
(signed) Mariano Arredondo.

Sr. Consul General de los
Estados Unidos de America.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 23 1884
RECEIVED

Make the changes

Separate.—

No. ~~6~~ 34 — U.S. Consulate General.

Habana, September 16th 1884.

Mr Williams, to the

Department of State.

Requesting that corrections be made in the wording of separate dispatch No 4 of 26 of August, and in inclosure No 1, with dispatch No 11 of Sept 11th 1884.

Separate:

No. ~~6~~ 34 — U.S. Consulate General.

Havana, September 16th 1884.

Hon: John Davis.

Assistant Secretary of State.

Washington.

D.C.

Sir:

I will thank you to cause the following corrections to be made in my "separate and confidential" dispatches and inclosures to the Department, viz:

In my No 4. of August 26th 1884, page second, line 10th, please insert, between the words giving and

direction, the words "a util=
=itarian, and in inclosure
2 6 No. 1., with dispatch No 11, of
Septr 11th, instant, on page 16,
line 21st, please change the
word "arithmetical" to synthetic,
in order that the sentence
may read "synthetic and
analytic methods of compar=
=ison".

I am, Sir,

. very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant.

Ramm O. Williams

Consul General.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 23 1884
RECEIVED.

aer & enc.

No. 35 U.S. Consulate General.

Havana, September 16th 1884.

Mr. Williams, to the

Department of State.

Acknowledging receipt of the Department's Circular, dated September 3d, instant, regarding the prohibition of the landing of old rags into the United States.

35

No. 9 U. S. Consulate General.

Havana, Sept.r 16th 1884.

Honorable John Davis.
Asistant Secretary of State.
Washington.
D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's instruction of 3d instant, transcribing a circular order of the Treasury Department dated 30th August, ultimo, prohibiting the landing of old rags arriving at ports of the United States, from foreign ports, on and

"after the first of September proximo."

The circular above mentioned will receive due attention at this office.

I am, Sir,

very respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant.

Ramon O. Williams

Consul General.

I think we can approve Mr. Williams' intervention with the Gov. Genl in behalf of Mssrs Wood &c.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 23 1884
RECEIVED

156 Madrid 21 Oct

(See no 42 of Mr. Williams)

9/18/84

No. 36

U. S. Consulate General.

Havana, Sept. 16th 1884.

Mr. Williams, to the

Department of State.

Claim of the Cuban a

Treasury, against the "Ward

Line of steamers, trading

between New York and

Cienfuegos in this Island,

for alleged deficiencies in

the collection of tonnage dues,

by the Custom House of the

latter port, from June 1877

to February 1884 inclusive, and

amounting to ——— $34,318.42

One inclosure:

36

No 20. — U. S. Consulate General.

Havana, Sept 16th 1884.

Hon: John Davis,

Assistant Secretary of State.

Washington -

D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform the Department that according to information furnished to this office by Messrs Todd Hidalgo & Co, agents of this City, for Messrs James E. Ward & Co, of New York; that the Treasury Department of this Island has called upon the agents at Cienfuegos for

for the payment of ~~$~~ 34,318.42
for alleged deficiencies in
the collection of tonnage
dues by the Cienfuegos Custom
House on the steamers of
the latter firm, trading
between New York and that
port since June, 1877, to
February, 1884, inclusive.

This claim was first
started in February last by
a delegate of the Treasury
Department sent from
this city to overhaul the
books of the Custom House
of Cienfuegos. The
present agents of the steamers
at Cienfuegos, Messrs Castaño
é Ybriago, refused payment,
upon

upon the following grounds:

1st. ——— That they had only been agents of the steamers since the month of April, 1883, the firm of Messrs: Fernandez, Balaguer & Co., having ceased before and up to that time acted in this capacity. Consequence; that they were not responsible as agents, for acts that had taken place prior to that date.

2nd. ——— That according to article 147 of the Customs Laws, tonnage dues must be collected from the Captain of each vessel, and only

upon his failure to pay can their collection be exacted from the consignees.

3d? _____ That although this would have been legal at the time of liquidating the dues, it would now be unjust; because the same article demands that the tonnage dues shall be collected before the outward clearance of the vessels, which permits them to leave port.

4th? _____ That in accord=ance with these precepts, the consignees render their accounts for each voyage; further, the owners being foreigners shielded by the exact observance of the law, rightfully

rightfully refuse payment. Therefore, the reclamation of the Treasury, would work an illegal injury to the interests of the consignees.

5. _____ That the alleged deficiencies in the Custom House liquidation, arise exclusively from errors committed by the government officers, who are the only ones responsible to the Government.

In consideration of the above reasons, the Treasury Department, resolved on the 22nd of August last, to quash the proceedings against the agents, and declared in lieu

that the officers who authorized the liquidation of the tonnage dues in question, are the only responsible parties, as is accredited by the accompanying certificate issued on the 6th of September 1884, by the auditor, and countersigned by the Collector of General of Customs of Santa Clara.

Notice of the said decision was immediately forwarded to Messrs James E. Ward & Co of New York.

But, to the surprise of everybody, the same Treasury Department, in face of its decision

of

of the 22nd August, turns
right around and revokes
it on the 9th of September,
instant, and thereupon
issues another order for
their collection from the
same consignees.

Another inconsistency
on the part of the Treasury
is, that they do not go
against the former agents
Messrs Fernandez Balaguer
& Co., because the latter have
failed and are now bank-
-rupt.

Again, as I under-
-stand, one of the steamers
in question has been sunk
and lies at the bottom

of

of the ocean for the last five or six years, and another, I believe has been broken up.

In consequence of these proceedings, Messrs Todd, Hidalgo, & Co., the agents in this city, of Messrs James E. Ward & Co, have presented a memorial, under date of 12th instant, to His Excellency the Governor General, asking for the exercise of his right of veto against the order of the Treasury dated the 9th instant, which I have supported and accompanied by a respectful communication from this Consulate General.

The

The affair is now in course of investigation by His Excellency. Meantime the collection of these dues is suspended.

I shall continue to give this matter watchful attention, and will inform the Department of the result at once.

I am, Sir,

very respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant

Ramon O. Williams

Consul General.

Inclosure:

1- Copy of certificate as stated.

Inclosure Nº1.
With dispatch Nº20.
Habana Septr 16th 1884.
Translation.

[L.S.]

I, Pedro Ramirez Porro, auditor of the Treasury Department, of which Mr Cecilio Manero y Valdes, is the Chief officer; do hereby certify; that, on the 22nd day of August 1884, the General Department of Finance of this Island, addressed the following communication to this office.

"In the proceedings instituted, on a visit of inspection, of the affairs of the Custom House at Cienfuegos, by Mr Pablo Rodas, a deputy appointed for the purpose by the

Inclosure

(over)

Treasury Department, there appears great deficiencies against the Treasury in the collection of export duties from the years 1874 to 1884, from American and British vessels, in consequence of which it has been decided: that;— "In view of the report of the lawyer in the premises, all proceedings heretofore instituted against the consignees of the said vessels are hereby ordered to be suspended, inasmuch as the only parties responsible to the Treasury are the employees who have authorized said collections, and against whom proceedings will be instituted by this Department; which I beg to communicate to you for your guidance.

And at the request

of Messrs Castaño and Enbriago, merchants of Cienfuegos, and agents of the line of American steamers belonging to Mess James E. Ward & Co of New York, I give this certificate, countersigned by the chief officer of the Department of Santa Clara, this 6th day of September 1884.

Cecilio Marrero

Pedro Ramirez.

Seal

Copy

Copy.——

Hay un sello:

Dn Pedro Ramirez Porro, Oficial cuarto de administracion Civil, Contador por sustitucion reglamentaria de la Administracion General de Hacienda de esta provincia de la que es Administrador en igual forma Don Cecilio Marrero y Valdés:- Certifico: que en veinte y dos de Agosto de mil ocho= =cientos ochenta y cuatro ha sido dirigida por la

Intendencia General
de Hacienda á esta
Administracion princi=
=pal la siguiente com=
=unicacion.

"En el espediente
promovido á consecuencia
de visita girada á
la aduana de Cienfuegos
por el delegado de
esta Intendencia,
Dn Pablo Rodas del
que resultan varias
diferencias contra el
Tesoro en el cobro de
derechos de exportacion
en los años 1877 á 1884,
á razones americanos
é ingleses se ha resuelto:

Vistos

Vistos los informes y lo manifestado por el Letrado Consultor, quede sin efecto todo procedimiento contra los consignatarios de los mencionados buques toda vez que los únicos responsables para con la Hacienda con los funcionarios que autorizaron las liqui= =daciones y contra los cuales repetirá esta.

Lo que participo á V.S. para su conocimiento y efectos consiguientes.

Dios

Y, á peticion de
los Sres Capitaño é
Intriago, comerciantes
matriculados en es
Cienfuegos y agentes
de los rapores american=
=os de la compañia
de los Sres James E.
Ward y compañia,
de New York es sido
la presente visada por
el Sr Administrador en
Santa Clara á seis de
Setiembre de 1884.

(signed) Cecilio Marrero

Visto Bueno:

(signed) El Administr Gral

Pedro Ramirez.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 23 1884
RECEIVED.

Havana

Jannersville,

Greene Co. New York,

September 17th 1884.

Copy to Bacon
Jan 9/85.

To the Hon.

Fredk. J. Frelinghuysen.

Secretary of State.

Sir:

I have the honor to ac-
knowledge the receipt of your
communication of August
20th last, referring to my ac-
counts as Consul General at
Havana.

In this my attention is called
to the following items, suspen
ded and awaiting explanation.

3d quarter 1883. Cab-hire $76.13.

This charge, it is stated, is en-
tirely unsupported by vouchers,

and

in lack of explanation it ap-
pears large, as during the quar-
ter I was at my post but thirty-
nine days. Reference is also made
to my letter of June 23d. last, which
satisfactorily explains, it is said,
a part of this item; that which
relates to the transmission of
official messages. My letter
of June 23d. is then quoted in
part only.

In reply I have to state that
this charge is not referred to
in my letter of June 23d., except
in the paragraph which states
that "the ordinary charge is
solely for cabs of clerks and subor-
dinates"; the charge does not
include my own carriage hire,

nor

nor is it confined to the thirty-
nine days during which I was
at my post; it is the charge
for the entire quarter, and cov-
ers the expense of the clerks
of the Consulate General under
this head. I have explained
the reasons which make it high,
and stated that a large part
of it is transferred from the
Petty Account, where similar
charges were placed by my
predecessors. I intended the
whole of it to be so transferred,
but during my absence from
my post my wishes were not
always carried out. I have no
copy of the memorandum at-
tached to my return for that
quarter

quarter, but if the Department desires further details and will furnish me a copy of the memorandum, I will endeavor to make plainer this explanation.

The account of which an explanation is now demanded was sent to the Department in December last, and I repeatedly requested its consideration in vain, although I remained at my post nearly four months afterwards; now, when I have been five months out of office, and am of course away from many of the official records, it is not practable without great delay and labor to furnish such detailed

information

information as I was anxious to give when it was accessible.

The same remarks apply to the item for Cabhire in my account for the quarter ending December 31st. 1883. The item did not include the extra carriage hire referred to in my letter of June 23d. last. As there stated the cab-hire for clerks averaged, under the extraordinary state of affairs existing at the Consulate, one dollar a day.

With regard to the carriage hire charged for myself - the Department allows all except that incurred in going to and from my office; this

it

it says has never been allowed to officers of the Government. I had supposed that a carriage was constantly at the service of the State Department itself, and not unfrequently used for the very purpose mentioned. But, I am very well aware that this is an unusual charge; the circumstances, however, are more than unusual. If there is no Consular office under the Government in a tropical climate where one tithe of the out-door business is imposed, that falls upon the incumbent at Havana, for the reason that no other Consular officer has diplomatic business to perform.

There

There is no other Consular office which was so stripped of necessary clerk hire as Havana, during a part of last and the present years: this made it necessary for me to work at my own house as well as at the Consulate. I did so for hours outside of the usual ones - every day that I served in Cuba; rising at seven and working two hours every day before the Consulate was opened, and working every night again after my return. I submit that under such circumstances, in a tropical climate I was entitled to be taken to and from my office at Government expense.

I

I made myself ill each year
that I served in Havana by
this work; and if I had not done the work
the public interests
would have suffered. Even
now I am called to account by
the Treasury and State De-
partments for omissions and
inaccuracies occasioned solely
by the inadequacy of the assis-
tance allowed me. Had I at-
tempted to walk to and from
my office, the interests of the
Consulate and the Government
would have suffered still
further, and I should pro-
bably have paid for the ef-
fort with my life.

On these grounds I submit
that my claim should be allowed.

My

My charges for travelling Expenses $74.69- 3d qr. quarter of 1883, and $56.44 for the same purpose 4th qr. of 1883, are also suspended. It is stated that I was authorized to visit Consulates under my jurisdiction, but that this charge is the first information the Department has had from me on the subject; that it is without any report of my inspections, and without vouchers or detailed statements as to the nature and amount of the expenses.

In reply I beg to say that my Annual report in my Despatch No. 343, expressly

stated

stated that it was based on personal visits to the most important Consulates and intercourse with the Consuls; the character of the report showed on its face that it was so based; it could not have been written without personal inspection, and was exactly such a report as it is said I have not made. In addition to this I informed the Assistant Secretary of State in February of the present year that I had made these visits and inspections, notifying him of the great cost of rail-road travelling and other expenses, and suggested a means

to

to continue the inspections which should be of less expense to the Government. I have also in conversation informed both the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of these journeys. I am at a loss to account for the extraordinary statement that this is the first the Department has heard of my visits. A paper which I had the honor to read to the Secretary of State, in November last, was based in part on these very inspections, and I so stated at the time.

I submit a statement as nearly exact as can be given of the expenses incurred. It is

of

of course out of the question to give receipts for railroad fares or cab-hire.

The vouchers for furniture were supposed to have been forwarded at the time with the accounts; I can only now present one by my disbursing clerk which is enclosed.

The item for moving Consulate, is made up of course of various petty charges for which receipts are never given. When the Consulate General was moved in the previous year a similar charge was passed without question, and the

present

present account was made out in conformity with that presedent. The only voucher possible is that of the disbursing clerk which is accordingly appended.

Expenses of Annual Rapot.

This charge is for the exact amount expressly allowed by Consular Regulations Par. 557, and is nearly or quite $100. less than was repeatedly allowed me for a report which cost less labor, at London. The peculiar circumstances in this case, are that the report itself was compiled and copied during my leave of absence; it was

repeatedly

repeatedly revised, the in-
formation summarized and
epitomized, and I employed
the entire time of a clerk
for six weeks in this ex-
clusive labor.

I am Sir
Very Respectfully
Your Obedient Servant

John Baldwin
Late Consul General
at Havana.

Jamesville, Greene County,
New York, Sept 17th 1844.

Received from Adam Bodeau late Consul General at Havana on Sept 30th 1843. the sum of Sixty one and 90/100 dollars in full for furniture for the Consulate General, brought by me.

One Book-case	$ 40	...
" Settee	" 12	...
" Writing table	" 9	90
Total	$ 61	90

George Ross
late Disbursing Clerk
at the Consulate General
at Havana.

11.

3d quarter 1888.

U.S. Consulate General
Havana.

Ack by No 1
File

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 23 1884
RECEIVED.

Ackd
File

Separate and confidential

No. 37 U.S. Consulate General.

Habana, September 17th 1884.

Mr Williams, to the
Department of State.

Social decomposition in Cuba.

Transmitting two slips and translations, from the "Propaganda" of Sanctis Spiritus, and the "Voz de Cuba" of Habana.

Two inclosures.

Separate and confidential

No. 37. U. S. Consulate General.

Havana, September 17th 1884.

Hon: John Davis,
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington-
D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose, for the information of the Department, two slips and translations, 1./ 2. the one taken from "La Propaganda" — a newspaper published at Sancti-Spiritus, in the interior of this Island, and the other from the "Voz

de Cuba, published in this city.

The facts related by both these journals are but the symptoms that have ever accompanied communities when in a process of social disorganization, — such as Cuba is now beginning to undergo, from the desquilibrium growing out of the impover=ishment of the people by excessive improductive & governmental consumption

The occurrence at the "Toledo", is a mere incidence, and one of the very simple consequences of the terrible cruelties practiced in that

<u>plantation</u>

plantation ever since it
was founded as a receptacle
for African slaves some
twenty five years ago,—
and whose history, could
it be written, would outshine,
—or rather out-blacken
all the "Tom's Cabins, that
were ever published.

The word "barracones",
I have translated by barracks,
and this accords with its
etimology. The <u>barracon</u>.
in which the negro laborers
of the Cuban sugar plantations are
locked up at night — is
almost a fac-simile of the
<u>ergastulum</u> used as the
slave quarters on the

plantations of the ancient Romans.

I am, Sir,

very respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant.

Kamm O. Williams

Consul General.

Inclosures-

1/2 - As above stated.

Inclosure No 1
With Separate dispatch No. 17
Habana, Septr 17th 1884.

Los trabajadores.

De *La Propaganda*, de Sanctí-Spíritus:

«Los hombres acostumbrados á vivir de su trabajo personal, se lamentan mucho de no tener en donde ocuparse, á causa de la gran paralizacion que hay en todos los negocios. Se comprende esa conducta, pues siendo los trabajadores hombres que tienen familia, han de sufrir demasiado, no hallando medios con que atender á sus necesidades.

«¿A qué extremos no puede conducir la falta de trabajo? No queremos discurrir sobre esto; pero se adivina bien fácilmente que la gente no puede vivir del aire y que el instinto de la propia conservacion es un estímulo poderosísimo que á veces se sobrepone á todo.

Si las cosas continúan como hoy, se nos puede abocar la cuestion de *subsistencias*, que en otros paises se ha manifestado siempre como cuestion de órden público. Dios quiera que nos equivoquemos en nuestras presunciones y que el trabajo abunde por todas partes, para bien de los que viven á expensas del propio, su único capital.»

Translation.

"The workingmen:"

At present many men accustomed to live by their personal labor, are lamenting much because they cannot find employment, owing to the

paralization that exists
in all branches of business.
Their sorrows are easily
understood; for the men
being fathers of families,
must necessarily suffer,
not finding means for their
support.

To what extremes
may not the want of work
extend? - We do not
wish to discuss this subject,
but it is easily understood
that people cannot live on
air, and that the instinct
of self preservation is a
powerful stimulus and
sometimes overpowers every-
=thing else (sic.)

If

If things continue as at present, the question of subsistence may present itself, which in other countries has always presented itself as one of public order. God grant that we may be mistaken in our suspic-
-ions and that employment in all parts may abound for the good of those who live by their labor, — their sole capital.

Inclosure No 2.
With separate dispatch No. 17.
Havana, September 17th 1884.

From the "Voz de Cuba" of
September 17th 1884.

—En el ingenio "Toledo" (Marianao) al ser requerido ayer un moreno por el encargado, hubo de faltarle con amenazas á éste, el cual ordenó lo condujeran al cuarto de correccion, resistiéndose y alarmando á los compañeros, de tal modo, que la dotacion entera se sublevó, encontrándose en los barracones cada cual con su machete. El Juez Municipal instruye la correspondiente sumaria.

Translation:

Yesterday, upon one of the negro hands of the "Toledo" plantation, at Marianao, being reproved by the overseer, showed insolence - accompanied by threats towards the said overseer, whereupon

the latter ordered him to
the cell of punishment,
which he resisted, and
so alarmed his companions,
that the whole gang
revolted, while they were
~~a~~ in their barracks,
with the cane knives-
(machetes) in their hands.

The Municipal Judge
is investigating the affair.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 24 1884
RECEIVED.

Havana

Jamaersville, Greene Co.
New York, Sept 18th 1884.

To the Hon.
F. T. Frelinghuysen
Secretary of State

Sir:

I have the honor to forward herewith my final returns for Rent & Miscellaneous Expenses, as Consul General at Havana.

I am Sir
Very Respectfully
Your Obedient Servant
Adam Ballen
late Consul General
at Havana.

Oct 1. 1884

Con

Aek 8/
Oct. 6

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 30 1884
RECEIVED.

D'Il clair

Separate and Confidential

No. 38

U. S. Consulate General.

Havana, September 20th 1884.

Mr. Williams, to the

Department of State.

Economic condition of Cuba, and consequent depreciation of Public Securities in the year 1884-, as compared with same period, in 1878. - .

Transmitting

two newspapers, the former, the "Revista Decenal y Precio Corriente" of Havana, dated the 15th September 1878, and the latter, "the "Havana Weekly Report", of September 13th 1884. from which is drawn the comparison above referred to.

Two inclosures:

Separate and Confidential.

No. ~~8~~ 38 U. S. Consulate General.

Havana, September 20th, 1884.

Honorable John Davis,
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington
D. C.

Sir:

In my supplementary dispatch No. 733, which I had the honor to address to the Department on the 12th of September 1878, I availed myself of the occasion to make the following observations, viz,

"Spain

"Spain is now
"in the dilemma of either
continuing this differ=
=ential Cuban tariff
or of abolishing it.
"If continued, it
must in a few years,
destroy not only the
sugar industry of the
Island, but with it, as
secondary effects, all
the many interests
that derive their
moving power from
that crop, such as the
rail-roads, the coast-wise
shipping, exporting
merchants, Banks, sugar
warehouses, cooperage

"establishments, wharves, lighters, and depriving of employment its brokers, clerks, mechanics, laborers, stevedores, — &c — render=ing also valueless to creditors its public debt.

"The export basis of the Island, once dissipated, its import business too, ceases, and then another train of large and small business establishments will simultaneously go out of existence, for the want of sugar out of which staple flows their moving power.

Coincidently.

Coincidently with the working out of this process, other countries are striving to occupy the position of Cuba, as sugar purveyors to the United States."

Since then, six years have come and gone. Consequently, if these remarks had been founded on error of any kind, the interval since then should surely prove it; but if they were founded on reason and economic law, the same interval would

likewise prove it.

Now, this differ=
=ential tariff has been
continued: therefore, if
the public policy practiced
in Cuba, pursuant
thereto since 1878, has
been favorable or detri=
=mental to the public
interests which it has
pretended to direct,
then the fact either way,
will be manifested by
the present values of
public securities compared
to their market values of
1878. And their differ=
=ence will show if that

policy

policy, in reference to the welfare of the Cuban people, has produced a plus or minus effect. — The result, as you will notice, as below demonstrated, has been a minus one for Cuba, and a plus one for her sugar rivals.

In this view, and in the belief, that inform=ation of this sort, — particularly at the present moment, when the treaty with Spain, for arranging a modus vivendi, between the United States and Cuba is under consideration,

will be interesting to the Department, whose position in the matter is now so dominant, I enclose the "Revista Decenal y Precio Corriente" dated, Havana, 15th September 1878, and the "Havana Weekly Report" of September 13th 1884.

1/
2

Comparing the list of Stocks, found in the former, on page 2nd, under the head of "Acciones," with the corresponding list published on page 4 of the latter, and headed "Quotations

"Quotations of the Shares of the Principal Stock Companies", you will discern the deplorable difference between the values of all Bank-Rail-Road, and Warehouse Stocks of the present, contrasted with the former period.

In the following comparison there is but one apparent exception, and this, only apparent, that of the Matanzas and Sabanilla Rail-Road Company, which is quoted at 90 to 89 percent Discount

viz

in ——————————— 1878.-

and 61 to 61½% discount in 1884.

But the stock of this company rose to-

16 to 17% Discount in 1881

and is now at 61 to 61½. " " 1884,

thus showing that it has also follow=ed the same descending =" progression suffered by all the others.

Thus:

Spanish Bank:- stock, was worth- 87@88 percent Premium in 1878,

and " 16@15 " " Discount " 1884.

Industrial Bank: stock, worith- 90@89% Premium in 1878,

" " 58@57 " Discount " 1884.

Mercantile

Mercantile Bank: stock -
In liquidation in 1878. -
and out of existence " 1884. -

Commercial Bank stock:
worth 4 to 3 percent, discount, in 1878.
" 56.55. " " " 1884.

San José Bank and Warehouses -
In liquidation in 1878,
stock at 60@59 percent discount in 1884.

Santa Catalina. Bank and
warehouse stock - was worth
29@28 percent discount in 1878,
and worthless or nominal " 1884.

Savings.

Savings Bank of Havana.
"Caja de Ahorros."

stock was worth -

138@140 per cent Premium in 1878,
and is worthless or nominal " 1884.

Spanish Gas company's
stock was worth:

30@29 per cent Premium in 1878,
and 73@72 " " Discount " 1884.

Cuban Gas Light company's
stock was worth -

15 to 14 per cent Discount in 1878.
" 42 to 41 " " " " 1884.

Planter's warehouses "Hacendados".
worth, 14@13 % Discount in 1878,
" 71@70 " " " 1884.

Harana

Havana Rail Road Comp=
=any's stock was worth —
6 to 5 per cent discount in 1878,
and 7/6 to 7/5 " " " 1884.

Cardenas and Jucaro Rail-Road's
Stock was worth:
59 to 60 per cent premium in 1878.
" 22 " 21 " " discount " 1884.

Cienfuegos and Villaclara Rail-
Road's stock was worth
20 @ 19 per cent, Discount in 1878.
" 48 @ 47 " " " " 1884.

Caibarien to Sancti-Spiritus
Rail-Road Stock was worth
23 to 22 per cent discount, in 1878,
" 58. 57 " " " 1884.

Western Rail Road's
stock was worth
60 @ 59 per cent discount in 1878,
and 95 @ 94 " " " " 1884.

Matanzas and Sabanilla
Rail Road Company's
stock was worth -
90 @ 89 per cent discount in 1878,
" 61½ @ 61 " " " " 1884.

Havana City Street Rail
Road's stock was worth
18 @ 17 per cent discount in 1878,
" 39 @ 38 " " " " 1884.

Thus it appears,
indeed, that there is nothing
new under the Sun; nay,
not

not even in Political
Economy; for the downfall
of Cuba like that of Tyre,
is manifestly due to the
violation of the funda=
=mental law laid down
to the merchant princes
of the latter, 2500 years
ago, by the inspired
economist Isaiah. ——

Tyre, as a center of commerce,
gave way to Carthage;
and the cane sugar
of Cuba, now yields its
sway to the beet root of
Europe.

"And it shall
"be with the buyer, as with

<u>the</u>

"the seller;"

"As with the lender, so
"with the borrower;"

"As with the taker of
"usury, so with the giver
"of usury."

"And the lands
"shall be utterly emptied,
"and utterly spoiled, for
"the Lord hath spoken
"this word."

I have the honor to be,
Sir, very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant.

Ramon O. Williams
Consul General.

Inclosures:
1/2 - Two newspapers as stated.

REVISTA DECENAL Y PRECIO CORRIENTE.

VOLUMEN 67. — NUMERO 26. | HABANA.—DOMINGO 15 DE SETIEMBRE DE 1878. | PRECIO: 15 CTS. UNA Y $1-50 DOCENA.

ENTRADA, DESPACHO Y SALIDA DE BUQUES NACIONALES Y OTROS QUE INTERESAN LA PENINSULA, MÉJICO Y EL CENTRO Y SUR AMÉRICA.

HABNAA——ENTRADAS

Setbre. 5—Vap. Marsella, Siches,
St Thomas, Puerto Rico y escalas
Vap. Elvira, Zabala ..... Liverpool
6—Vap. Coruña, Ojinaga ..... Cádiz
Bca. Nueva Buenaventura, Bandrich,
Buenos Aires
Bca. Catalina, Gorordo ..... Barcelona
7—Bca. Cristina C. Pacheco, San Martin,
Amberes
Berg. Vilasar, Vila ....Montevideo
8—Bca. Nueva Aurelia, Domenech,
New Orleans
11—Vap. Nuevo Barcelona, Diaz .....Trujillo
Vap. Gijon, Martinez,
Santander, Coruña y Puerto Rico
13—Vap. Buenaventura, Bollegui.....Liverpool
14—Vap. Rita, L. Garteiz .....Liverpool

——DESPACHADOS

Setbre. 5—Vap. Habana, Cimiano,
Santander, Cádiz y Barcelona
Bg. P. F., Picasso ....Cádiz y Málaga
Berg. Cuba y Canarias, Rodriguez..New York
7—Berg. Lola, Llompart .....St Thomas
8—Vap. Coruña, Ojinaga, Santander,
Cádiz y Barcelona via Nuevitas
Bca. Manuel, Arcocha.....Baltimore
10—Vap. Elvira, Zabala.... ...Matanzos y Sagua
Bca. Saleta, Tribisarrospe.....New Orleans
Vap. Alba, Caula.....Trujillo
Bca. Nueva Aurelia, Domenech,
Roven (Francia)
11—Vap. Alicante, Siches,
St Thomas, Puerto Rico y escalas
12—Bca. Josefina, Molins ... ...L. de Términos
Vap. Nuevo Barcelona, Diaz .....Trujillo
13—Bca. Castilla, Bernaola..... ... Santander
14—Vap. Gijon, Martinez,
Santander, Cádiz y Barcelona
Vap. Guillermo, Ruiz..... .....Trujillo
Bca. España, Rosés.....Charleston

MATANZAS——ENTRADAS

Setbre. 9—Bca. Rosa, Llorens .....Cienfuegos

——DESPACHADOS

Setbre. 10—Bca. Rosa, Llorens.....Habana
14—Vap. Elvira, Zabala..... .....Sagua

CIENFUEGOS——ENTRADAS

Setbre. 2—Bg. Isabelita, Ajeo,
Amberes y Cuba

STGO. DE CUBA——ENTRADAS

Agosto 29—Gol. Anita, Guash . .. .Barranquilla
Vap. Clara, Ron..... .....Habana
Vap. Puerto Rico, Dominguez .....Habana
30—Vap. Marsella, Siches...St Thomas y escalas

——SALIDAS

Agosto 29—Vap. Puerto Rico, Dominguez,
Santander
30—Vap. Clara, Ron..... ..... Habana
31—Vap. Puerto Rico, Nuñez.....Santander
Vap. Villaclara, Crespo ....Manzanillo
Bg. Anita, Gusah..... .... Barranquillo

BARACOA——ENTRADAS

No hubo.

——SALISD>

Agosto 28—Gol. Dos de Mayo, Vallhonrat,
Mayarí

EXPORTACIONES POR BUQUES NACIONALES Y LOS QUE INTERESAN LA PENINSULA, MÉJICO Y EL CENTRO Y SUR AMÉRICA DESDE EL 5 AL 14 DE SETIEMBRE INCLUSIVE.

SANTANDER, Cádiz y Barcelona vap. *Habana*, por M. Calvo y comp: 478½ ℔ azúcar. 277 sacos idam, 1500 tercios tabaco, 1901 cajetillas cigarros, 32 kilógs. picadura y efectos.

——via Nuevitas vap. *Coruña*, por M. Calvo y comp: 600 ℔ azúcar, 1000 tercios tabaco y efectos.

SANTANDER, Cádiz y Barcelona vap. correo *Gijon*, por M. Calvo y cp: 501½ ℔ azúcar, 1,000 tercios tabaco, 82,500 tabacos torcidos, 40 kilógramos picadura y efectos.

CÁDIZ y Málaga berg. *F. P.*, por Saenz, Izquierdo y comp: 552 ℔ azúcar, 14,250 tabacos torcidos, 25 kilógs. picadura, 106 pipas aguardiente 50 garrafones idem y efectos.

St Thomas, Puerto Rico y escalas vapor *Alicante*, por R. Herrera: 106181 cajetillas cigarros, 5000 tabacos torcidos, 118 bilogs. picadura, 58200 pesos metálico y efectos.

Revista Comercial.

POR EL VAPOR-CORREO (GIJON.)
HABANA, *Setiembre 14 de* 1878, por la noche.

AZUCARES.—Solo podemos repetir lo dicho en nuestra anterior, pues las operaciones de embarque para la Península se han reducido á lotes de escasa importancia sin variacion en los precios ó sea sobre la base de 8 á 8½ rs. el No. 12, y los altos á 11½ rs. el No. 18. Los blancos tampaco han tenido variacion.

Apesar de estar interrumpida la comunicacion telegráfica se han efectuado operaciones de bastante importancia para los Estados Unidos con alza en los precios, pagándose los purgados Nos. 8 á 10 de 7 á 7⅛ rs., centrífuga de 8¾ á 9¼, mascabado de 6½ á 6¾ rs., y azúcar de miel de 6¾ á 7 1/16 rs. con aspecto de alza.

COTIZACION.

Blancos.

Inferior á regular Derosne.....	12	á 12⅛ rs
Bueno á superior.....	13	á 13⅛ rs
Florete	14	á 14½ rs

Quebrados.

Nos. 12 á 14 tren comun.....	8	á 8⅛ rs.
... 15 á 16, id.	9	á 10 rs.
... 17 á 18, id.	10⅛	á 11 rs.
... 19 á 20, id.	11⅛	á 12 rs.

Cogucho.

Nos. 10 á 11.....	7½	á 7¾ rs

MOVIMIENTO DE AZUCARES DESDE 1º DE ENERO HASTA LA FECHA.

	HABANA.			MATANZAS.	
Entradas	*Cajas.*	*Sacos.*	*Bocys.*	*Cajas.*	*Bocys.*
En la d:	148	73	554	.....	.....
Anterior	260582	255143	152107	30664	158668
Ttl. 1878	260730	255216	152166	30664	158668
Id. 1877	336986	281766	133020	62843	110646
Id. 1876	569448	296943	100606	176892	159088
Id. 1875	952923	.....	90668	198805	159043
Salidas.					
En la d:	2998	122	1288	.....	682
Anterior	192320	222151	120335	25662	137093
Ttl. 1878	195318	222273	121623	25662	137775
Id. 1877	204397	150038	99492	45416	106633
Id. 1876	451614	224121	97214	101667	144484
Id. 1875	742305	.....	87357	144112	162702
Existencia.					
En 1878.	101702	68376	37308	5002	20893
En 1877.	158077	136374	34691	4523	9622
En 1876.	142441	58035	5424	4842	818
En 1875.	245889	.....	5869	16309	5290

LA COMPARACION DE LAS ENTRADAS DE ESTA DECENA CON LAS CORRESPONDIENTES DE AÑOS ANTERIORES ES COMO SIGUE:

	HABANA.			MATANZAS.	
	Cajas.	*Sacos.*	*Bocys.*	*Cajas.*	*Bocys*
1878.....	148	73	554	.....	.....
1877.....	403	652	412	.....	.....
1876.....	1025	88	299	.....	3
1875	1771	.....	174	21	.....

EXPORTADO. HABANA. MATANZAS

	Cajas.	Boyes.	Sacos.	Cajas.	Boyes.
New-York...		2306	1543	.....	.....
N. Orleans....	686	.....	552	.....	.....
Baltimore.....	200	.....	419	.....	.....
N. Hatteras..	.....	.....	.....	.....	682
Santander.....	600	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1486	2306	2514	.....	682
Anterior	137630	234289	119350	25662	137093
En 1878.	139116	236595	121864	25662	137775

El movimiento de azúcar reducido á toneladas en los almacenes de este puerto y en los de Matanzas, desde el 1º de Enero hasta la fecha este año y los tres anteriores, es el siguiente:,

TONELADAS.

	Recibido.	*Salido.*	*Existcia.*
1878	271481	223277	62233
1877	254247	189000	71213
1876	350928	275663	37408
1875	393857	322831	56708

EXPORTACION DE LA HABANA Y MATANZAS DURANTE LOS AÑOS DE 1878 Y 1877.

DESTINOS	1878. Cajas.	1878. Sacos.	1878. Bocoyes.	1877. Cajas.	1877. Sacos.	1877. Bocoyes.
Estados Unidos...	56496	190680	251077	77643	138601	203008
Gran Bretaña....	23995	39765	6243	32281	17015	8656
N. de Europa	945	.....	608	1130	.....	.....
Francia.....	1643	300	616	1003	3609	603
España	72256	5850	.....	91788	.....	.....
Sur de Europa...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	446
Otras partes.....	9443	.....	1085	3686	160	.....
Total	164778	236595	259639	211351	159455	212713

Nota—La exportacion de los dos puertos, como antecede, arroja una disminucion de 46,573 cajas y un aumento de 77,140 sacos y 46,926 bocoyes comparada con la de 1877.

MIELES—Poca existencia y sin ventas. Cotizamos como precio nominal á 4 rs. galon.

IDEM DE ABEJAS.—Poca existencia, precios nominales.

AGUARDIENTE DE CAÑA. — Regulares existencias, arribos cortos y la solicitud completamente encalmada. Cotizamos, pipa de castaño lista para embarque de $65 á 66 pipa.

CERA—Regulares existencias de la superior y con moderada demanda. Cotizamos á $8 @ en oro. La inferior abunda y se pide poco, cotizándose de $12 á 14 @.

MERCADO MONETARIO.

CAMBIOS.—La mayor escasez de letras por vender ha hecho que los tipos hayan regido con mucha firmeza y no dudamos tengamos nueva alza que consignar tan pronto como queden restablecidas de una vez nuestras comunicaciones con el extranjero, se anime la solicitud.

Lóndres.....60 d/v	18¾	á	19¾	%	P,
París .....60 d/v	5½	á	6	%	P

Hamburgo (I. M.)	60 d/v	2½	á	3½	% P
Madrid	60 d/v	6½	á	7½	% P
Idem	3 d/v	9	á	10	% P
New-York	C'y 60 d/v	7¾	á	8¼	% P
Boston	3 d/v	8½	á	9	% P
	oro 60 d/v	7¾	á	8¼	% P
Filadelfia	3 d/v	8¾	á	9¼	% P

Las operaciones efectuadas y tipos extremos pagados desde nuestra última, fueron como sigue: £ 50,000 sobre Lóndres, á 60 d/v., de 19¼ á 20 % P.; $ 75,000 Currency, 60 d/v. s/ los E. Unidos de 8 á 8¼ % P., $50,000 id. sobre id. á c/v. de 8¾ á 9¼ % P; $..... oro sobre id. 60 d/v. ... á ... % P. y $..... c/v de ... á ... % P.; sobre París, ... francs. 60 d/v. de .. á ... % P.; y ..... c/v. de ...á .. % P; ..... M/I s/ Hamburgo 60 d/v. de ... á ... % P.

DESCUENTOS.—Continúan haciéndose con bastante facilidad de 8 á 10 % por billetes y de 11 á 12 % por oro.

ACCIONES.

Banco Español de la Habana	87	á	88	% P
Banco Industrial	89	á	90	% P
Banco Mercantil de la Habana	En liquidacion.			
Compañía de Almacenes de Regla y Banco del Comercio	4	á	3	% D
Compañía de Almacenes y Banco de San José	En liquidacion.			
Banco y Almacenes de Sta. Catalina	29	á	28	% D
Caja de Ahorros, Descuentos y Depósitos de la Habana	138	á	140	% P
Compañía Española de Alumbrado de Gas	29	á	30	% P
Compañía Cubana de Alumbrado de Gas	15	á	14	% D
Compañía de Almacenes de Hacendados	14	á	13	% D
Compañía de Caminos de hierro de la Habana	6	á	5	% D
Compañía del Ferro-carril de Cárdenas y Júcaro	59	á	60	% P
Compañía del Ferro-carril de Cienfuegos á Villaclara	20	á	19	% D
Compañía del ferro-carril de Caibarien á St. Spíritus	23	á	22	% D
Compañía del Ferro-carril del Oeste	60	á	59	% D
Compañía del Ferro-carril de Matanzas á Sabanilla	90	á	89	% D
Ferro-carril Urbano	18	á	17	% D

Las acciones se han cotizado por la comision respectiva.

ORO ESPAÑOL.—Ha seguido bajando; á principios de decena se cotizaba de 106 a 106½; bajó hasta 104¼ y cierra de 104½ á 106 % P.

Fechas.	*Mas bajo.*	*Mas alto.*	*Cerró..*
Setbr. 5	106½	108	106½/107
» 6	105½	107	105¾/106¼
» 7	105½	106½	105½/106
» 8	.....	.....	.....
» 9	105½	106½	105½/106
» 10	105¼	106¼	105¼/105¾
» 11	104¼	105¾	100¼/104¾
» 12	102½	106	105½/106
» 13	105½	107	105½/106
» 23	104½	106	104¼/105

METALICO.

Importado desde nuestra última:		
De Puerto Rico	$	124
Total	$	124
Anterior	$	8.096,480
Total desde 1º de Enero	$	8.096,604
Igual periodo de 1877	$	8.487,802
Disminucion	$	391,198
Exportado desde nuestra última:		
Para St Thomas	$	58,200
Para los Estados Unidos	$	12,500
Total al 14 de Setiembre	$	70,700
En la decena anterior	$	822,603
Igual periodo de 1877	$	1.673,681
Disminucion este año	$	780,378

METÁLICO RECIBIDO EN ESTA PLAZA DESDE 1º DE ENERO HASTA LA FECHA.

	1878.	1877.
España	$ 3744448	$ 1683038
Santomas	$ 11694	$ 280172
México	$ 154501	$ 80164
Estados Unidos	$ 1844279	$ 3235081
Otras partes	$ 2339300	$ 3.874,984
TOTAL	$ 8094222	$ 9.153,439
Enero	$ 504351	$ 735165
Febrero	$ 65562	$ 912165
Marzo	$ 233997	$ 2.162,890
Abril	$ 2001988	$ 2.972,684
Mayo	$ 1844097	$ 1479932
Junio	$ 741419	$ 628,286
Julio	$ 431926	$ 256,502
Agosto	$ 2270882	$ 5515
TOTAL	$ 8094222	$ 9.153,439

SETIEMBRE 1878.. España	$	124
» Santomas	$	.....
» Méjico	$	3,260
» Estados Unidos	$	.....
» Otras partes	$	.....
TOTAL al 14 de Setiembre	$	3,384

FLETES.—Nótase alguna solicitud de buques para los E. Unidos; pero la gran escasez de los convenientes para aquellos mercados hace que sean sumamente limitadas las operaciones.

	HABANA.	EN LA COSTA
Falmouth y órdenes:		
Azúcar cajas	Nominal.	Nominal.
» saco		
» bocoy		
Miel, »		
D. Azúcar caja ....90 cts. á $1		»
» sacos,....50 á 60 cents.		»
» bocoy...5 á 5¼		$4¼ á $4¾
Ei Mieles » ...	Nominal.	$3 á $3¼

ESTADO COMPARATIVO DEL NUMERO DE BUQUES EN PUERTO.

SETIEMBRE 14.	1878	1877	1876
Vapores	4	15	8
Fragatas y barcas	17	47	24
Bergantines	24	35	23
Goletas	2	13	12
TOTAL	47	110	66

Importacion.

ARROZ DE LA INDIA.—Apesar de los reducidos arribos y las pocas existencias en primeras manos (18000 sacos) no mejoran los precios y es corta la demanda.

Las operaciones en su mayor parte se concretaron á reducidas partidas vendidas al detalle. Cotizamos semillas corrientes de 21¾ á 22 rs.

Las clases canillas escasean y alcanzan solicitud, cerrando sus precios sostenidos de 29½ á 31 rs. @, segun clase.

Se vendieron: por *María M.*, de Liverpool, 230 sacos semilla á 22 rs., por *Elvira*, de idem, 200 idem idem á 21¾ rs.; de almacen, 200 id. idem á 22 rs., 50 idem canillas á 32 rs. @.

ARROZ DE VALENCIA.—Sin existencias del de clase superior y con pedidos casi nulos. Cotizamos, nominal, por falta de operaciones.

ALCAPARRAS.—No hay y los pedidos que se notan son grandes augurándole fácil colocacion á la primera partida que llegue. Cotizamos, á 22 rs. cajitas y garrafoncitos.

ATUN.—No hay, pero tampoco se solicita. Cotizamos, nominal, á 10 rs. cuñete.

ALMENDRAS.—Hemos notado buena animacion para la adquisicion de esta fruta, durante el período que hoy finaliza, quedando el mercado bien dispuesto para las primeras que lleguen. Cotizamos segun últimas ventas á $75 qtl.

Se vendieron: de Almacen, 112 latas á $75 qtl.

AÑIL.—Sigue este artículo sin dar señales de vida y continúa aún con buenas existencias por vender. Cotizamos, nominal el de piedra, de 21 á 22 rs. y el en bolitas de $34 á 45 qtl. segun clase, envase y procedencia.

ACEITE DE OLIVO.—Ha sido completa la paralizacion y el precio á que cotizamos hoy es el de $8½ @ por Sevilla, puramente nominal, y sin poder operar. Sin arribos nos quedan por colocar 50,000 botijas.

IDEM DE MANÍ.—Sin existencias en primeras manos y con reducida demanda. Cotizamos segun últimas operaciones á 24 rs. lata.

IDEM REFINO. — Del nacional en cajas de 12 botellas tenemos muy cortas existencias y no se nota ninguna solicitud. Cotizamos nominal de $7 á 12. El en latas goza de moderada solicitud y sus precios han declinado algun tanto. Cotizamos á $9 @. Del francés tenemos regulares existencias y la demanda no pasa de mediana. Cotizamos, de $13 á $18 ¢ segun clase.

ACEITUNAS VERDES. — Sin arribos queda por consiguiente la buena demanda que reseñamos en nuestra anterior. Nuestra cotizacion la consideramos nominal porque las necesidades fijarán precio en los primeros arribos.

IDEM NEGRAS. — En nada ha variado el aspecto de esta fruta que continúa en el mismo estado de paralizacion avisada. Cotizamos, nominal, á 8 rs. cuñete de 1 @.

ANIS. — Surtido el mercado y sin demanda ninguna. Cotizamos nominal de $28 á 30 qtl.

ALPISTE.—Abastecida la plaza y sin demanda que augure mejoría en los precios. Cotizamos nominal de $8 á $9 qtl.

AVELLANAS.—Surtida la plaza y sin que se note absolutamente ningun pedido. Cotizamos nominal de $13 á 14 qtl.

AGUARDIENTE.—REFINO. — Ni hay, ni se solicita. Cotizamos nominalmente.

IDEM DE ISLAS. — Reducidas partidas por vender, pero sus valores continúan en la mas completa paralizacion. Cotizamos nominal últimas operaciones de $9 á 10 ¢ y garrafon.

ID. DE UVAS.—Continúa muy abundante el de clase corriente, que no logra ninguna solicitud. Cotizamos, nominal, de 16 á 17 rs. garrafon. Las demas clases escasean y gozan de regular demandá. Cotizamos, clase corriente de anisado doble, de 28 á 32 rs., triple $6¼; anisado doble superior, 34 á 36 rs. y galones de 18 á 28 rs. segun clase.

AJOS. — Apesar de las escasas partidas que hay por vender no se notan pedidos por este artículo. Cotizamos, de 3 á 6 rs. mancuerna, segun clase y tamaño.

Se vendieron: por *Juanito*, de Barcelona, 40 serones á 5 rs.

AZAFRAN.— Abundan todas las clases, á excepcion del puro flor y no tienen ninguna demanda. En cambio el flor está muy escaso y los pedidos que alcanza son buenos. Cotizamos de $34 á $36 lb.

ALMIDON —Sigue surtiendo las necesidades del mercado el de yuca que alcanza buena solicitud y precios de $6½ á 6¾ @.

COMINOS.—Siguen en la misma disposicion que tenemos reseñada, fijando nuestra cotizacion en $40 qtl. nominal y al detalle

CAFÉ.—Las existencias que hay por vender son reducidas, pero suficientes para el corto consumo que hoy tienen estos granos. La demanda en todo este tiempo fué muy corta a causa de las oscilaciones del oro y nuestras cotizaciones son de $52 á 53 qtl. clases buenas á regulares segun procedencia.

Se vendieron: por *Marcella*, de Pto. Rico, 43 sacos á $54½; por *Juanito*, de idem, 43 sacos á $53; de almacen, 250 sacos á $55 y 170 idem á $51¼ qtl.

CEBOLLAS.—Con las partidas llegadas de las nacionales, quedan cubiertas las necesidades del mercado por ahora, haciendo esta circunstancia declinar los valores de las extranjeras. Cotizamos las primeras á $11 y las segundas de $13 á 14 barril.

CHORIZOS.—Las partidas que quedaban por vender de los de Asturias, mas las buenas que importó el vap correo, hicieron como era natural retraer á los compradores pero á tal extremo que se han propuesto algunos lotes á los precios de 23 y 24 rs. y no solamente no los han aceptado sino que no han conseguido oferta, absteniéndonos de cotizar por las razones dichas. Las demás clases abundan y no se piden Cotizamos Cádiz á 10 rs. y Vizcaya á $6 lata, ambos nominales.

Se vendieron: por *Gijon*, de Santander, 4 ¢ latas y 7 idem ½ idem á 30 rs.

CIMIENTO.—Moderadas existencias del americano y régular solicitud. Cotizamos de $6¼ á 6½ barril.

La partida que dejábamos pendiente en nuestra anterior del nacional continúa almacenada y sin que sepamos haberse vendido aun.

CALAMARES.—Escasean algun tanto y gozan de moderada solicitud. Cotizamos $18 á $24 docena de latas, segun clase, envase y procedencia.

CONSERVAS. — Completamente surtida la plaza de todas clases, las cuales apenas tienen pedidos.

Se vendieron: de almacen 200 ¢ salsa tomate á $6¾; 200 id id. á $7.

CIRUELAS PASAS.—Es tal la paralizacion en que se encuentra ésta fruta, que hace algun tiempo no se logra colocar ni una caja. Las últimas ventas fueron á 24 rs., pero ese precio lo consideramos nominal supuesto que hoy no lo pagarian.

DATILES.—Como quiera que aun no es la época de su mayor consumo, los pedidos son limitados. Cotizamos nominal de $50 á 55 qtl.

FRUTAS EXTRAIDAS Y EN ALMIBAR.—De las nacionales en almíbar no hay, pero tampoco se piden. Cotizamos nominal á $7 ¢. De las extraidas hay moderadas partidas para su venta pero los pedidos son limitados. Cotizamos $11 á $14 ¢, segun marca. Las francesas se detallan lentamente de $20 á 21½ caja, segun clase

FIDEOS.—Se han agotado las existencias en primeras manos de las marcas peninsulares, pero la demanda que se nota es muy reducida, la cual no auguraba favorables resultados á los próximos arribos si como se teme son importantes. Cotizamos los citados de Cádiz á $20, catalanes de $18 á 19 y los elaborados en el país á $15 qtl.

Se vendieron: por *Josefina*, de Barcelona, 50 ¢ blancos á $25.

GARBANZOS.—Continúan encalmados apesar de escasear las clases medianas; de las selectas y buenas quedan existencias regulares y nuestras cotizaciones son de $4¼ á 4½ clases superiores, $3½ á 4 clases buenas y de 24 á 26 rs. medianos.

HARINA—Española.—La escasez de entradas y las reducidas existencias en primeras manos; no han hecho mejorar ni los precios ni la demanda. La mayor parte de los compradores están regularmente surtidos y solo para cubrir necesidades de momento se colocaron algunas pequeñas partídas. Tomaron puerto el *Coruña* y *Gijon* con 3,350 bls. quedando por vender 3,500 bls. y 4,000 sacos. Cotizamos fresca á $29 barril.

Idem Americana.—Aunque sin arribos y las existencias son reducidas, los compradores solo toman lo necesario para sus pedidos. Cotizamos de $31 á $31½ barril por las marcas acreditadas.

HABICHUELAS.—Escasean y alcanzan regular solicitud. Cotizamos nominal por falta de operaciones desde hace algun tiempo.

HIGOS DE MALAGA.—Lepe.—Nada podemos decir sobre esta fruta que continúa sin pedidos, esperando los de la nueva cosecha para poder apreciar nuestras cotizaciones.

Idem de Smirna.—No hay pero tampoco se solicitan. Cotizamos nominal á $50 qtl.

JABON.—Calma completa se nota por el blanco de Mallorca, del que aún quedan buenas existencias y que cotizamos de $9 á $10 qtl. clases inferiores y de $11 á $12 las superiores. En cambio del amarillo Rocamora goza de buena solicitud y sus existencias son reducidas. Cotizamos de $16½ á $17.

Se vendieron: por *Juanita* de Barcelona 200 qtls. Rocamora á $17, 16 ¢ Mallorca á $15.

JAMONES.—Como los arribos que tuvimos últimamente fueron bastante buenos, al empezar á operar sus valores declinaron algun tanto, cerrando algo flojos y con reducida solicitud. Cotizamos desde $48 á $52 qtl. segun marca.

LENTEJAS.—No hay ni se solicitan, por lo cual las cotizamos nominales.

LONGANIZAS.—Seguimos privados de existencias, augurándole fácil venta á las primeras partidas que lleguen. Cotizamos nominal últimas ventas á 11 rs. libra.

LOSAS.—Sabemos haberse colocado en este período algunos lotes de este renglon que alcanza moderada solicitud y cotizamos blancas á 9 rs. y pardas 8 rs. vara en oro.

MAIZ.—Buenos arribos y buenas existencias del americano hacen que sus valores declinen y que su demanda sea limitada, influyendo tambien para ello las partidas del cosechado en el país que se presentan á la venta y ceden á precios muy cómodos. Cotizamos el primero de 10¼ á 10¾ rs. @ segun clase. Se vendieron: por *Chas W. Lord* de New-Orleans, 2575 sacos á 10¾ rs.

MANTEQUILLA. — Han decaido considerablemente sus precios, á consecuencia del poco consumo que hoy tenemos; la demanda es muy corta y aún á los precios que han fijado para detallar se hace muy difícil la venta. Cotizamos al detalle y nominal Gil M. S. en barriles á $55 y en latas á $58 y otras marcas $50 brls. y $54 á $56 latas y la americana de $54 á 58 qtl.

Se vendieron: de Almacen, 6 ¢ latas negra á $58; 10 id. ½ id. á $58; por *Gijon* de Santander, 24 cuñetes de 1 @ Velarde á $50; 42 ¢ latas de 1 libra, 23 id. de 4 id. y 37 id. de 9 id. á $56.

NUECES.—Reducidas existencias, pero sin ningun pedido. Cotizamos nominal de 20 á 28 rs. @: segun clase.

OREGANO.—Continúa abundante y sin ningun pedido. Cotizamos nominal á $10 qtl.

PIMENTON.—Agotadas las existencias y la demanda es bastante reducida. Cotizamos á $35 qtl. sacos y latas de clase superior.

PASAS.—En la decena no se han hecho operaciones; la solicitud es corta y las existencias regulares, tanto en primeras como en segundas manos. Cotizamos nominal á 26 rs. ¢.

PAPAS.—Las partidas que nos llegan de las nacionales se colocaron facilmente, á $5½ y $6 qtl. precios que cotizamos. Las americanas gozan de moderada solicitud, habiéndose colocado casi todas las existencias que habia. Cotizamos, de $10 á $11 barril.

Se vendieron: por *Gijon*, de Santander. 1200 canastos, á $6 qtl.

PAPEL.—Completamente surtido el mercado de todas las clases de este artículo, que abundan y se cotizan como sigue: amarillo zaragozano, a 9 rs.; id E. Unidos; á 6¼ rs.; id. belga, de 5¼ á 5½ rs.; cilindrado, á 8 rs.; estracilla, de 9 á 11 rs. y estraza á 6 rs. resma.

SARDINAS.—en latas.—Los fuertes arribos que hubo en este período hicieron declinar otra vez los valores de este renglon que cotizamos hoy con poca demanda á 5½ rs. lata nominal.

Id. en tabales.—La única partida que llegó resultó de clase inferior por lo que queda este renglon en la misma disposicion avisada.

Se vendieron: de cabotage 58 ¢ á $6¼, 50 ¢ tomate á 6½ rs., de almacen 125 ¢ en aceite á 6 rs.

SAL.—Tanto de la de espuma como de la en grano tenemos la plaza completamente abastecida y aún á los precios ruinosos á que cotizamos no se logra operar ni aún en partidas chicas. Cotizamos la de espuma inglesa á $8½, Santander á $7¼, Cádiz á $5½ y Torrevieja á $4; en grano de 22 á 24 rs. @; todas las clases nominales.

SALCHICHON.—Muy abundante y sin ningun pedido. Cotizamos, Arlés, de 5 á 6 rs. y Lyon, de 10 á 12 rs. ℔ segun clase y nominales ámbos

SEBO.—Escasea y no logra ninguna demanda. Cotizamos de $28½ á 29 qtl.

SIDRA.—Con los buenos arribos habidos en este período, queda la plaza surtida y los pedidos muy reducidos. Cotizamos, de $7 á 8 ¢ segun marca.

SUSTANCIAS.—Es un mercado tan excepcional el que hay para todas las clases de este artículo, que no podemos decir nada sobre ellas. La demanda es nula y nuestras cotizaciones completamente nominales, de $10 á $11 por pescado, $13 á 15 por carnes y $14 á $17 por sustancias, segun surtido.

Se vendieron: por *Gijon*, de Santander, 25 ¢ á $16 una.

TASAJO.—En el período que reseñamos, tomaron puerto en esta plaza. los buques *Vilasar* y *Nueva Buenaventura*, con un conjunto de 14.500 qtles.

En ventas nada podemos decir á nuestros lectores, pues la semana se deslizó completamente tranquila para operar, y esta calma se debe en parte á las oscilaciones del oro y á que los compradores no quieren á los precios que con firmeza sostienen los tenedores.

La *Pubilla*, que en nuestras anteriores dejábamos pendiente en Cienfuegos, realizó su cargo para aquella plaza á $11 qtl. en oro. y condiciones corrientes. Quedan por vender en esta los buques *Loreto*, *Amable Teresa*, *Pepa*, *Nueva Buenaventura* y *Vilasar*.

Calculamos las existencias como sigue:

Aquí en plancha	60,000	arrobas.
„ „ tasajerías	75,000	„
En Matanzas	150,000	„
En Cárdenas	18,000	„
En Cienfuegos	16,000	„
Total	319,000	arrobas.

TAPAS.—Escasean, pero no se advierten pedidos por ellas. Cotizamos nominal por falta de operaciones.

VELAS.—A las buenas existencias que habia hubo que agregar los arribos de este período, por lo cual se retrajeron los compradores al estremo de no querer apénas operar, así que los tenedores han tenido que detallar sus partidas á precios bajos que son los que cotizamos nacionales á $34, y Amberes de $34½ á $35 las 4 ¢.

Se vendieron: de almacen 2000 ¢ Rodas á $34, por *Catalina* de Barcelona, 1000 ¢ Rodas á $34.

VINAGRE.—Medianas existencias y moderada solicitud. Cotizamos á 28 rs. garrafon.

VINO.—Tinto.—La decena se deslizó tranquila en operaciones y solo al detalle se han logrado colocar algun número de pipas de los tres únicos cargos que tenemos atracados. Apesar de la calma que avisamos los precios los consideramos sostenidos. Tomó puerto la *Catalina* con 950 pipas quedando por realizar 1900. Cotizamos nominal marcas de primera de $89 á 90 y de segunda de $85 á 88.

Se vendieron:

Por *Antonia* de Barcelona:

200 pipas vino Pascual..... á $91 pipa.
50/4 pipa vino Mercader..... á $120 pipa

Por *Catalina*, de Barcelona:

500 ¢ Rides..... á $8½ ¢.
50/4 pipa vino Plá de Bagés..... á $110 pipa.

Idem francés.—Contamos con algunas partidas para su venta y la solicitud que se advierte es moderada, tanto por cajas como por garrafones. Cotizamos las primeras de $5½ á 7, el inferior y $14 á 20 ¢ el fino y las segundas de $75 á 87 el inferior y de $125 á 140 el fino.

Idem seco.—Regulares existencias y con buena demanda. Cotizamos de $13 á $13½ el ½ de pipa del catalan y $15 á $16 barril del Malagueño.

Idem dulce.—Mas abundante y con menos solicitud. Cotizamos á $12½ el 1/10 de pipa.

Ventas á última hora.

Habana, de Cádiz:

8	seras cuñetes aceitunas	á	8 rs. uno.
12	sacos pimenton	á	$40 qtl.
13	sacos idem	á	$35 qtl.
20	¢ almendras	á	$70 qtl.
25	sacos garbanzos	á	30 rs. @.
55	sacos idem	á	28 rs. @.
55	sacos idem	á	$ 4⅛ @.
32	sacos idem	á	$ 4⅛ @.
21	sacos idem	á	$ 4 @.
66	sacos idem	á	28 rs. @.
7	sacos idem	á	24 rs. @.

Gijon, de Santander:

25	¢ sustancias «La Cubana»	á	$19 dcna.
15	¢ ½ latas calamares	á	$20 „
10	¢ ¼ id. idem	á	$24 „
100	¢ sardinas en tomate	á	6 rs. lata.
133	¢ id. aceite	á	5½ rs. lata.
394	bls. mantequílla Gil M. S.	á	$55 qtl.
27	bls. id. id	á	$50 qtl.
167	¢ id. id	á	$58 qtl.

Almacen:

500	¢ sidra Solares	á	$9 caja.
4000	bls. aceite Sevilla	á	$8½ @.
200	¢ vino Ricas Perlas	á	$14 una.
19	¢ anís escarchado	á	$12 qtl.

Mercados de la isla.

(Correspondencia particular del "Boletin Comercial.")

MATANZAS, Setiembre 13.

Azucares.—El dia de hoy ha trascurrido en la misma inmovilidad que los precedentes de la semana, conociendo por únicas causas, la cortedad de las partidas presentadas á la venta, y que por su calidad y precios no han sido aceptadas, la carencia absoluta de buques propios para fletar y el tiempo lluvioso que ha reinado todo el dia. Los compradores miéntras no desaparezcan los inconvenientes mencionados están firmemente determinados á no operar. La situacion del mercado sigue bajo el mismo órden de cosas ya noticiado.

Purgados.—Estancacion completa en los negocios. Ni ventas para embarques ni para cubrir el consumo. Precios tirantes de 7¼ á 7½ rs., Nº 12 de tren comun.

Mascabados.—Siendo menor la existencia y los pedidas más activos, las transacciones adolecen de la misma ó mayor flojedad del renglon anterior. La firmeza de los compradores en no pasar de las ofertas de 6¼ á 6¾ rs., por estrictamente regular refino, y la resistencia de los tenedores en sostener tales valores por clases más bajas, anula todo negocio.

CENTRÍFUGAS.—Pudiera sentirse más animacion en estos dulces, si los tenedores no fuesen tan exigentes, pero acontece lo mismo que con el anterior. Precios casi nominales de 8¼ á 8¾ rs., Nº 8/10, segun polarizacion.

AZUCAR DE MIEL.—Abatido y nominal de 6½ á 6¾ rs., Nº 7/8.

MIELES.—No hay la mejor disposicion á operar en este dulce ni aún por los mismos destiladores. Valor nominal.

Temporal.

Del *Eco de Vuelta Abajo* del 12:

Los efectos del ciclon que ha cruzado por la Isla, aquí apénas se han dejado sentir. Solo algunos chubascos, fuertes ráfagas de viento y alguna cerrazon han señalado las manifestaciones del temporal.

Del *El Telegrafo de Trinidad* del 8:

Desde ayer se ha declarado un tiempo que segun el cariz que presentaba la atmósfera y el fuerte y continuo viento que durante la tarde y noche se ha dejado sentir, nos ha puesto en cuidado.

Hoy ha amanecido con la propia tendencia á continuar la fiesta aunque el viento ha calmado y á intérvalos el rubicundo FEBO nos ofrece sus fulgidos destellos.

Quiera Dios que todo se reduzca á un *tem poralito* sin otras consecuencias que las de ver correr por nuestras calles el liquido que las nubes nos regalen.

El *Imparcial de Trinidad* del 11:

El tiempo ha continuado desde ayer á las doce de hoy, bajo el mismo pié que hace dias: llueve con frecuencia, truena y reinan tambien sus ráfagas de vienio. No por ello podemos decir que hasta el momento haya causado grandes daños en tierra, é ignoramos si han ocurrido en estas costas mas comtratiempos que el de la varada del vapor que nos trajo ganado, entee el Masio y Cayo Blanco.

Los vapores del Este y del Oeste esperados nos han sido señalados ann, y por tierra estamos tambien casi incomunicados por las crecientes de los rios y arroyos y por descomposicion del telégrafo.

Movimiento de azúcares

SEGUN NOTA DE LOS ALMACENES DE LA HABANA, REGLA Y CASA-BLANCA.

	Cajas.	Sacos.	Bcys.	Tonlds
Entrado el 13....	.....	.....	5	3
Anteriormente...	260730	255216	152661	168049
Total al 13	260730	255216	152666	168052
Existª 1º Enero.	36290	30433	6270	13658
Surtido general..	297020	285649	158936	181710
Salido el 13.....	429	.....	.....	81
Anteriormente...	195318	222273	121623	133325
Total al 13.....	195747	222273	121623	133406
Exts esta mañanª	101278	63376	37313	48304

LAS ENTRADAS, SALIDAS Y EXISTENCIA EN IGUAL FECHA DE AÑOS ANTERIORES, DAN LOS TOTALES SIGUIENTES.

	Cajas.	Sacos.	Bcys.	Tonlds
877.—Entradas	336986	282366	133308	173983
Salidas	208573	151284	101363	116592
Existencia.....	154178	135839	33220	62711
1876.—Entradas	570473	296943	100905	200054
Salidas	457785	230720	97578	169152
Existencia.....	137295	51524	5350	34284
1875.—Entradas	952923	.....	90668	238098
Salidas	742305	.....	87357	194981
Existencia.....	245885	.....	5869	50343

Situacion del Banco Español de la Habana

EN LA TARDE DEL SÁBADO 7 DE SETIEMBRE DE 1878.

ACTIVO.

CAJA:			
Existencia en metálico		$ 4.039,226 16	
Id. en billetes del Banco	$ 3.099,898 55		
Id. en id. del Empréstito de $5.000,000	1.479,700 00	4.579,598 55	$ 8.618,824 71
CARTERA:			
Vencimientos hasta 3 meses: Oro	$ 495,450 22		
Billetes	4.926,458 42	$ 5.421,908 64	
Id. de 3á6 id.: Oro	$ 74317 57		
Billetes	2.429,970 97	$ 2.504,288 54	$ 7.926,197 18
Á MÁS TIEMPO			
Obligaciones del Tesoro al 6 %		$ 6.516,415 50	
Empréstito de $20.000,000		1.368,500 00	
Préstamos con escritura		1.841,666 67	
Otras obligaciones		516,919 51	10.243,501 68
Garantías de Hacienda...: Cuenta antigua		$ 793,563 60	
Contª unificacion de Deuda.		175,726 58	969,290 18
Documentos á cobrar por cuenta agena			2.322,104 94 — 21.461,093 98
OBLIGACIONES pendientes de cobro: Con varias firmas			$ 180,028 09
Con garantía de acciones			65,244 35 — 245,272 44
CREDITOS HIPOTECARIOS			1.063,013 91
DEUDORES y acreedores varios			5.219,730 15
SUCURSALES: POR CAPITAL: Matanzas		$ 100,000 00	
Cienfuegos		100,000 00	
Cárdenas		100,000 00	
Santiago de Cuba		100,000 00	
Sagua la Grande		100,000 00	$ 500,000 00
POR BILLETES EMITIDOS...: Matanzas		$ 14,395 00	
Cienfuegos		985 00	15,380 00
Por garantias: contrato 25 Agosto 1875			7,296 12
Por varios conceptos			2.723,936 19 — 3.246,612 31
COMISIONADOS			32,762 46
CAPITANIA General			273,411 13
INTENDENCIA de Hacienda pública			1.953,649 59
HACIENDA PUBLICA: CUENTA UNIFICACION DE LA DEUDA.— Capitales Oro			969,977 96
HACIENDA pública, cuenta de anticipo sin interés			45.809,339 85
TESORO de la Isla de Cuba, préstamo en oro			1.500,000 00
OPERACIONES de oro cuenta Hacienda			1,295 15
ACCIONES adjudicadas			1,218 84
PROPIEDADES ...: Mobiliario		$ 7,656 53	
Fincas		235,610 46	
Acciones del Banco Hispano Colonial...		74,750 00	318,016 99
GASTOS DE TODAS CLASES: Instalacion		51230 43	
Generales..		29,257 89	80,488 32
			$ 90.794,707 79

PASIVO.

CAPITAL			$ 8.000,000 00
FONDO DE RESERVA			274,823 71
BILLETES EMITIDOS: Por cuenta del Banco		$ 15.879,277 70	
Por emision extraordinaria de guerra.		45.809,339 85	61.688,617 55
CUENTAS CORRIENTES: Metalico		$ 4.558,058 74	
Billetes		6.405,661 75	
Billetes del Tesoro		15,000 00	10.978,720 49
DEPOSITOS SIN INTERÉS: Metálico		$ 179,189 53	
Billetes		463,911 91	
Billetes del Tesoro		.....	643,101 44
DIVIDENDOS: Atrasados..: Oro	$ 29,957 50		
Billetes	29,266 25	$ 59,223 75	
Corriente Nº 44 oro		52,320 00	111,543 75
HACIENDA pública cuenta unificacion de deuda, capitales billetes			690,237 12
HACIENDA PUBLICA, cuenta de garantías: Cuenta antigua		$ 1.365,480 32	
Contrato de unificacionde la Deuda. Oro		$ 185,901 86	1.551,382 18
CONTRATO de recaudacion de contribuciones			213,055 72
INTENDENCIA de Hacienda pública, cuenta de bonos			1,707 80
CORRESPONSALES			2.178,382 47
INTERESES por cobrar			4.250,147 49
INTERESES por liquidar			132,754 94
GANANCIAS y pérdidas			80,233 14
			$ 90.794,707 79

Habana 7 de Setiembre de 1878.

Vº Bº
El Sub Director, Director interino,
José Ramon de Haro.

El Contador,
J. B. Carvalho.

Havana Weekly Report,

MERCANTILE REVIEW, PRICE CURRENT AND SHIPPING INTELLIGENCER.

Vol. 66.—No. 37.—Established in 1823. | HAVANA.—SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 13TH 1884. | Office, No. 10, Empedrado Street.



EL AGUILA DE ORO

(GOLDEN EAGLE.)

CIGAR MANUFACTORY.



ESTANILLO & CO.

HAVANA.

OFFICE AND DEPOT. 34. SAN IGNACIO ST.

FACTORY, 936. MANRIQUE ST.

26-1y—804

LA CORONA,

Gran Fabrica de Tabacos y Cigarros

DE

SEGUNDO ALVAREZ & CO.

FACTORY:

CALZADA DE BELASCOAIN, NO. 2, C.

DEPOT:

BARATILLO 3, CORNER OBISPO ST.

P. O. BOX 458.

CABLE ADDRESS «ALVAREZ.»—HAVANA, CUBA.

1-5-1y—973

SANDERSON & CO.

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS OF PAPER CIGARETTES.

ELEGANTES DE SUSINI.



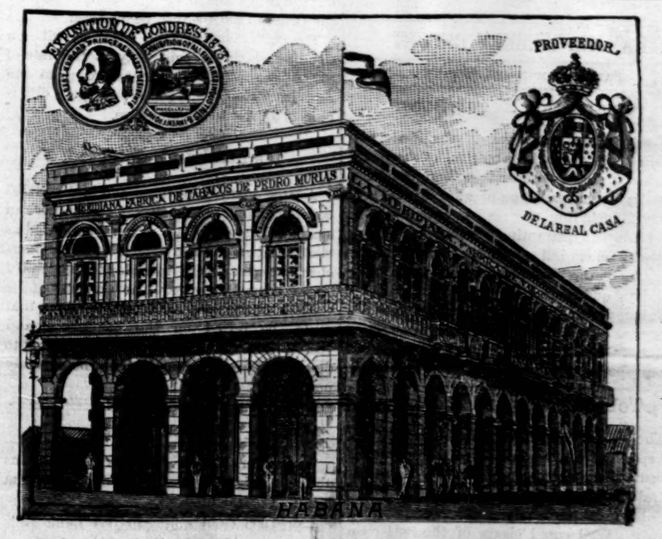
OBSEQUIOS DE LA HONRADEZ.

EL FENIX.

P. O. BOX NO. 429. 90 SAN IGNACIO ST.

Cable address: SANDERSON.

9-22-1y—698 HAVANA.



FABRICA DE TABACOS

DE

PEDRO MURIAS.

ZULUETA STREET, CORNER OF APODACA. — HAVANA.

P. O. BOX 36.

Registered marks of this factory are: «La Meridiana», «Pedro Murias y Cª», «Balmoral», «El Idolico», «Walter Scott», «La Paz de Cuba», «El Palacio de Cristal», «La Reserva» and «La Inflexible». 8/2-6m.

LA FLOR DE CUBA,

GRAN FABRICA DE TABACOS

DE

M. VALLE Y CA

PROVEEDORES DE LA REAL CASA.

FACTORY AND DEPOT,

96 VIRTUDES STREET.

CABLE ADDRESS: "VALLE."

HAVANA, CUBA.

This factory has been honoured with the first prizes in the Expositions of Philadelphia, Paris, Matanzas and Buenos Ayres.

11-17-1y—861

PRUDENCIO RABELL,

SOLE PROPRIETOR OF THE REAL FABRICA

"LA LEGITIMIDAD" AND "NEGRO BUENO"

CIGARETTES FACTORY.

193 CARLOS III STREET, PASEO DE TACON.

P. O. BOX 117. CABLE ADDRESS "RABELL." HAVANA, CUBA.

10-27 1y—789

LA EMINENCIA.

GRAN FABRICA DE TABACOS Y CIGARROS

DE

Ramon Allones.

FACTORY AND DEPOT:

99 San José St. cor. of Marques Gonzalez.

Registered marks of this Factory are: «Ramon Allones», «Amor en Sueño», «Obsequio», «Margarita», «Designio», «Hernani», «Fata Morgana», «Flor de Alma», «Armida» and «Concordia».

P. O. Box 675. Cable address: RAMON ALLONES. HAVANA, CUBA.

NOTE. This well knowned Factory has been honoured with the First Class Prizes in the Expositions of Santiago de Chili, Philadelphia and Paris.

3-9-1y—.....

BÖVING & HOLTZ,

TOBACCO AND CIGAR

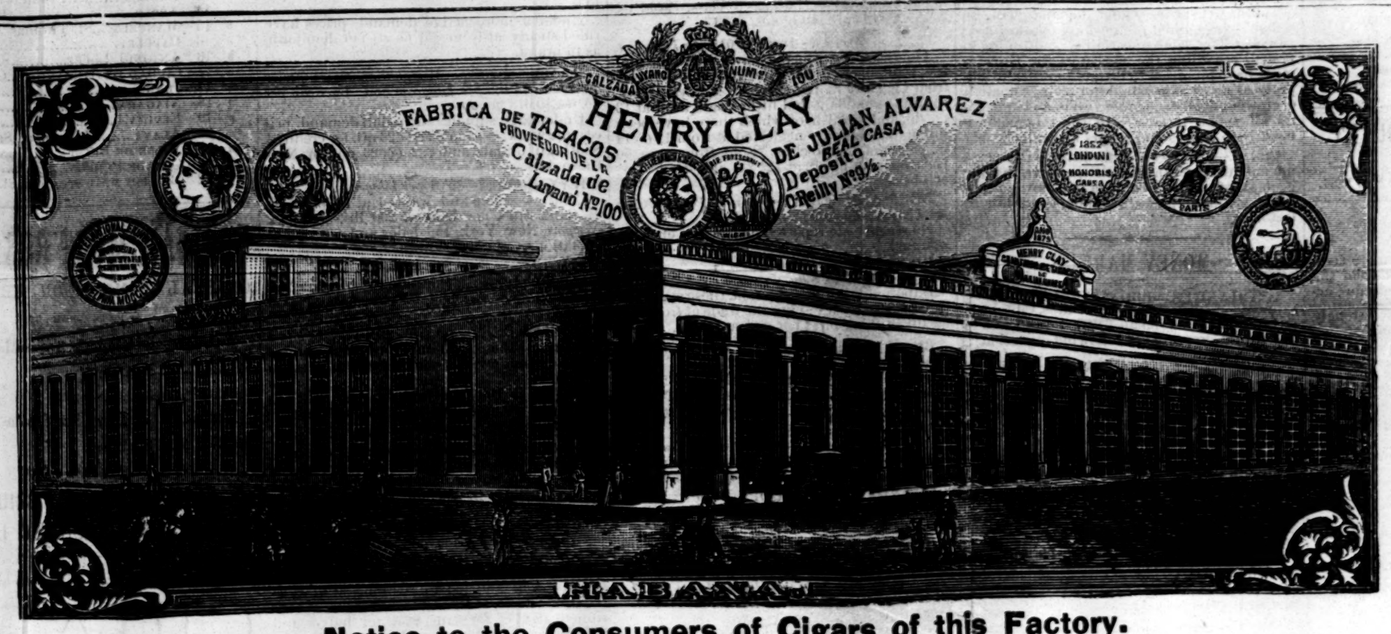
Commission Merchants.

NO. 78 CUBA STREET. HAVANA.

CABLE ADDRESS: "BÖVING." P. O. BOX NO. 505.

7/12-1 y.

Henry Clay.



Notice to the Consumers of Cigars of this Factory.

This old factory, established at Havana and classified by the Havana Corporation of Cigar Manufacturers as being EXCLUSIVELY THE LEADING ONE, knowing the bad results to tobacco from the use of GUANO DEL PERU in its cultivation in some parts of the Vuelto Abajo district during the past few years, has been obliged to purchase tobacco from planters who do not use that fertilizer, and who grow tobacco EQUAL TO THAT GROWN IN FORMER YEARS. In the GENUINE Cigars of this factory, the consumer will find the FINE FLAVOR and AROMA for which the Vuelta Abajo tobacco is celebrated. The cigars made of such tobacco can be kept as long as desired without their losing any of the good qualities which smokers so highly prize.

This Factory has a Large and Fine assortment of such Tobacco.

The proprietor respectfully calls the attention of the public to the TRUTH OF HIS STATEMENT.

JULIAN ALVAREZ.

LA AFRICANA,

GRAN FABRICA de TABACOS

DE

Pino y Villamil.

ESTABLISHED IN 1844.

FACTORY AND DEPOT: NO. 189 CARLOS III STREET, PASEO DE TACON.

HAVANA, CUBA.

Registered marks of this Factory are:

Ramillete de Aroma. Imperial Sport.
Ernest Merck. La Rapidez.
Pablo y Virginia. Sin Pretension.
La Admirable. Antonio y Cleopatra.

8-30-1y

HAVANA WEEKLY REPORT.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT

NO. 10 EMPEDRADO STREET. HAVANA.

P. O. BOX «F.»

SANTIAGO S. SPENCER,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

This paper is the only one published in English in the Island of Cuba and was established in 1823.

Subscription price..... $14 *Gold per annum.*

All communications should be addressed to the Editor of the HAVANA WEEKLY REPORT.

The HAVANA WEEKLY REPORT circulates in every part of the world.

HAVANA WEEKLY REPORT.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 13TH.

Quarantine Regulations.

Owing to the outbreack of the cholera in Spain it was decided at a meeting of the Board of Health, that vessels arriving here from that country having sailed on or after the 28th. of August, including the mail steamers will be held 3 days in quarantine whether provided or not with clean bill of health. Arrivals from any port on the Mediterranean coast will make ten days' quarantine.

It is reported that the Mariel quarantine not being in condition to meet any emergency General Castillo has cabled to Madrid asking for an special appropiation.

Tobacco crop and market.

The week has been very dull and with the exception of some small parcels for domestic consumption, which cannot make a quotation, no sales have been reported.

Subsequent trials only confirm our previous review. Well cured cigars of the 1884 crop will not be available before the latter part of next month and then fine silky cigars will be very scarce.

The new leaf burns well and has a superior taste but the wrappers have not the gloss and light shades so much sought for abroad.

There are very few orders pending for cigars and manufactures as well as exporters do not look to any immediate improvement.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of shipments from Havana from January 1st. to Sptbr. 6th.

DESTINATION.	Leaf Tobacco BALES.	CIGARS NUMBER.	CIGARETTES. PKGS.
United States.....	73,391	44.533,720	359,671
Great Britain.....	100	16.308,277	3.882,206
N. of Europe.....	700	.....	.....
France.....	1,860	7.734,693	908,049
Spain.....	9,361	6.383,781	1.096,192
Mexico.....	.....	10,000	591,410
Other parts.....	99	259,881	3.657,940
Total 1884.....	85,511	75.230,352	10.495,468
Do. 1883.....	60,179	66.189,755	9.065,639

TOBACCO AND CIGAR NEWS.

Messrs. Bances & Suarez, owners of the «La Carolina» cigar factory, have been awarded a diploma and gold medal by the European Scientific Society and admitted members of same.

—Messrs. Sanderson & Co., mannfacturers of «La Hidalguia» cigarettes, have also been awarded a first-class gold medal by the same Society. These cigarettes are machine made and sugar cane bagasse without the aid of any chemicals —a process which has been lately patented.

A new gas.

Highly satisfactory experiments have been made at St. Jago de Cuba with the new illuminating gas recently patented by Sres. Sanchez & Jimenez of that city.

The gas is an inodorus hydro-carburetic obtained from naphtha by means of an improved generator, and the inventors claim it to be much cheaper than any other gas previously used for illumination and to have an illuminating power four times greater than the ordinary gas, absolutely free from any danger of explosion and not to produce smoke or refuse.

The experiments were made with one thousand burners and was witnessed by several prominent citizens and experts who have readily certified to the inventors' claims.

Incendiaries at Matanzas.

The inhabitants of Matanzas have been thrown in the highest state of indignation and exitement over the work of what is supposed to be a gang of incendiaries. A short time ago the Zavala stores were completely destroyed by fire and the circumstances attending this calamity plainly showed that it was not an accident, but it was impossible however to trace the perpetrators of the crime.

On the 9th. inst. an attempt was made to simultaneously burn the Esteban Theatre, a country residence in the suburbs of the city belonging to Sr. Font and Messrs. Ortiz, Gorostizu & Co's. cooperage and molasses stores.

In the Esteban Theatre phosphorous and some other chemical substance was placed [illegible] stage and which was full of sceneries and properties. The flames were seen by a cabman who immedietely gave an alarm and the fire was put out before any heavy damage was done.

The fire at Messrs. Ortiz, Gorostizu & Co's. stores and Mr. Font's cottage, was also discovered in time to same the places from destruction.

Two bottles containing some inflameable liquid were found near the stores.

The police has been actively at work and twenty five persons have been arrested.

It is reported that the object of the incendiaries was to cause an exitement in the city and thus be able to plunder the houses and stores which would be momentarily abandoned by their inmates.

Sugar warehouse destroyed.

A telegram received from Cienfuegos on the 11th. inst. says that Messrs. Fowler & Co's. sugar and molasses stores have been totally destroyed by fire.

Effects of the new Tariff.

A cablegram was received here from the Minister of the Colonies on the 4th. inst. announcing that the new Tariff on wines and spirits, which according to the Royal Order of the 17th. of August would go into effect one month from date of publication in the Havana Official Gazette, would be enforced on and after the 17th. of September.

This order has caused some confusion among wine dealers and a large importer of this city has petitioned the Governor General to have the new Tariff enforced in accordance with the Royal Order of the 17th. of August, which gives importers ample time to dispose of the large stock of wine on hand, thus avoiding the heavy loss they would suffer should the Order of the 4th. inst. be enforced.

The petitioner has 2,000 pipes of wine on hand on which he paid duty at the rate of $17.80 per pipe, whereas according to the new Tariff the duty is $9,18 per pipe, a difference of $17.240 to his prejudice.

Contraband detected.

A large quantity of flour and lard was discovered among the cargo of the American steamer *Newport* to have been manifested as chalk and grease; also several trunks of merchandise which were intended to be landed as passengers' baggage. The Collector of the Custom House has condoned the fines that could, be levied on the consignees and vessel, and says that in future any attempt to defraud the Government will be severely punished.

General news.

The rumor that Mr. Thomas Graham was about to resign the Presidency of the Juragua Mining Co. is denied.

—$490,000 Gold and $400,000 Bank Bills have been paid out by the receivers to depositors of the suspended Savings Bank, Caja de Ahorros.

—The Custom House Administrator of this port has detailed two inspectors at the Havana side of the Regla ferry with instruction to inspect the baggage of the passengers who arrive from Matanzas.

—700 bullocks were sold by a Cienfuegos cattle raiser at $13 per head; this is said to be the largest single transaction made in that locality this year.

—The Cuban Army during the present economical year will consist of 22,457 men.

—At Cimarrones, town of the Cardenas jurisdiction, farm hands are paid from $4 to $6 a month and small as these wages are they are not paid punctually. Of the 29 sugar estates in that county only 14 will grind the coming crop.

—Mr. Ferdinand Panne has been authorized to act as Consul of Russia and Greece during the absence of the incumbent Mr. J. C. Schmidt.

—The 11th. inst. was a holiday, it being the birthday of H. R. H. the Princess of Asturias.

—At Amarillas and Calimete, small towns near Colon, Matanzas, says a local journal many families are living on maize.

—The movement to reduce the cab fares from forty to twenty cents in this city has been abandoned, a majority of cab owners being opposed to it.

Aid Society which was established in this city three years ago has a cash balance in its favor of $20,506-85 after having distributed $13,239-77 to needy members.

—The statement of the Treasurer of the Cienfuegos & Santa Clara R. R. Co. gives the following figures for the economical year: gross earnings $372,635-02, expenses $254,178-33, net earnings $118,456-99.

—A squall passed over Trinidad on Tuesday blowing down three houses and badly damaging others.

Export Duties.

PAYABLE ONE HALF IN GOLD AND ONE HALF IN BANK BILLS AT FACE VALUE.

SUGARS.—Dry, Centrifugals and Refined sugars, $0.40 per 100 kilos, regardless of package.
Muscovadoes and Concentrated $0.35 per 100 kilos.

MOLASSES.—13 cents per 100 kilos.

PAYABLE ALL IN GOLD.

HONEY.....—$5.70 per 100 gallons.
RUM.....—$3.04 per pipe. In other casks $7.60 per 100 litres.
WAX.....—*White:* $2.75. — *Yellow:* $2.85 per 100 kilos.
TOBACCO....—*Leaf:* $7.87½ per 100 kilos.
Do. .....—*Scraps:* $4.75 per 100 kilos.
CIGARS.....—$1.68¾ per mille.
CIGARETTES.—$1.12½ per mille packages.
TIMBER.....—8 % *ad valorem* and 5 % less.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 12TH. 1884.

EXPORTS.

SUGARS.—Owing to advices of a more favorable character received this week from the United States, the demand has ruled more active [illegible] fraction for all classes, close to day strongly supported, as per following quotations:

Clayed No. 12, current classes.....	6	@ 6¼ rs.
Centrifugals Nos. 8/10, 92/97° test in boxes, bags and hhds.	5½	@ 6 rs.
Muscovadoes, 85/91° test.....	3½	@ 4½ rs.
Molasses sugar, Nos. 6/10, 83/90° test, in boxes, bags and hhds.	2¾	@ 3½ rs.

Sales this week aggregate as follows:

CLAYED.

73 boxes No. 10, at 5½ rs.

CENTRIFUGALS.

2250 bags Nos. 11/11½, 97/97½ test, for Spain at 7 rs.
21835 do. Nos. 9/11, 95½/97 test, current classes, at from 5¾ @ 6¾ rs.
5685 hhds. Nos. 7/10, 92/95 test, current classes, at from 4.90 @ 5.9/16 rs.

MUSCOVADOES.

625 hhds. fully fair refining, 89/90 test, at 4.5/16 rs.

MOLASSES SUGARS.

12 hhds. No. 7, 87 test, at 3¼ rs.

The general appearance of the cane fields, owing to abundant and timely rains, during the latter part of August, is splendid and were the totality of planters able to grind this year, the crop would undoubtedly be much larger than the previous one, that fully amounted to 500 000 and odds tons.

Though not quite so liberal as made neressary by the hard competition of European beet sugar and that from other countries, in better condition than Cuba to produce cheap cane sugar, the small advantages lately granted by the Government to planters have improved their situation to a certain extent and many who were determined not to grind this year, have changed their mind and now calculate sugar making may yet afford them some slight profits, if prices have touched their lovest point.

MOVEMENT OF SUGARS.

	HAVANA. Boxes.	Bags.	Hhds.	MATANZAS. Boxes.	Hhds.
STOCK 1st. JAN.	11,423	34,640	15,647	407	6643
RECEIPTS:					
T. week..	547	65	21	.....	472
Prev'y ...	123,068	385,228	129,431	15,219	114018
1884.....	135,038	419,933	145,099	15,626	121,133
1883.....	118,894	262,412	164,268	6,611	121,374
1882.....	160,362	254,370	227,893	17,492	151,394
1881.....	153,828	175,092	184,380	21,006	130,733
DELIVERED:					
T. week..	1,268	11,970	1,888	.....	2,584
Prev'y ...	63,827	212,342	108,478	11,965	113,579
1884.....	65,095	242,312	110,366	11,965	116,163
1883.....	84,373	152,264	123,434	5,903	110,133
1882.....	109,107	175,667	160,084	11,616	141,888
1881.....	107,107	128,404	145,417	15,389	129,329
STOCKS:					
1884.....	69,943	195,621	34,731	3,661	4,970
1883.....	34,521	110,148	40,834	708	11,241
1882.....	51,255	78,703	67,809	5,876	9,506
1881.....	46,721	46,688	38,963	5,617	1,404

THIS WEEK'S RECEIPTS COMPARE WITH THOSE IN SAME WEEK IN FORMER YEARS, THUS:

	HAVANA. Boxes.	Bags.	Hhds.	MATANZAS. Boxes.	Hhds.
1884.....	547	65	21	.....	472
1883.....	.....	27	60	.....	.....
1882.....	.....	204	47	.....	.....
1881.....	96	.....	40	.....	.....

THE MOVEMENT OF SUGARS FROM 1ST. OF JANUARY TO DATE OF THE HAVANA AND MATANZAS WAREHOUSES, IS AS FOLLOWS:

		Received.	Delivered	Stocks.
1884.....	Tons.	232,919	175,833	57,086
1883.....	„	225,178	175,847	49,331
1882.....	„	292,168	226,094	66,074
1881.....	„	244,634	205,129	39,505

EXPORTED THIS WEEK FROM

	HAVANA. Boxes.	Bags.	Hhds.	MATANZAS. Boxes.	Hhds.
N. York...	300	12,081	1,301	.....	1,964
D. Bkwtr.	.....	6,800	50	.....	.....
Philad'a...	.....	.....	.....	.....	620
Santandr.	317	370	17	.....	.....
Canaries..	294	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	911	19,251	1,368	.....	2,584
Prev'ly ...	37,265	189,813	103,599	8,021	113,240
In 1884...	38,176	209,064	104,967	8,021	115,824

THE TOTAL EXPORTS FROM BOTH PORTS SINCE 1ST. OF JANUARY TO DATE, COMPARE THUS:

DESTINATION.	1884. Boxes.	Bags.	Hhds.	1883. Boxes.	Bags.	Hhds.
U. States.....	5,355	114,500	207,918	4,453	109,470	226,250
G. Britain....	3,242	12,373	4,677	.....	1,925	2,752
N. Europe....	.....	213	407	.....	.....	.....
France.....	.....	1	2,000	3	.....	.....
Spain.....	33,073	70,297	213	21,097	1,490	970
S. Europe....	4,192	923	.....	1,247	450	3,776
Other parts..	334	10,752	6,985	4	300	.....
Total.....	46,197	209,064	220,791	4,780	133,242	235,238

☞ The exportation from both ports as above shows an increase of 75,822 bags and 14,447 hhds. compared with 1883. and a decrease of 1,417 [illegible] with 1883.

MOLASSES.—Stocks are exhausted and prices rule entirely nominal. Dealers on the coast continue showing much reluctance to contract for future delivery and it is anticipated that transactions next year, will remain restricted to spot parcels.

WAX.—Supplies keeping light prices are steady at from $6½ @ 7½ per arrobe, for yellow, of inferior and current classes and $8 @ 8½ do. for superior do.

HONEY.—No stock in hand and none expected until the next harvest.

RUM.—Rather scarcer and firmer at from $21½ @ 22 pipe for 21 proof in chestnut cask, $27 @ 28 do. for same in oak do. and $37½ @ 38 do. for 30 grades in the latter.

TOBACCO: LEAF.—Quiet demand owing to sellers' exaggerated pretensions for desirable parcels. The same uncertainty continuing to prevail regarding the measures the Government have promised to dictate in order to improve as much as possible the trying situation of growers, dealers, manufacturers and in general all parties interested in the tobacco business, both buyers and sellers keep aloof.

CIGARS.—The recent difficulties between some manufacturers and their operatives having been satisfactorily settled, a fair movement is being again noticed at several of our larges factories.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGES.—Bill offerings keeping scanty, particularly on the United States, rates have advanced another small fraction and close to day firmly supported at following quotations:

		COMMERCIAL		BANKERS	
London,	60 d/s.....	19½ @	19¾	20	@20¼ % P.
U. States,	60 d/s.....	8¾ @	9	9¼	@ 9½ % P.
„	3 d/s.....	9¾ @	10	10¼	@10½ % P.
Paris,	60 d/s.....	5 @	5¼	5¾	@ 6 % P.
„	3 d/s.....	.....@	.....	6¼	@ 6½ % P.
Hamburg (I. M.)...		3 @	3¼	3½	@ 3¾ % P.

FOREIGN COINS.

Mexican silver dollars (Sol)..	7	@	8 % P.
American do. do.	5	@	6 % P.
Do. perforated do.	...	@	7½ % P.
Do. Gold pieces.....	10	@	10½ % P.
French do. do.....	2	@	3 % P.
Greenbacks.....	10	@	10½ % P.
British Sovereigns.....	3	@	4 % P.

Sales this week:

£ 50,000 on London, 60 d/s., at 19¾ @ 20¼ % P.; $ 50,000 on the United States, 60 d/s., at 9 @ 9¼ % P. and 150,000 do. on do. s/s., at 10 @ 10¼ % P.

DISCOUNTS—Unchanged for notes payable in Gold and Bank Bills, as follows: 8 % per annum for 3 months 9 % for 4 do. and 12 % per annum for any term above 4 months.

GOLD. — Rates during the week have advanced steadily at from 122½ @ 127¾ % P., as follows:

DATES.		Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
September..	6th...	122½	123¼	123 /123¼
„	7th...	.....	.....	.....
„	8th...	122½	124	123¾/124
„	9th...	124	125¼	124¾/125
„	10th...	125¾	127	126¼/126¾
„	11th...	126½	127¾	127 /127¼
„	12th...	126½	127½	126¾/127

SPECIE.—IMPORTS:

From United States.....$	1,000
„ Mexico.....$	1,360
Total this week.....$	2,360
Previously .....$	8.861,584
Total in 1884.....$	8,863,944
Do. in 1883.....$	3.564,661
Increase in 1884 .....$	5.299,283

EXPORTS:

To the United States.....$	200,200
Total this week.....$	200,200
Previously.....$	2.912,879
Total in 1884.....$	3.113,079
Do. in 1883.....$	1.735,140
Increase in 1884.....$	1.377,939

RECEIVED:

Sptbr. 1884.—From U. States.....$		1,000
„ „ „ France .....$		.....
„ „ „ Spain.....$		.....
„ „ „ Mexico.....$		3,260
„ „ „ St. Thomas ...$		.....
„ „ „ Other parts...$		.....
Total to Sptbr. 12th .....$		4,260

RECEIVED FROM 1ST. JANUARY TO 31ST. AUGUST

	1884.	1883.
United States.....$	5.807,169	2.613,837
France.....$	2.825,400	.....
Spain.....$	1,468	4,000
Mexico.....$	215,255	607,414
St. Thomas.....$	2,300	510
Other parts.....$	8,092	338,900
Total.....$	8.859,684	3.564,661
January.....$	5,110	177,403
February.....$	1.157,948	225,000
March.....$	2.861,409	353,233
April.....$	2.700,714	1.653,967
May.....$	2.010,281	701,590
June.....$	75,625	439,800
July.....$	44,575	11,760
August.....$	4,022	1,900
Total..... .....$	8.859,684	3.564,661

FREIGHTS.—No demand whatever for sailing vessels, the small export business effected at the present moment being as yet wholly monopolized by steamers at moderate rates. We quote nominally as follows:

	LOADING AT HAVANA.	OUTPORTS.
U. States	Sugar per box ... ... @ ... cts.	... @ ... cts.
	Do. per bag ... ... @ ... cts.	... @ ... cts.
	Do. per hhd.....$ 2½ @ 2¾	$ 2¾ @ 3½
	Molasses per hhd.$ ... @ ...	$ ... @ ...
British Channel and orders:	Sugar per ton..... 25/ @ 27/6	27/6 @ 30/

COMPARATIVE NUMBER

OF VESSELS IN THE PORT OF HAVANA.

CLASSES.	1884	1883	1882
Steamers.....	8	9	10
Ships and Barques.....	11	12	20
Brigs	9	18	13
Schooners.....	1	...	2
Total to September 12th...	29	39	45

IMPORTS.

Duties on goods hereafter mentioned include the 25 % war subsidy, except lard, potatoes, common salted fish and wheat flour.

Said duties are paid without exception 90 % in Gold and 10 % in Bank Bills at Par.

Goods proceeding from the United States under any flag, pay at their introduction into the Island same duties as if imported by Spanish flag.

Prices quoted below, and not specified in Bank notes, are understood to be in Gold.

Owing to continuous receipts, holders have been compelled to make further concessions in the prices of several of the leading commodities, which close to day rather weak at quotations given below, on account of the continued reluctance of dealers to enter into large transaction at ruling figures.

ALE AND PORTER. — DUTIES. — *In wooden packages, 3.65 cts. per litre.*

DO. DO. IN BOTTLES.—*8.35 cts. per litre.*

Stocks keeping light and the demand fairly active, prices rule steady, at previous quotations, as follows: $4½ per dozen quart bottles and $4½ do. pint do., for «Tennent;» $3¾ @ 4 do. respectively for «Globe,» and «Younger,» and $4½ @ 4¾ do. for «Ciervo» quart bottles.

BACON.—DUTIES.—DUTY $0'078 *per kilogram.*

Stocks have increased to a further extent and the demand abated, prices have declined closing at from $16½ @ 17 qtl , as to class. Sold, ex *Newport*, N. York, 10 boxes, at $17.

BEANS.—DUTIES.—DUTY $0'018 *per kilogram*

American white being now abundant and less wanted, prices have declined and close at from 13¾ @ 14 rs. per arrobe. Mexican black continue abundant and little sought after at 13 rs. do. and Spanish, of which there have been further arrivals, are neglected at from 12 @ 14 rs. per arrobe, as to class. Sold, from store, 50 bags, Spanish black, at 12½ rs. and 50 do. do., at 13 rs.

BEEF AND PORK.—DUTIES.—*Pork:* $0'0375 *per kilogram and Beef* $0'0225 *do. do.*

No recent sale reported and prices entirely nominal.

BROOMS.—DUTIES.—DUTY *6 cts. per kilog. and per Joreign do. 8 do. do.*

Imported continue neglected, those manufactured here still supplying the trade at from $4½ @ 10½ in Bank bills, per doz. as to size.

BRAN AND OATS.—DUTIES.—*1.05 ct. per 100 kilogs.*

Bran is scarce and moderately sought after, at from $5½ @ 5¾ in Bk. Bills, per qtl. Though scarce also, oats continue neglected at from $6¼ @ 6½ ditto ditto.

BUTTER.—DUTIES.—$0'141 *per kilogram.*

American of credited brands keeps abundant and dull, at from $26 @ 27 per qtl., as to brand.

BRANDY AND LIQUORS. — DUTIES INFERIOR CLASSES, *in wooden packages and demijohns: 6.50 cts. per litre. Do. do. in bottles: 9 cts. per litre. Inferior classes are understood to be those worth in their place of production not over 20 cts. per litre in wooden packages and $5 per dozen bottles.*

SUPERIOR CLASSES, *in wooden packages and demijohns: 11.50 cts. per litre. Do. do. do. in bottles, 15 cts. per litre.*

BRANDY.—All classes in bbls. are rather scarce and neglected, especially Spanish, at from 7½ @ 8 rs. per gallon, whilst French of current classes is moderately sought after, at from 9 @ 9½ rs. do. and superior brands, at from 15 @ 16 rs. do. do. Moderate demand for bottled at from $5½ @ 6¼ box, for inferior, $6¾ @ 7½ do., for middling and $8 @ $8½ do., for superior brands.

LIQUORS.—Both French and Spanish of all classes are now scarce, some demand being noticed for the former only, at from $5½ @ 6 box, for inferior, $8 @ 9½ do., for middling and $10 @ 12 do. for superior classes.

CRACKERS. — DUTIES. — *Common clases:* $0'078 *per kilogram.*

Imported continue neglected, the trade being supplied with domestic at lower prices than foreign can be sold at.

COOPERAGE STOCKS. — BOX SHOOKS. — DUTIES.—*15 cts. each.*

Without demand.

HHD. DO.— DUTIES. — *Without headings, and exclusive of hoops, 33 cts. each and headings,* $5.62½ *per* 100.

Abundant and entirely neglected.

EMPTY CASKS.—DUTIES.—$56.31 *per* 100.

Dull and nominal.

HOOPS.—DUTIES.— *Those of more than 220 centimeters,* $6.45 *per mille.*

Market keeps heavily supplied and prices rule entirely nominal.

COALS. — DUTIES.—*60 cts. per* 1,000 *kilogs.*

No sale to report and prices still ruling nominal, all the cargoes coming in being on contract.

CANNED GOODS.—DUTIES. — *Meats, including weight of tins: 25.1'5 cts. per kilog. Other classes: 15¾ cts. per kilog.*

Plentiful and neglected at from $2½ @ 3½ per dozen tins for vegetables, as to brand and assortment, $3½ @ 4½ do. for fish, $5 @ 6 do. for beef and veal and $6½ @ 7½ do. for fowl and shellfish.

CONDENSED MILK. — DUTIES.— $0'196 *per kilogram.*

Unimportant demand at the previous established prices.

CEMENT AND PLASTER. —DUTIES.—0.7'20 *cts. per kilogram.*

Cement and plaster of current classes keep abundant and moderately sought after at from $3 @ 3¼ bbl.; Portland is also plentiful and moderately dealt in at from $5¼ @ 5½ do.

CANDLES, SPERM & STEARIC.—DUTIES.—14.10 *cts. per kilograms.*

Belgian of superior classes continue abundant and little wanted at from $20 @ 20½ per qtl. for extra large sizes. Spanish are also plentiful and enjoy a moderate demand at $11½ @ 11½ and domestic continue fairly sought after at from $11 @ 11½ do.

COAL OIL.—DUTIES.—*Crude:* 64 *cts. per* 100 *kilograms. Refined:* 4.4'5 *cts. per kilogram.*

That which is refined here being sufficient to meet the demand for consumption, American imports continue neglected. We quote 3¾ @ 3¾ rs. per gallon, for the former as to brand and size of packages and nominal for the latter.

COFFEE—DUTIES—*Spanish production,* $0'026 *per kilogram and Foreign production* $0'094 *per do.*

Stocks keeping heavy and the demand unimportant, prices have declined further, closing at from $18 @ 18½ qtl. for Porto-Rico current and superior classes and $17½ @ 18½ qtl. for Mexican and Manilla. Sold, 256 bags Porto-Rico superior, at $18½, 120 do. current do., at $18, 300 do. Manilla and 150 do. Mexico, at $18¼.

CORN.—DUTIES.—$0'013 *per kilogram.*

Several large parcels received this week, found ready buyers at from 10 @ 10½ rs. Bank Bills per arrobe. Of domestic new several sales have been made at from 6 @ 7 rs. Bank Bills per arrobe. Sold, at quotations, 3,100 bags, ex *Ramon de Herrera*, New-York.

CODFISH.—NORWEGIAN.-DUTIES.—$0'035 *per kilogram.*

Owing to light receipts prices have advanced, closing at from $10½ @ 11 per box, for current and superior classes. Sold, ex *Catalan* and *Enrique*, Liverpool, 150 boxes cod and 20 tierces stock fish, on private terms and from store, 100 boxes superior cod, at $11.

HALIFAX AND NEWFOUNLAND DO.—DUTIES.—$0'018 *per kilogram.*

Under a very dull demand and heavy stocks, especially of haddok and hake, prices have declined, closing at from $5¼ @ 6 qtl. for cod and $4½ @ 5 do. for haddock and hake.

AMERICAN DITTO.—No demand for this description for which prices rule entirely nominal.

CHEWING TOBACCO.—DUTIES.—$0'181 *per kilogram.*

Fair stocks which are moderately dealt in at from $24 @ 28 qtl. as to brand.

CHICORY.—DUTIES.—*Spanish, Holland, Canary Islands and such classes:* 8.17'20 *cts. per kilog. British, Swiss, Italian and similar kinds:* 18.9'10 *cts. per kilog. United States and like sorts* 6½ *cts. per kilogram.*

Round Dutch continues scarce and wanted, at from $27 @ 28 qtl., whilst Pategrass keeps very abundant and neglected, at from $21 @ 22 do. Sold, ex *Catalan, Gallego* and *Enrique*, Liverpool, 20 boxes Dutch, at $28, 30 do. do., at $27 and 200 Pategras, at $20.

FIGS.—SMYRNA.—DUTIES.—*3.4'5 cts. per kilog.*

No demand and the small stocks left for sale are held at nominal prices.

FLOUR.—DUTIES.—*Spanish production* $0'020 *per kilogram and Foreign production* $4.60 *per bbl. of* 98 *kilograms.*

Receipts from the United States having continued large and the inquiry keeping moderate, prices have declined, closing at from $11¾ @ 13¼ for bags and bbls., as to brand. Sold, ex *Niagara*, N. York, 100 bags «Sol,» at $12½ and from store, 50 do. «La Granadina,» at $12.

Stocks of Spanish are also heavy, but being accumulated in few hands, prices rule well supported at from $10¾ @ 11 per bag of good classes. Sold, 300 bags, at $10½, 400 do., at $ 0¾ and 2,000 do., at $11.

GREEN FRUITS.—DUTIES.—*Green and fresh, such as apples, pears, peaches, melons, grapes and olives, weight of inside packages for bottles:* 2½ *cts. per kilogram.*

No late sale reported and prices nominal.

GIN.—DUTIES. — *In wooden packages and demijohns:* 9.30 *cts. per litre. In bottles,* 13.95 *cts. per litre.*

Under a more active demand, prices have ruled steady at from $5¼ @ 6½ per demijohn, as to brand.

HAMS.—DUTIES. — *Westphalian and superior European* $0'188 *per kilogram and American per do. do.* $0.078 *per do.*

Under large supplies and a dull demand, prices rule weak, at from $25½@26 qtl. for credited Southern brands and $22 @ 23 do. for Northern do.

HAY.—DUTIES.—$0'01 *per kilogram.*

Continue scarce and wanted at from $9¾ @ 9½ Bank Bills, per bale of 200 lbs. Sold, ex *Newport*, New York, 156 bales and 261 do., at quotations.

HERRINGS. — DUTIES.—$0'015 *per kilogram.*

Fair supply which continue to be retailed at from 3 @ 3¼ rs. per box, for current and good classes.

JERKED BEEF—DUTIES—2.1'10 *cts. per kilog.*

Owing to the considerable decrease noticed in the consumption of this article, dealers are reluctant to continue paying the high prices obtained for the last cargoes that changed hands and we accordingly omit quotations.

LARD.—DUTIES.—$0'073 *per kilogram.*

Under heavy receipts and a duller demand, prices have receded, further and close weak, as per following quotations: $13½ @ 13⅝ qtl. for superior brands in wooden casks, and $13 @ 13½ for inferior do. in same and for tinned at from $14½ @ 14¾ do. for cans, $15 @ 15½ for halves and $15½ @ 15¾ for quarts. Sold, ex *Newport, Niagara, City of Washington*, and *Ramon de Herrera*, N. York, 50 tierces «XXX,» at $13¾, 50 do. «Leon» and 100 do. «Union,» at $13⅝, 25 do. «Colla de St. Mus,» at $13½, 45 casks, «Leon» tinned, at $14¾ for cans, $15½ for halves and $15¾ for quarts and 30 cases «Union» do. at $14⅝, $15½ and $15⅝ respectively.

LUMBER.—BOARDS AND SCANTLING—DUTIES.—$6.00 *per mille superficial feet. Flooring:* $9.00 *per do.*

No improvement as yet to report, prices still ruling nominal for both White and Pitch Pine, which continue scarce in first and second hands and enjoy a moderate demand only.

OLIVE OIL.—REFINED.—DUTIES.—5½ *cts. per kilog. including weight of inside packages.*

French bottled of credited brands continues abundant and dull at from $4½ @ 5 per box, of 12 half bottles and $8 @ 8¾ do. for do. of 12 whole do., as to brand.

OYSTERS.—DUTIES.—$'236 *per kilogram.*

Sales continue to be made by retail at irregular prices.

ONIONS.—DUTIES.—$0'013 *per kilogram.*

American continue to be retailed, under a fairly active demand, at from $7¾ @ 8 per bbl.

PEPPER, BLACK.—DUTIES.—$0'133 *per kilog.*

Retail sales continue to be occasionally made at irregular prices.

PRESERVED FRUITS.— DUTIES. — *Including weight of inside glass or tin packages, when any,* 8 *cts. per kilog.*

French are moderately dealt in at from $3 @ 9 per box, as to brand.

POTATOES.—DUTIES.—$0'010 *per kilog.*

Under a moderate demand, receipts from the United States which are large, are being retailed at from $8 @ 8½ in Bk. Bills, per bbl. as to class.

PICKLES,—DUTIES.—12.35 *cts. per kilog. including weight of vinegar and inside package.*

Under a very quiet demand we quote $2 @ 7 per box for American, 15 @ 18 rs. do. do. for French small and middling sized bottles and $8 @ 9 do. do. for large ones.

RICE.—EAST INDIES.— DUTIES.—1.95 *ct. per kilog. do. do. uncleaned* 1.11'20 *ct.*

Late receipts having considerably exceeded the demand, prices for Rangoon of good class have steadily declined until 7¾ rs. per arrobe, which few sellers only accept at the close. Stocks of Patna keeping light, prices have advanced until closing steady at from $10½ @ 11 rs. per arrobe, as to class. Sold, ex *Francisco Gallego, Cadiz, Alicia* and *Enrique*, Liverpool and *Saleta*, Antwerp, 150 bags Patna, at 10¾, 300 do. do., at 10¼ rs. and 250 do. do., at 11, 500 do. Rangoon, at 8¾ rs., 2,000 do. do., at 8½, 500 do. do., at 8½ rs., 1,700 do. do., at 8 rs., 1,[illegible] do. do., at 7½ rs. and 450 do. do., at 7¾ rs.

SALT.—FINE.—DUTIES.—$1.71 *per* 100 *kilos including weight of glass and earthern packages when any.*

Under a dull inquiry and heavy stocks, prices rule entirely nominal for British as well as Spanish.

COARSE DO.—DUTIES.—18½ *cts. per* 100 *kilos.*

Dull at from 7 @ 14 rs. per fanega of 200 lbs. as to class.

SAUSAGE.—DUTIES.—10 *cts. per kilog.*

Abundant and dull, at from 4 @ 4½ rs. per lb. for Arles and 7 @ 7½ rs. do. for Lyons.

SARDINES A L'HUILE.—DUTIES.—12½ *cts. per kilog. including weight of inside packages.*

FRENCH.—Moderate demand at steady prices for boneless.

SPANISH.—Those prepared in oil continue abundant and little wanted at from 2½ @ 2¾ per tin, whilst those in tomato sauce keeping scarce are firmly held, at from 2¾ @ 3 rs. all as to size.

STARCH.—DUTIES.—5.1'20 *cts. per kilog.*

Domestic continues extensively dealt in at comparatively low prices, on which account imported is entirely neglected.

TALLOW RAW AND MELTED.—DUTIES.—4.9'20 *cts. per kilogram.*

The market continues heavily supplied and under a dull demand, we quote [illegible] for crude in bbls.

TEA.—DUTIES.—$0'781 *per kilogram.*

Plentiful and with occasional sup[illegible] irregular prices.

VINEGAR. — DUTIES. — *In wood and demijohns: 2.1'20 cts. per litre. In bottles,* 8.7'20 *cts. per litre.*

Moderate inquiry for Hamburg, which quote nominally, at from 8 @ 9 rs. [illegible] per hhd. St. John.

WRAPPING PAPER. — DUTIES. — *classes,* $0'035 *per kilg. Manilla and other light brown sorts,* $0'117 *do. do.*

Owing to heavy stocks for sale, prices weak at from 2½ @ 3 rs. per ream, for Belgian Spanish inferior, French and American common, as to size, and 3½ @ 4½ rs., for Spanish current and superior [illegible] sizes.

WINES.—DUTIES. — *Inferior classes, in wooden packages and demijohns:* 2 *cts. per litre. Inferior wines are understood to be those worth in their place of production not over 15 cts. per litre in wooden packages and* $2½ *per box of* 12 *bottles.*

SPANISH RED.—The demand has abated, as dealers have suspended operations until after the reduction in duties is carried to effect, prices accordingly rule nominal at from $60 @ 64 pipe, for inferior brands and $66 @ 68 do. for superior do.

SUPERIOR DESCRIPTIONS, *such as sweet, dry, &c., &c., in wooden packages and demijonhns,*

SHIPPING IN THE PORT OF HAVANA.

REMAINING «UNCLEARED» AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE ON FRIDAY EVENING.

STEAMERS.

Names and Flags.	Tons.	Masters.	Bound to	Consignees.
Alicia.....Span	1820	Garteiz.....		Deulofeu, Hijo & Co.
Amethyst.....Brit	872	Bennington.....		Ditto.
City of Washington..Amer	2618	Reynolds.....	New York.....	Todd, Hidalgo & Co.
Mendez Nuñez.....Span	2520	Jaureguizar.....	Santander &c...	M. Calvo & Co.
Pedro.....Span	765	Echevarria.....		Deulofeu, Hijo & Co.
Puerto-Rico.....Span	1164	Benitez.....		M. Calvo & Co.
Ramon de Herrera..Span	624	Vaca.....	New York.....	R. de Herrera.
Saratoga.....Amer	2526	Mc. Intosh.....	New York.....	Todd, Hidalgo & Co.

TOTAL 8 STEAMERS.

SHIPS AND BARQUES.

Adelante.....Span	525	Casabella.....		J. Balcells & Co.
Clementina.....Span	363	Llovet.....		J. Gineres & Co.
Dos Hermanos.....Span	345	Domenech.....		Gelats & Co.
Doña Petronila.....Span	630	Gorordo.....		Gorordo & Co.
Fred. W. Carlon.....Amer	504	Sparkhaver.....		Conill & Archbold.
Gran Canarias.....Span	385	Arozena.....	Canary Islands	E. Martinez.
Linda.....Span	361	Ferrer.....		J. Balcells & Co.
Resuelta.....Span	594	Grau.....		Jane & Co.
Saleta.....Span	400	Menchaca.....		Van Assche, S. & Co.
Teresa Figueras.....Span	534	Juan.....		J. M. Avendaño & Co.
Verdad.....Span	436	Sosvilla.....		A. Serpa.

TOTAL 11 SHIPS AND BARQUES.

BRIGS.

Barceló.....Span	182	Fontrodona.....		Jane & Co.
Bella Dolores.....Span	225	Ginesta.....		M. Sanchez & Co.
Elena.....Span	209	Humedas.....		Alberti, Carbo & Co.
Frasquita.....Span	218	Pascual.....		Ditto.
John H. Crandon...Amer	294	Pierce.....	Dl. Breakwater	Todd, Hidalgo & Co.
Monarca.....Span	167	Rosell.....		Jane & Co.
Pedro Maristany.....Span	272	Maristany.....		Ditto.
Pedro.....Span	235	Pages.....		L. Ruiz & Co.
Sevilla.....Span	231	Collado.....		To Order.

TOTAL 9 BRIGS.

SCHOONERS.

Paz.....Span	56	Zaragoza.....	G. Abello & Gonzalez.

TOTAL 1 SCHOONERS.

MARINE NEWS.

HAVANA——Arrived

Sptbr. 5—Br stmr Gilsland, Salmon Newcastle & Dl. Breakwater
6—Am smack Champion, Peacon....Key West
7—Am bk Fred. W. Carlon, Sparkhaver New York
Sp bk Teresa Figueras, Juan...Barcelone &c
Am smack A. Kingsland, Ojeda...Key West
Sp stmr R. de Herrera, Vaca.....New York
Am stmr City of Alexandria, Timmerman New York
Am stmr Dictator, Mc. Kay.....Key West
Am stmr Lizzie Henderson, Walker, Key West
Sp stmr Alicia, Garteiz, Liverpool & Santander
Sp bk Saleta, Menchaca .....Antwerp &c
Sp bg Sevilla, Collado .....Seville & St. Jago
10—Fr stmr Ville de Brest, Nouvellon, St. Nazaire, Santander &c
Am smack E. P. Church, Romero..Key West
11—Am stmr Saratoga, Mc. Intosh..New York
Am stmr City of Washington, Reynolds Vera-Cruz &c
Br bk Camelot, Williams .....Tabasco
☞ Put into for short of provisions.
Sp stmr Pedro, Echevarria.....Liverpool
☞ In quarantine.
Sp stmr Eduardo, Larrauri.....Matanzas
Sp bg Bella Dolores, Ginesta.....Montevideo
12—Br stmr Amethyst, Bennington, Philad[a] & Pensacola
Sp stmr Mendez Nuñez, Jaureguizar, Vera-Cruz & Progreso

——Sailed

Sptbr. 6—Am stmr City of Puebla, Deaken, New York
Am bk Havana, Berry.....Dl. Breakwater
Am smack Christiana, Carballo ...Key West
Br stmr Gilsland, Salmon.....Cardenas
Br stmr Solent, Hum.....St. Thomas &c
Sp stmr Cadiz, Larrinaga.....St. John, N. B.
7—Sp bk Josefina, Abrisqueta.....New York
Sp stmr Francisca, Cirarda.....Matanzas
Sp bk Rosa y Carmen, Bilbao.....Pascagoula
Sp bg Las Palmas, Loredo.....Canary Islands
Am schr Screamer, Robinson..Dl. Breakwater (via Cardenas)
Sp stmr Pearce.....Key West
Am stmr Dictator, Mc. Kay.....Key West
Am stmr Lizzie Henderson, Walker, Key West
10—Sp stmr Ville de Brest, Nouvellon, Vera-Cruz
Sp stmr Mortera, Villamil, St. Thomas, Pto. Rico &c
Sp stmr Gallego, Gomeza.....Matanzas
Am stmr City of Alexandria, Timmerman Vera-Cruz &c
11—Am stmr Newport, Curtis.....New York
Am smack A. Kingsland, Ojeda...Key West
12—Sp stmr Eduardo, Larrauri.....New York
Br bk Camelot, Williams.....Falmouth

——Cleared

10—Sp bk España, Gorordo .....Charleston
12—Sp bk Altagracia, Sintes.....Charleston

MATANZAS——Arrived

Sptbr. 5—Br stmr Acton, Gowing.....Cardenas
6—Am bg Helen O. Phinney, Wakeley, New York
Sp stmr Eduardo, Larrauri.....Cienfuegos
7—Sp stmr Francisca, Cirarda, Liverpool, Cadiz & Havana
10—Sp stmr Gallego, Gomeza, Liverpool, Santander & Havana

——Sailed

Sptbr. 7—Br stmr Acton, Gowing..... Philad[a]
8—Sp stmr Francisca, Cirarda.....Cienfuegos
10—Sp stmr Eduardo, Larrauri.....New York (via Havana)
11—Sp stmr Gallego, Gomeza.....Cienfuegos

——Discharging

Am bg Helen O. Phinney, Wakeley
Br bk Howard, Hay.
Sp bg Recurso 2°, Pou.
Sp bg Panchito, Alsina

——Loading

None.

CARDENAS——Arrived

Sptbr. 7—Br stmr Gilsland, Salmon...Havana
9—Am bg Screamer, Robinson.....Havana
11—Br stmr Jesmond, Hall.....Norfolk, Va.

——Sailed

Sptbr. 7—Am bk Antonia Sala, Mitchell, New York

——Discharging

12—Br stmr Jesmond, Hall (Coal)

——Waiting

Sp schr Elvira, Sust.
Sp bg Principe, Pages.

——Loading

Am bg Screamer, Robinson..Dl. Breakwater
Br stmr Gilsland, Salmon .....Dl. Breakwater

SAGUA LA GRANDE——Arrived

None.

——Sailed

None.

——Loading

Sp bg Guadalquivir, Fernandez...Barcelone

CAIBARIEN——Arrived

Sptbr. 9—Sp stmr Enrique, Aberasturi St. Jago
☞ Loading sugar for New York and to sail in 7 days.

——Sailed

None.

CIENFUEGOS——Arrived

Sptbr. 6—Am stmr Cienfuegos, Faircloth, New York & St. Jago
7—Sp stmr Catalan, Muñecas, Liverpool, Santander, Havana &c
8—Am bk Idaho, Richardson.....New York
10—Sp stmr Francisca, Cirarda...Liverpool &c

——Sailed

Sptbr. 3—Sp stmr. Eduardo, Larrauri Matanzas
4—Sp bk Saleta, Menchaca .....Havana
9—Am stmr Cienfuegos, Faircloth, Guantanamo
10—Sp stmr Catalan, Muñecas.....Havana

——Discharging

Am bk Idaho, Richardson.

——Loading

None.

ZAZA——Arrived

None.

——Sailed

Sptbr. 4—Am bg C. C. Robinson, Clark, New York

MANZANILLO——Arrived

To September 6th.—None.

——Sailed

Sptbr. 6—Br schr Terra Nova, Mc. Donald, New York

——Waiting

Sp schr Julita, Reinante

——Loading

None.

ST. JAGO DE CUBA——Arrived

Agst. 25—Sp stmr Manuela, Garcia. Havana &c
Sp stmr Serra, Luzarraga.....Cienfuegos
31—Sp stmr Eduardo, Larrauri...Liverpool &c
Sptbr. 2—Br stmr North Cambria, Evans, Philadelphia
2—Sp stmr Pasages, Manzano.....Havana &c
3—Stmr Cienfuegos, Faircloth, New York & Nassau
Sp bg Pepita, Lluch.....Barcelone & C. Ilnds
4—Br bk Morning Star, Leonhardt..New York
Sp stmr Catalan, Muñecas Liverpool, Santander, Havana &c
Sp stmr Enrique, Aberasturi Liverpool, Santander, Havana &c
Sp stmr Eremeña, Clemencot.....Bremen &c
Sp stmr Apolo, Lleal.....Barcelona &c

——Cleared

Agst. 25—Sp stmr Serra, Luzarraga...Matanzas
Sp stmr Manuela, Garcia, St. Thomas, Pto. Rico &c
26—Sp bg Sevilla, Collado .....Havana
Sptbr. 1—Sp stmr Eduardo, Larrauri..Cienfueg
4—Am stmr Cienfuegos, Faircloth..Cienfuegos
Sp stmr Pasages, Manzano, Porto-Rico, Colon &c
5—Sp stmr Catalan, Muñecas.....Cienfuegos
6—Sp stmr Enrique, Aberasturi.....Caibarien

——Discharging

Br bk Morning Star, Leonhardt.

——Loading

Br stmr North Cambria, Evans.....P. Amboy

GUANTANAMO——Arrived

Sptbr. 5—Sp schr Ricardo Barros, Underhill, Baracoa
☞ In quarantine.

——Sailed

Sptbr. 5—Sp stmr Español, Luzarraga, New York
Am schr Matilda Brooks, Berry...New York

——Loading

None.

Casualties &c.

The Br. bk. *Camelot*, Capt. John Williams, from Tabasco with a cargo of mahogany for Falmouth and orders, put into this port on the 11th. inst. short of provisions.

GENERAL LIST

OF THE VESSELS CLEARED, SAILED AND LOADING FOR PORTS IN THE ISLAND OF CUBA.

FROM EUROPEAN PORTS.

For Havana.	From
July 8 Sp bk Rosa, Nachitube.....Antwerp	
July 29 Sp bk Iruchulo, Careaga.....Antwerp	
July 24 Norw bk Cloelia, Gjertsen...Bordeaux	
June 25 Sp bk Voladora, Font.....Barcelone	
July 23 Sp bk Felo, Alsina .....Barcelone	
July 23 Sp bk Maipó, Isern.....Barcelone	
July 23 Sp bk A. Bosch, Argilaguet..Barcelone	
July 23 Sp bk J. Formosa, Amigó...Barcelone	
July 23 Sp stmr Hernan Cortes, Bisquert at Barcelone	
July 5 Sp bk Habana, Roman.....Barcelone	
July 18 Sp bk Mario, Mas.....Barcelone	
Agst 25 Mex stmr Oaxaca, Larrañaga, Liverpool	
Agst 19 Sp stmr Asia, Jacquotot...at Liverpool	
Agst 29 Sp stmr Juana, Gastañaga...Liverpool	
Agst 31 Sp stmr Elvira, Lachiondo...Liverpool	
Sptbr 3 Sp stmr Murciano, Luzarraga..Stnder	
For Matanzas.	
June 27 Br bk Howard, Hay.....Liverpool	
June 8 Br bk J. Pickard, Morris...Portsmouth	
For Cienfuegos.	
June 27 Sp bk Fermina, Menendez..Barcelone	
July 23 Sp bg Carmen, Coll.....Barcelone	
Agst 14 Sp stmr Saturnina.....Santander	
For St. Jago.	
July 22 Sp bg Pepita y Vicenta .....Bremen	
For Manzanillo.	
July 2 Sp bg Pepita, Lluch.....Barcelone	

FROM AMERICAN PORTS.

For Havana.	From
Spt 5 Br bk Fco. Garguilo, James..New York	
Aug 22 Br schr Sorata, Durfee.....New York	
Aug 15 Am bk Doris Eckhoff, Brandt..Philad[a]	
Agst 9 Am bk Ada P. Gould, Hanraham, Portland via Machias	
For Matanzas.	
Agst 26 Am bg Agnes Barton, Knight	Balt'more
Agst 25 Am bk Endeavor, Whittier	Portland
Spt 5 Am bk Jennie Cobb, Small	Portland
Agst 1 Am schr Orrie V. Drisko, Drisko, Portland via Machias	
For Cardenas.	
Agst 26 Am bk Joshua Loring, Cook	N. York
Aug 30 Am bgtn Thos. Brooks, Waugh New York	
Spt 3 Am schr A. L. Butler, Eaton	N. York
For Sagua.	
Agst 25 Am bk R. Carnana, Johnson	N. York
Aug 18 Am bg Sagua, Munday	Philadelphia
For Cienfuegos.	
Aug 27 Br bg Alice, Strum	New York
For Nuevitas.	
Spt 2 Am schr R. S. Hunt, Barnard	N. York
For St. Jago.	
Agst 26 Am bk Jose D. Bueno, Sisson	N. York
Spt 2 Am bg Mary C. Mariner, Wharton Portland via Rockport, Me	
For a port not specified.	
July 3 Br bg Blanche Currey, Jones	Lagunaya
Agst 27 Am schr Grace Gower, Wilson, Lubeck via N. York	
Agst 29 Br bg W. E. Stowe, Simmons; Lunenburg, N. S.	

IMPORTATIONS AT HAVANA.

SEPTEMBER 5th.

LIVERPOOL & Santander, Sp. stmr. GALLEGO.—To J. M. Avendaño & Co.
Sundries: 3,100 bags rice, 800 do. salt, 4,112 do. flour, 100 ₰ cider, 1,225 ₰ & 1 ck. cognac, 250 do. & 250 bbls. beer, 25 ₰ m. water, 300 ₰ preserves; 127 pkgs. & 20 ₰ cheese, 100 hbls. anchovies, 18 bales paper, 9 ₰ codfish, 4 ₰ & 28 cks. wines, 16 ₰ hemp shoes, 2 ₰ machinery, 1,664 iron pots, 2 pkgs samples, 9 do. drugs, 21 do. drygoods, 10 do. md'se., 255 do. hardware.

FOR MATANZAS.
Sundries: 2 phgs. md'se., 750 bags rice & 300 do. flour.

FOR ST. JAGO.
Sundries: 400 bags flour, 55 ₰ & 100 bbls. beer, 60 ₰ & 15 pkgs. cheese, 20 do. m. water, 29 do. drygoods.

FOR CIENFUEGOS.
Sundries: 31 do. do., 6 do. hardware, 19 do. & 20 ₰ cheese, 105 ₰ beer, 50 ₰ codfish, 500 bags rice & 1,000 do. flour.

6th.

KEY WEST, Am. smack CHAMPION—To M. Suarez.
Cons: 13,800 kilos salted fish.

BARCELONA & Torrevieja, Span. bk. TERESA FIGUERAS.—To J. M. Avendaño & Co.
Cons: 51½ seroons garlic, 3,904 bags salt, 18 do. corks, 250 ₰ tiles, 290 ₰ soap, 11 ₰ anchovies, 89 ₰, 45 bbls, 427 pp., 98/2 & 510/4 wines.

NEW YORK, Amer. bk. FRED. W. CARLON.—To Conill & Archbold.
Cons: 18,026 ₰ crude oil, 104 carboys acid & 23 pkgs. hardware.

8th.

NEW YORK, Sp. stmr. RAMON DE HERRERA.—To R. de Herrera.
Sundries: 12 bales paper, 50 bbls. flour, 150 ₰ corn do., 10 bales paper, 11 bags oats, 15 do. bran, 4,400 do. corn, 166 pcs. w. p. lumber, 130 ₰ petroleum, 6 bales brooms corn, 200 ₰ oil, 26 pkgs. md'se., 100 do. hardware, 3 do. machinery, 178 do. Chinese goods, 2 dogs, 1 pig &c.

9th.

NEW YORK, Am. stmr. CITY OF ALEXANDRIA.—To Todd, Hidalgo & Co.
Sundries: 4,512 bbls. potatoes, 20 do. peas, 40 do. adples, 183 do. onions, 312 do. beans, 300 do. & 822 bags flour, 600 do. corn, 91 ₰ tobacco, 671 drums fish, 50 ₰ biscuits, 500 ₰ corn flour, 45 aickles, 53 ₰ bacon, 48 crates hams, 265 ₰ herrings, 98 ₰ & 650 tcs. lard, 4 cks. tallow, 4 do. rosin, 4 bales paper, 1 ₰ sweetmeats, 20 ₰ s. machines, 10 pkgs. boilers covering, 20 bbls. soda ash, 20 do. oil, 1 bag silver coin, 37 pkgs. md'se. & 60 do. drus.

KEY WEST, Am. stmr. DICTATOR.—To M. Suarez.
Cons.: 294 head of cattle.

KEY WEST, Am. stmr. LIZZIE HENDERSON.—To M. Suarez.
Cons.: 200 head of cattle.

SEVILLE & St. Jago, Span. bg. SEVILLA.—To Order.
Sundries: 10 bags birdseed, 1,133 do. barley, 2,000 do. salt, 4,050 string garlic, 29 pkgs. baggages, 500 kilos earthware goods, 3,500 ditto bricks, 831 ₰ olive oil, 2,880 kilos kilos crockeryware, 8 pkgs. & 5,777 bbls. olives.

ANTWERP &c., Span. bk. SALETA.—To Van Assche, Stroybant & Co,
Cons: 450 gallons, 150 ₰ 4,400 dmjhns. gin, 100 do. cognac, 600 ₰ candles. 1900 bags rice, 50,000 slabs and 50 ₰ beer.

LIVERPOOL & Santander, Span stmr. ALICIA. To Deulofe Son & Co.
Sundries: 1,395 bags flour, 13,313 do. rice, 40 ₰ m. water, 137 bbls. & 18 hhds. wines, 124 pkgs. & 250 ₰ cheese, 100 cks., 32 ₰ & 300 bbls. beer, 534 bags guano, 200 ₰ codfish, 50 ₰ ditto maws, 1/4 pp. wine, 6 ₰ butter, 2 ₰ opium, 2 bags samples, 64 pkgs. drygoods, 26 do. md'se, 21 do. sewing machines, 1,474 do. hardware, 8 ₰ paper & 878 iron pots.

FOR MATANZAS.
Sundries: 725 bags rice & 392 pkgs hard'we.

FOR ST. JAGO.
Sundries: 830 pkgs. hardware, 20 ₰ cordials, 10 ₰ preserves, 50 ₰ & 20 bbls. beer.

FOR CIENFUEGOS.
Sundries: 10 bales drygoods & 50 ₰ codfish.

10th.

KEY WEST, Am. smack E. P. CHURCH.—To Jos. B. Belt.
Cons.: 1,800 kilos live fish & 1,350 do. salted ditto.

11th.

NEW YORK, Amer. stmr. SARATOGA.—To Todd, Hidalgo & Co.
Sundries: 100 bbls. soap materials, 25 do. marblu dust, 27 do. whiting, 43 do. apples, 165 do. onions, 637 do. beans, 25 do. pork, 1,414 do & 2,000 bags flour, 200 do bran, 15 ₰ corn flour, 3 tcs. hams, 435 tcs. & 165 ₰ lard, 25 crates cabbages, 14 do. & 31 ₰ pickles, 240/4 bales hay, 1,610 bdls. paper, 200 do. brooms handles, 25 bales do. corn, 40 ₰ bacon, 193 sugar shooks & heads, 50 do. box do, 1,500 bdls. soup paste do do, 2,739 pcs. w. p. lumber, 300 drums fish, 1,565 ₰ herrings, 223 pkgs. md'se, 67 do drugs, 410 do. hardware, 396 do. Chinese goods, 12 do sewing machines, 2 iced boxes cont'g. fresh provisions and other sundries.

MONTEVIDEO, Span. brig BELLA DOLORES.—To M. Sanchez & Co.
Cons.: 327,907 kilos jerked beef.

LIVERPOOL, Span. stmr. PEDRO.—To Deulofeu, Hijo & Co.
Sundries: 6,644 bags rice, 108 ₰ schnapps, 100 bbls. & 25 cks. beer, 77 do. & 30 ₰ wines, 25 ₰ olives, 150 ₰ do. oil, 50 ₰ cognac, 8 ₰ whiskey, 45 ₰ preserves vegetables, 4 ₰ chocolate, 4 ₰ sweetmeats, 9 ₰ soup paste, 17 ₰ paper, 5 ₰ opium, 40 ₰ m. water, 6 ₰ candles, 12 ₰ guns, 96 ₰ cartridges, 2 ₰ organs, 175 ₰ and 19 pkgs. cheese, 32 do. drugs, 4 do. samples, 6 do. machinery, 87 do. md'se., 203 do. drygoods, 478 hardware & 2,802 iron pots.

FOR MATANZAS.
Sundries: 12 pkgs. drygoods, 625 bags rice & 2 ₰ printing ink.

12th.

PHILADELPHIA & Pensacola, Brit. stmr. AMETHYST.—To Deulofeu, Hijo & Co.
Cons.: 50,000 kilos coal.

VERA-CRUZ & Progreso, Sp. stmr. MENDEZ NUÑEZ.—To M. Calvo & Co.
Sundries: 71 bales cordage, 55 do. leather, 170 bags powder, 3 ₰ hats, 3 pkgs. Mexican silver coin, 427 bags coffee, 480 do. beans and 200 Spanish peas.

EXPORTATION FROM CUBAN PORTS.

FROM HAVANA.

FOR NEW YORK.

Sptbr. 6—Stmr. «City of Puebla»: 12 hhds. & 4,683 bags sugar, 1.125,350 cigars, 318 bales tobacco in leaf, 10,000 pkgs. cigarettes, $196,300 in specie and other sundries, by Todd, Hidalgo & Co.
8th—Bark «Josefina»: 6,000 bags sugar, by J. Conill & Son.
11th—Stmr. «Newport»: 1,289 hhds., 300 boxes & 1,398 sacks sugar, 1,536 bales tobacco in leaf, 482,250 cigars, $3,900 in specie and other sundries, by Todd, Hidalgo & Co.
12th—Stmr. «Eduardo»: 50 hhds. and 3,000 sacks sugar, by Deulofeu, Hijo & Co.

FOR DELAWARE BREAKWATER.
6th—Bark «Havana»: 6,800 bags sugar & 400 empty bbls., by Todd, Hidalgo & Co.
—Bg «Screamer»: 50 hhds. sugar, by Francke Son & Co.

FOR KEY WEST.
6th—Smack «Christiana»: 136 bales tobacco in leaf, by M. Suarez.
'10th—Smack «Aaron Kingsland»: 26 bales tobacco in leaf, by M. Suarez.

FOR ST. THOMAS, PORTO RICO &c.
6th—Stmr. «Solent»: 200 bales tobacco leaf, 350,715 pkgs. cigarettes, 635,325 cigars, 1,035 kilos tobacco scrap and sundries, by Geo. R. Rathven.
10th—Stmr. «Mortera»: 25 botas rum, 306,116 pkgs. cigarettes & sundries, by R. de Herrera.

FOR CANARY ISLANDS.
6th—Bg. «Las Palmas»: 294 boxes sugar, 175 pipes rum, 65 feet timber and sundries, by Galban, Rio & Co.

FROM MATANZAS.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6th—Stmr. «Acton»: 610 hhds. & 20 tcs. sugar, by Heidegger & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.
10th—Stmr. «Eduardo»: 1,964 hhds. sugar, by Bea, Bellido & Co.

FROM ZAZA.

FOR NEW YORK.
4th—Bg. «C. C. Robinson»: 64 hhds. & 4,312 bags sugar, by F. del Valle.

FROM ST. JAGO DE CUBA.

FOR CHERBURGO.
August 26th.—Bgtn. «Valentine»: 360 pieces mahogany, by J. Bueno & Co.

FROM GUANTANAMO.

FOR NEW YORK.
Sptbr. 4th—Stmr. «Español», 318 hhds, 8,472 sacks and 6 tcs. sugar, by Baró Bro.
—Schr. «Matilda Brooks»: 197 hhds. sugar, by Bueno & Co.

Weather Bureau.

NOTICE

TO THE CAPTAIN OF VESSELS AT THE PORT OF HAVANA.

The following cautionary signals will be hoisted at the Captain of the Port's and Morro Castle during the season of bad weather:

Red triangular flag.—There are signs of bad weather.
Yellow and blue flag.—Signs of bad weather increase.
A Black Ball calls for the Captain of the tug boat on watch.
The Black Ball will be placed over any of the above flags when any improvement is noted in the weather for which they have been hoisted.
Captains will be held responsible for damages which may arrise from their negligence or want of precaution.

EXPORTS FROM MATANZAS from 1st. January to September 11th. 1884, 1883 & 1882.

DESTINATION.	SUGAR. Boxes.	SUGAR. Hhds.	MOLS. Hhds.
New-York	1,513	64,921	3,160
Boston	.....	6,038	.....
Portland	.....	.....	.....
Philadelphia	149	9,992	712
Baltimore	.....	.....	.....
N. Hatteras & other ports U. States	2,442	31,029	43,298
Total U. States	4,104	111,980	47,800
Brit. Provinces N. A.	300	3,062	.....
Europe	3,591	782	.....
Other parts	26	.....	.....
Total Sptbr. 11th 1884	8,021	115,824	47,800
Same period 1883	2,195	105,617	49,187
Ditto in 1882	11,616	141,888	62,677

EXPORTS FROM CARDENAS from 1st. January to September 6th. 1884 and 1883.

Destination.	SUGAR. Boxes	SUGAR. Hhds.	SUGAR. Bags.	MOLASSES. Hhds.	MOLASSES. Tcs.
U. States	.....	114,973	10367	69,608	7,864
Br. Pr. N.A.	.....	4,288	2000	.....	.....
Europe	1,273	756	4152	.....	.....
Total Sptbr. 6	1,273	120,017	16519	69,608	7,864
Do. do. 1883.	1,430	111,537	1153	62,189	6,627

EXPORTS FROM SAGUA LA GRANDE from 1st. January to September 6th. 1884.

DESTINATION.	SUGAR. Boxes	SUGAR. Hhds.	SUGAR. Bags.	MOL. Hhds.
United States	.....	86,667	.....	14,612
Br. Prov'ces N. A.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Europe	.....	.....	500	.....
Total Sptbr. 6th	.....	86,667	500	14,612

EXPORTS FROM CAIBARIEN from 1st. January to September 6th. 1884.

DESTINATION.	SUGAR. Boxes	SUGAR. Hhds.	SUGAR. Bags.	MOL. Hhds.
United States	2,022	42,511	3,296	2,597
Br. Prov'ces N. A.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Europe	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Sptbr. 6th	2,022	42,511	3,296	2,597

EXPORTS FROM GUANTANAMO from 1st. January to September 5th. 1884.

DESTINATION.	SUGAR. Boxes	SUGAR. Hhds.	SUGAR. Bags.	MOL. Hhds.
United States	.....	31,556	9,500	.....
Br. Prov'ces N. A.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Europe	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Sptbr. 5th	.....	31,556	9,500	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the exports of the principal articles of produce, from Havana from 1st. January 1884 and 1883.

DESTINATION.	Sugars. 1884 Boxes.	Sugars. 1884 Bags.	Sugars. 1884 Hhds.	Sugars. 1883 Boxes.	Sugars. 1883 Bags.	Sugars. 1883 Hhds.	Molasses. 1884 Hhds.	Molasses. 1883 Hhds.	Honey. 1884 Tcs.	Honey. 1883 Tcs.	Wax. 1884 Arbs	Wax. 1883 Arbs	Rum. 1884 Pipes.	Rum. 1883 Pipes.	Cigars. 1884 Mille.	Cigars. 1883 Mille.	Tobacco. 1884 Pounds.	Tobacco. 1883 Pounds.
United States	528	114,100	95,936	1,695	109,470	126,011	17,231	9,461	951	2,964	468	.....	.....	.....	42,210	30,730	8,805,800	4,740,300
U. Kingdom and a market	2,942	12,379	3,946	.....	1,925	868	.....	.....	.....	566	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....
Russia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norway, Sweden and Denmark	.....	153	397	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamburg and Bremen	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	680	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Holland	.....	.....	10	2,000	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70,000	520,500
Belgium	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	27	.....	7,728	10,211	57,800	1,114,800
France	1	.....	740	37,337	21,097	1,428	178	18	36	.....	9,319	.....	1,057	.....	5,786	9,466	345,000	.....
Spain	30,512	70,697	923	.....	.....	101	7	174	22	.....	11,184	.....	1,992	.....	158	55	300	.....
Gibraltar, Italy &c	4,192	922	16	1,246	750	1,213	.....	.....	623	.....	792	16	1,664	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British Provinces N. America	.....	10,737	3,918	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,000	8,200
Mexico, South America &c	.....	15	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	268	616	2,698	1,812	18,886	16,427	.....	.....
Total to September 11th	38,176	209,064	104,967	42,285	133,342	129,621	17,416	9,653	2,312	3,707	12,728	9,951	13,704	4,863	74,790	66,916	9,309,900	6,383,800

IMPORTATION into the Port of Havana.

AMERICA.

		This week	1st Jan. to Sptbr. 11th
Ale	boxes	.....	135
	bbls	.....	800
Bacon	boxes	93	2,390
Beans	bbls	949	9,512
	bags	.....	2,586
Beef and Pork	bbls	25	854
Bran	bags	415	7,156
Butter	tubs and kegs	.....	64
	cases	.....	166
Cattle	heads	494	12,040
Cheese	boxes	.....	81
Coals	tons	.....	48,137
Coal oil	bbls	.....	7,113
	boxes	17,156	169,927
Corn	bags	5,000	45,474
Codfish	drums	.....	8,900
	boxes	.....	2,091
Coffee	bags	666	46,916
Flour	bbls	2,086	29,425
	bags	2,300	42,434
Guano	bags	.....	23,899
Hay	packages	70	19,468
Hams	bbls. and tierces	13	1,684
	crates	48	537
Jerked beef	qtles	.....	152,568
Lard	bbls. and tierces	1,095	27,735
	casks and boxes	263	2,727
	hhds.	.....	1,374
Lumber	mille feet	.....	3
	pieces	2,739	469,725
Box shooks	No.	1,550	29,324
Hhd. shooks	No.	.....	63,928
Onions	bbls	348	1,241
Oats	bags	11	1,537
Paper	reams	32,520	469,710
Potatoes	bbls	7,779	48,871
Salt	bags	.....	40
	qtles	.....	.....
Tallow	bbls. and boxes	4	593
Tobacco (cheewing)	boxes	91	900
Do. (leaf)	bales	.....	3,326

EUROPE.

Ale	casks	350	2,572
	boxes	82	1,433
	bbls	550	10,522
Beans	bbls	.....	.....
	bags	.....	1,409
Butter	bbls. and kegs	.....	.....
	cases	6	2,302
Candles (composition)	bxes	600	18,913
Cheese	boxes	270	17,027
Coals	tons	.....	58,300
Codfish	boxes	259	30,351
Flour	bbls	.....	10,385
	bags	5,507	96,556
Gin	dmjhns	4,490	39,940
	cases	150	1,990
Guano	bags	534	25,121
Hams	cases	.....	92
Onions	hampers	.....	10,383
Paper	reams	360	113,286
Potatoes	bbls	.....	326
	hampers and bags	.....	29,489
Rice (East Indies)	bags	18,313	234,274
» Spanish	bags	.....	875
Salt	bags	6,704	45,487
	qtles	.....	22,652
Tallow	bbls	.....	135
	boxes	.....	.....
Wine (Spanish)	pipes	623	39,232
	bbls	587	21,934
	boxes and dmjhns	89	20,436
Do. French	casks	28	876
	boxes	4	6,384

Outport Markets.

MATANZAS, SEPTEMBER 12th. 1884.

(From our special correspondent.)

SUGARS.—Some activity was seen in the market especially for Molasses Sugar. Every lot offered found purchasers. Sales aggregate 1,300 hhds. Molasses sugar, 83/90° test, at 2¼ @ 3¼ rs.

Centrifugals kept very quiet, holders still pretending higher figures than buyers are willing to pay.

The market closes at following quotations:

Clayed No. 12, for Spain	8 @ 8¼ rs.
Ditto current classes, No. 12.	Nominal.
Centrifugals 94 96° test	5¼ @ 5¾ rs.
Muscovadoes good common to fair refining	None to be had.
Molasses sugars 83 89° test	2¼ @ 3¼ rs.

MOLASSES.—Nominal and without demand.

EXCHANGES.—Fair demand at following quotations:

London 60 d/s	19½ @ 20 % P
United States	9 @ 9½ % P
Dito s/s	10 @ 10½ % P
Spanish Gold	12¾ @ 12¼ % P

FREIGHTS.—Slight demand. We quote:

United States: Sugar in hhds	$2¼ @ 3
" " Ditto in boxes	Nominal.
" " Molasses in hhds	"

STOCKS ON THURSDAY 11TH.

	Boxes.	Hhds.	Bags.
Clayed in first hands		3,041	

"LA VENCEDORA,"

LARGE CIGAR FACTORY

OF

MANUEL LOPEZ & CO.

No. 26 FIGURAS STREET No. 26

HAVANA, CUBA.

☞TO CONSUMERS.—The proprietors of this new Cigar Factory have managed for over twenty five years the popular and universally known «Henry Clay» Factory.

They warrant and recommend the cigars of their brand LA VENCEDORA, as the best in the country, not only for the perfection of their make, but also for the superior quality of the materials employed, having provided themselves with leaf grown on the best plantations in the Vuelta-Abajo.

Experience having proved that the use of Peruvian Guano and artificial fertilizers of other classes is very prejudicial to the plant, the proprietors of LA VENCEDORA, basing themselves on this experience and on their long practice in the business, will use no other leaf than that which is grown with such fertilizers as most fitted to improve the quality of tobacco, say: its aroma and good flavor.

For its manufacture they have engaged the most skilful cigar makers in the city and for the boxing, trimming and packing of the goods they have secured all the latest patterns invented by fashion, fancy and taste in order to harmonize the beauty and finish of the packages with the superior quality of their cigars. 9-6-1y

EXPORT OF SUGAR FROM 1st. JANUARY TO AUGUST 31st. 1884, 1883 AND 1882.

DESTINATION.	BOXES. * HAVANA. 1884.	1883.	1882.	BOXES. * MATANZAS. 1884.	1883.	1882.	HHDS. HAVANA. 1884.	1883.	1882.	HHDS. MATANZAS. 1884.	1883.	1882.
New York	17,389	10,280	34,164	1,513	359	120	43,724	40,336	71,772	62,957	43,154	48,777
Boston	3,279	.....	2,750	.....	.....	.....	3,253	282	7,869	6,038	3,358	3,253
Portland	1,009	.....	.....	149	.....	.....	1,534	.....	7,263	9,372	.....	2,377
Philadelphia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,547	650
Baltimore	24,178	43,255	27,684	2,442	100	449	42,269	80,820	50,876	31,029	49,936	73,927
North Hatteras and Others Port U. S.												
Total to United States	45,855	53,535	64,598	4,104	459	569	90,780	121438	137780	109396	97,995	128984
Canada and British Provinces N. A.	5,368	375	1,025	300	.....	922	3,918	1,213	2,190	3,062	3,432	3,709
Mexico and South America	16	4	151	26	.....	.....	5	.....	6	.....	.....	1,243
Total	5,384	379	1,176	326	.....	922	3,923	1,213	2,196	3,062	3,432	4,952
Brit Channel for orders	7,950	250	4,218	300	.....	.....	2,145	508	2,289	732	1,917	5,154
Cork and Queenstown	.....	713	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	360	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greenock and Glasgow	1,182	.....	2,434	.....	.....	.....	1,800	.....	1,304	.....	.....	.....
London and Liverpool												
Total to Great Britain	9,132	963	6,652	300	.....	.....	3,945	868	3,593	732	1,917	5,154
Russia, Norway, Denmark & Sweden	77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	397	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamburg, Bremen, &c	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belgium	30	2,000	600	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Holland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to N. Europe	107	2,000	600	.....	.....	.....	407	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Havre, Dieppe, &c	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bordeaux, Belle Isle & Nantes	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Marseilles	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to France	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Spain	64,741	47,037	55,345	3,291	2,036	10,125	723	1,428	784	50	62	100
Gibraltar, Malta, &c.	4,360	1,123	5,574	.....	.....	.....	16	101	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trieste, Venice, &c.												
Leghorn & Genoa												
Total to South of Europe	69,101	48,160	60,919	3,291	2,036	10,125	739	1,529	784	50	62	100
Grand total	129580	105140	132940	8,021	2,495	11,616	99,794	125048	144958	113240	103408	135100

* Total of boxes, including bags.

IMPORTATION INTO HAVANA DURING THE FOLLOWING TEN YEARS
from 1st. January to 31st. August.

ARTICLES.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1881.	1880.	1879.	1878.	1877.	1876.	1875.	Average
Jerked beef....qtls.	152,568	207,321	182,004	110,934	315,779	144,592	182,855	279,109	244,242	283,634	210,302
Codfish American....qtls.	19,892	32,584	49,518	62,710	58,390	43,500	34,026	284,848	31,838	44,330	53,620
" European....qtls.	29,770	31,750	38,838	41,609	37,671	40,541	36,709	32,288	41,758	39,973	37,080
Flour....bbls	100,721	118,349	243,410	157,641	169,315	291,500	141,183	213,089	190,257	187,058	172,569
Rice Spain....qtls.	3,063	2,395	2,375	2,050	4,450	4,376	109,824	3,536	8,919	13,344	15,432
" E. India....qtls.	518,868	537,025	653,270	655,790	777,395	676,125	630,478	371,916	625,633	400,492	584,799
Lard....qtls.	109,086	120,026	119,836	134,189	50,861	120,365	117,231	136,635	98,293	50,897	105,662
Wine....pipes	43,815	49,314	59,791	59,172	65,179	62,258	89,997	98,428	64,527	74,085	66,556
Oil (olive)....jars	5,500	17,013	50,318	102,230	120,963	199,375	213,875	144,416	297,965	244,662	143,635
Hhd. shooks....number	63,928	92,833	126,048	81,823	104,522	117,946	73,964	46,389	18,387	15,987	73,187
Box ditto....number	27,774	31,500	57,342	53,576	64,938	53,261	86,998	183,546	204,170	366,895	113,000
Boards....m. feet	3	1,857	12,354	14,513	46,525	13,952	12,431	13,667	9,321	23,330	14,808
" ....pieces	466,559	1,223,675	111,572	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180,180
Coal....tons	106,437	137,879	85,595	146,973	104,639	148,627	222,628	129,217	93,838	108,456	128,228

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. P. CROWE & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Agents for W. A. Ross & Co's
AERATED WATERS & GINGER ALE Belfast [Ireland].
Sole importers of
DUNVILLE'S OLD IRISH V. B. WHISKY. Belfast [Ireland].
T. P. GRIFFIN'S SPARKLING PALE ALE. LONDON.
P. O. BOX 113.
9 SOL STREET. HAVANA.
9-1-1y 682

RICARDO P. KOHLY.
GENERAL AGENT AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.
Agent of the Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Co.
Sole importer of the brand of cognac Jules Robin & Cie.
" " of the Pinsprio Gigano Co. of Seaconbe (England.)
" " of Julius Vigneire's Burgundy Wines.
" " of Bernhard Delbeck & Co's. Champagne Vve. Pol.
P. O. BOX 111.
CABLE ADDRESS: "KOHLY."
NO. 30.—OBRAPIA STREET—NO. 30.
HAVANA, CUBA.

RAFAEL PEREZ SANTA MARIA,
GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANT.
ESTABLISHED IN 1858.
Cable address: «SANTAMARIA.»
P. O. BOX 338.
16 OBISPO STREET. HAVANA.
9,1-1y—681

LOUIS V. PLACÉ.
FREIGHT AGENT
OF THE
«New-York & Cuba Mail Steamship Company.»
SHIP AND STEAMSHIP BROKER.
CABLE ADDRESS: «PLACÉ.»
P. O. Box 41.
25 Obrapia St.--Havana.
CUBA.
3/1-1 y—....

M. CALVO & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND
AGENTS FOR THE ISLAND OF CUBA OF THE
TRANSATLANTIC
SPANISH MAIL S. S. COMPANY.
OFFICE
"ANTONIO LOPEZ."
ESTABLISHED IN 1861.
P. O. BOX 410.
Cable address: «CALVO.»
28 OFICIOS STREET.
9-15-1y—682 HAVANA.

ADERS & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Sole Agents of the famous
SALVATOR-BEER.
Importers of
OPTICAL AND SURGERY INSTRUMENTS.
P. O. BOX 184.
10 MERCADERES ST.
9-1-1 y 661 HAVANA.

DEULOFEU, HIJO & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
and Agents of the Spanish Mail Steamers from Liverpool to the Island of Cuba,
DENOMINATED
"Linea Serra & Compañia Navegacion la Flecha."
Also Agents of Britith Steamers and of sailing vessels.
P. O. BOX 144.
Cable address: DEULOFEU
48 OFICIOS STREET. HAVANA.
8/25-1 y 651

DURAN & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Sole importers of the
"FURLAUD & CO." COGNAC.
P. O. BOX 664.
Cable address "DURAN."
NO. 1 JUSTIZ STREET, HAVANA.
8/18.1 y. 628

FEDERICO BAURIEDEL & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
SOLE IMPORTERS
OF THE
OTARD-DUPUY BRANDY.
TIVOLI BEER, ETC.
Cable address: "BAURIEDEL"
«HABANA.»
P. O. BOX 93.
10 AMARGURA STREET,
12-1-1y-886 HAVANA.

GEO. W. HYATT,
AGENT FOR
PAULDING, KEMBLE & CO.
PLANTATION MACHINERY.
KNOWLES STEAM PUMP WORKS.
HEPWORTHS PATENT HANGING CENTRIFUGAL.
W. C. ALLISON,
CAR BUILDER AND WROUGHT IRON BOILER, FLUE AND TUBE MANUFACTURERS.
Cable address: «HYATT.»
P. O. BOX 238.
25 CUBA STREET. — HAVANA.
9-1-1y—663

GALBAN, RIO & CO.
Commission Merchants Dealers.
EXPECIALLY IN
LARD, CODFISH & FLOUR.
P. O. BOX 83.
Cable address: GALBAN.
15 OBRAPIA STREET.
9-22-1y-694 HAVANA.

JANE & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Cable address: «JANE.»
P. O. BOX 10.
26 SAN IGNACIO ST. — HAVANA.
9.8.1 y—679

Arambalza, Leyra & Co.
AGENTS FOR
FAIRBANK'S & CO.
Standard scales the best known.
CARR & HOBSON, LIMITED
agricultural implements.
GEO. F. BLAKE MF'G. CO.
Blake's improved steam pumping machinery.
Cable address: «ARAMBALZA.»
P. O. BOX 321.
9 LAMPARILLA STREET.---HAVANA
9-8-1 y—680

C. G. SAENZ & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
ESTABLISHED IN 1858.
Cable address: «SAENZ.»
P. O. BOX 436.
4 LAMPARILLA STREET. HAVANA.
9-15-1y-686

J. M. AVENDAÑO & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Agents of the Spanish Lines of Steamers between Liverpool and the Island of Cuba.
"LA BANDERA ESPAÑOLA"
AND
"LARRINAGA & CO."
AND OF THESE OF THE
COMPAÑIA Mexicana TRASATLANTICA.
P. O. BOX 476.
Cable address: AVENDAÑO.
20 OFICIOS ST. HAVANA.
8/25-1y 650

J. B. BELT.
2 SAN PEDRO STREET.
IMPORTER of live and salt fish, cattle &c.
EXPORTER of fruits and all kinds of green fresh vegetables and tropical plants.
Orders solicited.

MANUEL GOMEZ & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Agents for the
"AGRIPINA," — "PROVIDENCIA"
AND
"NIEDERRHEINISCHER"
INSURANCE CO'S.
Sole importers of
AGLE PALE-ALE. — AGLE XX STOUT.
COGNAC RANDON.
GINEBRA HOLLANDSCHE.
BIRRES BORN.
NATURAL MINERAL WATER.
Cable address: «BARRON.»
P. O. Box 360.
2 Mercaderes Street.
10/6-1y—733 HAVANA.

THE
EUROPEAN MAIL
FOR THE WEST INDIES,
CENTRAL AMERICA, MEXICO & PACIFIC.
A BI-MONTHLY SUMMARY
OF HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS.
PUBLISHED FOR DISPATCH BY THE MAILS ON THE 2ND. AND 17TH. OF EACH MONTH.
SUBSCRIPTION, INCLUSIVE OF POSTAGE:
40 shillings per annum, payable in advance.

Each issue of THE EUROPEAN MAIL for the West Indies, Central America &c., contains a General Summary of Home and foreign news specially affecting the West Indies, &c., together with a letter entitled THE WEST INDIAN IN LONDON.—Courtnews.—The Parliamentary, Foreign and Colonial, Military, Naval, Religious and Medical Intelligence.—Literary notes with Review of New works. — Artic and Science, Music and the Drama, Ladies Chit Chat.—Miscelaneous and Sporting news. — A very complete Commercial Summary with tables specially compiled giving the latest quotations of British, Foreign and Colonial Stocks, Telegraph and Railway Companies &c. —Full and Comprehensive Markets Reports relating to Sugar and other local produce, and the London and Liverpool Markets Price Current. — Special attention is devoted to the Shipping Intelligence which is made up to the time of going to press, full particulars being given of all vessels arrived, loading, cleared, sailed or spoken, with complete lists of passengers, arrivals, departures and booked, together with freights and other Maritime News thereby rendering THE EUROPEAN MAIL at once the most effectual advertising medium and the best Commercial and General Newspaper despatched from England to the West Indian Colonies.

☞Orders should be sent through any local News agent or direct to the Publisher at the Offices.

COLONIAL BUILDINGS, CANNON ST.
LONDON (C. E.)

DAILY PRICE CURRENT.—Lowest and highest prices of Spanish Gold and value in specie of the 1 dollar Spanish Bank notes, and Exchange on London, Paris and the United States in Gold.

August.	Spanish Gold. PREMIUM IN SPANISH BANK NOTES. Lowest.	Highest.	Closing highest.	1 DOLLAR SP. BANK NOTES, AVERAGE VALUE IN SPECIE.	London. 60 D/S. IN GOLD. Lowest.	Highest.	Paris. 60 D/S. IN GOLD. Lowest.	Highest.	UNITED STATES. 60 D/S. IN GOLD. Lowest.	Highest.	3 D/S. IN GOLD. Lowest.	Highest.
1884.												
1.....	111	112	112	47–28	19½	20¼	5	5⅛	8⅜	9⅛	9⅜	10⅛
2.....	111	112½	111½	47–25	19½	20¼	5	5⅛	8⅜	9⅛	9⅜	10⅛
3.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4.....	110⅝	112	112	47–31	19½	20¼	5	5⅛	8⅜	9⅛	9⅜	10⅛
5.....	112⅜	114½	114½	46–84	19½	20¼	5	5⅛	8⅜	9⅛	9⅜	10⅛
6.....	114½	116¾	116½	46–40	19½	20¼	5	5⅛	8⅜	9⅛	9⅜	10⅛
7.....	115	116½	115½	46–38	19½	20¼	4⅜	5⅛	8⅜	9⅛	9⅜	10⅛
8.....	116	117½	116¾	46–16	19½	20¼	4⅜	5⅛	8⅜	9⅛	9⅜	10⅛
9.....	115½	116½	115½	46–35	19½	20¼	5	6	8⅜	9⅛	9⅜	10⅛
10.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11.....	114	115	114⅜	46–62	19½	20¼	5	6	8⅜	9⅛	9⅜	10⅛
12.....	114	117⅛	117⅛	46–35	19½	20¼	5	6	8⅜	9⅛	9⅜	10⅛
13.....	116⅜	118⅜	117	45–92	19½	20¼	5	6	8⅜	9⅛	9⅜	10⅛
14.....	115⅞	118	116⅛	46–11	19½	20¼	5	6	8⅜	9⅛	9⅜	10⅛
15.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16.....	114	115½	114½	46–59	19½	20¼	5	6	8⅜	9⅛	9⅜	10⅛
17.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18.....	113	115½	114½	46–70	19½	20¼	5	6	8⅜	9⅛	9⅜	10⅛
19.....	114½	117	117	46–38	19½	20¼	5	6	8⅜	9⅛	9⅜	10⅛
20.....	116⅜	118	118	46–00	19½	20¼	5	6	8⅜	9⅛	9⅜	10⅛
21.....	116⅜	118½	118½	45–96	19½	20¼	5	6	8⅜	9⅛	9⅜	10⅛
22.....	118½	120	119½	45–61	19½	20¼	5	6	8⅜	9⅛	9⅜	10⅛
23.....	120	120¾	120½	45–38	19½	20¼	5	6	8⅜	9⅛	9⅜	10⅛
24.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25.....	119⅜	121½	121	45–33	19½	20¼	5	6	8⅜	9⅛	9⅜	10⅛
26.....	120½	121½	120½	45–30	19½	20¼	5	6	8⅜	9⅛	9⅜	10⅛
27.....	116⅜	120⅜	117	45–71	19½	20¼	5	6	8⅜	9⅛	9⅜	10⅛
28.....	116½	119⅜	119⅜	45–85	19½	20¼	5	6	8⅜	9⅛	9⅜	10⅛
29.....	118⅜	119	120½	45–69	19½	20¼	5	6	8⅜	9⅛	9⅜	10⅛
30.....	121½	122½	122	45–07	19½	20¼	5	6	8⅜	9⅛	9⅜	10⅛
31.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
August...	110½	122½	.....	46–18	19½	20¼	4⅜	6	8⅜	9⅛	9⅜	10⅛
July.....	107⅛	128	.....	45–86	19½	20¼	5	5⅜	8⅜	9⅛	9⅜	10⅛
1883.....	88⅛	132	.....	48–52	16½	20¼	2⅜	6⅜	6	9⅛	7	10⅜
1882.....	64	96½	.....	56–41	15½	20¼	2⅜	6½	4⅜	9⅛	5⅛	10⅛
1881.....	71½	106⅜	.....	52–23	15	20¼	1	6	4½	9⅛	5¼	10⅛

AVERAGE.

August.....	116.58	46.18	19.80	5.45	8.93	9.93
July.....	118.14	45.86	19.88	5.38	9.06	10.08
1883.....	105.26	48.52	18.95	4.87	8.18	9.23
1882.....	76.07	56.41	18.37	4.75	7.43	8.48
1881.....	91.70	52.23	18.22	4.14	7.87	8.72

S. B. Spencer.

QUOTATIONS OF THE SHARES OF THE PRINCIPAL STOCKS COMPANIES.

NAMES.	CAPITAL.	EXPENSES AND PRODUCTS TILL			PRICE September 12th.	LAST DIVIDEND DECLARED.
Banco Español de la Isla de Cuba....(1)	$ 8.000,000	G. 55,067 80 / B. 4,184 55	G. 34,801 72 / B. 412 63	6 Sptbr.	16 a 15 % D. g.	June 30th.: 4 % Gold, from profits first six months of 1884.
Banco Industrial	1.600,000	G. 21,206 42 / B. 620 23	G. 9,886 50 / B. 4,325 55	30 August.	58 a 57 % D. g.	December 31st.: 3 % in Gold, profits second six months of 1883.
Banco del Comercio y Almacenes de Regla	3.500,000	G. 104,687 64 / B. 10,589 63	G. 129,039 29 / B. 2,340 12	30 June.	56 a 55 % D. g.	January 14th.: 3 % in Gold for account balance 1883 profits.
Banco y Almacenes de Santa Catalina	1.000,000	G. 22,209 40 / B.	G. 43,145 92 / B.	30 Septembr.	Nominal.	February 9th.: 4 % in Gold, profits second six months of 1882.
Banco Agrícola de Puerto-Príncipe	428,557 29	G. 634 53	G. 83,122	31 January.	Nominal.	February 19th.: 4 % in Gold, profits in 1882.
Caja de Ahorros	500,000	G. 20,880 69 / B. 10,336 40	G. 41,979 84 / B. 7,688 24	31 January.	Nominal	August 10th.: 5 % in Gold, from profits first six months 1883.
Credito Territorial Hipotecario	1,000,000				Nominal	
Almacenes de Deposito por Hacendados	622,000	G. 2,031 88 / B.	G. 11,609 13 / B. 771 41	31 July.	71 a 70 % D. g.	March 21st.: 2 % in Gold, from profits in 1883 and 1884.
Almacenes de Deposito de la Habana	2.000,000	G. / B.	G. 29,106 45 / B.	31 Dec. 1882.	60 a 59 % D. g.	March 28th.: 4 % in Gold from social capital profits.
Empresa Fomento y Navegacion del Sur	800,000	G. / B.	G. / B.		75 a 74 % D. g.	July 15th. 1882: $20 per share.
Empresa de Vapores de la Bahia	228,000	G. / B.	G. / B.		Nominal.	
Compañia Española Alumbrado de Gas	3.174,573 25	G. / B.	G. 167,689 54 / B. 154 48	30 June.	73 a 72 % D. g.	December 31st. 1883: $12½ per share, corresponding to first six months ending 31st. May next and 4 % in Bonds.
Compañia Cubana de Alumbrado de Gas	540,136	G. 42,904 98 / B. 23,155 86	G. 54,028 94 / B. 20,076 85	31 July.	42 a 41 % D. g.	August 9th.: 3 % in Gold, from profits first six months of 1884.
Compañia Española de Gas de Matanzas	379,667	G. / B.	G. 9,730 25 / B.	31 Dec. 1882.	45 a 44 % D. g.	February 1st.: 3 % in Gold, from profits second six months of 1883.
Compañia Alumbrado de Gas de Cardenas	224,000	G. / B.	G. 8,228 21 / B. 1,159 38	30 June 1884.		August 15th.: 3 % in Gold, from profits second six months of 1882.
Havana Gas Light Co.	.....				80 a 79 % D. g.	
Caminos de Hierro de la Habana	5.000,000	G. / B.	G. 356,377 11 / B.	30 Dec. 1882.	76 a 75 % D. g.	June 4th.: 5 % Bank Bills from social capital.
Ferro-Carril de la Bahia	2.238,000	G. / B.	G. / B.		Nominal.	
Ferro-Carril de Matanzas á Sabanilla	4.235,423 91	G. / B.	G. 182,458 22 / B. 100,254 95	30 April.	61½ a 61 % D. g.	May 15th.: 4 % Bank bills from profits in 1884.
Ferro-Carril Cardenas y Jucaro	7.776,600	G. / B.	G. 220,300 01 / B. 318,705 85	30 June 1882	22 a 21 % D. g.	July 28th.: 1½ % Gold and 5% Bank Bills, from profits in 1883-84.
Ferro-Carril de Cienfuegos á Villaclara	2.211,930	G. 190,602 73 / B. 1,566 22	G. 232,517 65 / B. 3,897 60	30 June.	48 a 47 % D. g.	May 30th.: 5 % in Gold, from profits in 1883/84.
Ferro-Carril de Sagua la Grande	2.481,790	G. / B. 2,795 95	G. 111,899 80 / B.	31 Dec. 1882.	48 a 47 % D. g.	May 15th: 5 % in Gold from profits in 1883/84.
Ferro-Carril de Caibarien á Sti. Spiritus	1.421,123 80	G. 2,402 17 / B. 300 84	G. 53,629 98 / B. 9,101 09	30 June.	58 a 57 % D. g.	July 28th.: 2½ % in Gold, from profits made this year.
Ferro-Carril de la Soledad á San Diego	140,000					
Ferro-Carril de Sabanilla y Maroto	.....	G. 16,761 57	G. 19,672 01	31 December.	*Nominal.*	
Ferro-Carril y Almac's de Dept.º de Cuba	1.200,000	G. 180,586 75	G. 921,028 58	31 December.	80 a 79 % D. g.	
Ferro-Carril del Cobre	.....				80 a 79 % D. g.	
Ferro-Carril del Oeste	3.140,000				95 a 94 % D. g.	
Ferro-Carril Urbano	1.600,000				39 a 38 % D. g.	August 4th.: 5 % Bank Bills, from social capital.
Ferro-Carril de San Cayetano á Viñales	.....				Nominal.	
Refineria de Azucar de Cardenas	360,000	G. 9,654 14		13 January.		

(1) Havana Spanish Bank Notes (Billetes del Banco Español de la Habana) in circulation Sptbr 6th., for account of the Government, $40,827,474-75.

Mercantile Printing Office, 10 Empedrado St

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 30 1884
RECEIVED.

Ans. Oct 9. 84
DeClair

Separate and confidential.

No 39 U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Sept. 24th 1884.

Mr Williams, to the
Department of State.

Transmitting a slip and translation, extracted from the "Triunfo", of this date, manifesting symptoms of dissolution of the Spanish army in Cuba, for want of financial means for its maintenance.

One inclosure:

Separate and confidential

No. 39

U. S. Consulate General

Havana, September 24th, 1884.

Hon: John Davis-
Assistant Secretary of State-
Washington-
D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit, herewith, for the information of the Department, a slip and translation, extracted from the "Triunfo" of this date, showing symptoms of dissolution in the Spanish army of Cuba, for want of financial means for its maintenance, which, from all I can observe around me, seems not to be exaggerated.

I am, Sir,

very

very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant,
Ramm O. Williams
Consul General.

Inclosure.
1- Slips and translation as above.

Inclosure Nº1.

With separate dispatch Nº19.-

Havana, September 24th 1884.

Extract - from the "Triunfo" of Havana, dated Septr. 24th 1884.

--Corre la noticia de que el Sr. García Ruiz ha aceptado, con algunas condiciones, el ingrato destino de Intendente General de nuestra pobre y esquilmada Hacienda pública, y que entre aquellas figura la de que, cuanto ántes, se le permita girar contra el Tesoro de la Península, para poder salir de la triste condicion en que se encuentran los que viven del presupuesto. No dudamos que algo de dinero se haya tratado, pues nos consta que la falta de recursos está revistiendo todos los caracteres de una cuestion de órden público, y que así se lo ha demostrado con ruda franqueza el General Esponda, al General Castillo.

La tropa, no cobra, y ya ni en Puerto Príncipe, ni en las Villas, ni en Santiago de Cuba, hay quien sea bastante valiente para fiarle á los Cuerpos, pues la mayoría del comercio se retrae, y si á la fecha no han cerrado por completo las puertas de sus establecimientos á la fuerza pública, es debido á la intervencion de los Comandantes Generales, que han logrado con su garantía personal aplazar resoluciones extremas cuyas consecuencias nadie es capaz de prever.

Tal situacion no puede alargarse y ya es llegado el tiempo de que las Autoridades Superiores de esta Isla desengañen al Gobierno Supremo y le hagan comprender, que es preciso que venga dinero de la Península con qué pagar las muchas cargas pesadas que han echado sobre el escálido *esqueleto* de esta, en otra época, rica, envidiada y generosa isla de Cuba.

Translation.

Translation:-

× × ×

It is rumored that Mr. Garcia Ruiz has accepted with some conditions the ungrateful position of Secretary of our impoverished Island Treasury; and one of them is, that he be permitted to draw immediately on the Treasury of Madrid to pay the arrears of the government and relieve the distressed condition of those depending on it.

We do not doubt that the question of the supplying of the Government with funds must have been discussed, for we know that the absence of revenue is now producing

all the effects characteristic of a question of public order; and that this fact has just been so demonstrated with a frank rudeness by General Espanda, to General Castillo the Governor General.

The troops are not paid: neither in Puerto Principe, the Cinco Villas, nor in Santiago de Cuba, has there been found any one brave enough to sell or trust the army.

The majority of the merchants decline to sell it, and if they have not already completely closed the doors of their establishments to it, it is due to the intervention of the

Provincial

Governors, who have been able through their personal guarantee to prevent acts of violence the consequences of which no one is capable of foreseeing. (sic)

Such a precarious state of affairs cannot be prolonged, and the time has arrived when the authorities of the Island must undeceive the government at Madrid, making it understood that it is necessary for it to send money to pay the heavy debts with which it has overburdened the squalid skeleton, of this, the once rich, envied and generous Island of Cuba.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 30 1884
RECEIVED.

Ackd Oct 9 '84
File

Dft Clair

Separate and confidential.

No. ~~210~~ 140

U.S. Consulate General
Havana, Septr 24th 1884.

Mr Williams, to the
Department of State

Transmitting slip and translation, from the "Boletin Comercial, of Havana, 19th Septr 1884; of a telegram signed by the principal Spanish planters, merchants, and factors of Matanzas, addressed to their deputies in the Spanish Cortes at Madrid.

One inclosure.

Separate and confidential.

40

No. ~~20~~ U.S. Consulate General

Havana, Septr 24th 1884.

Hon: John Davis -
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington -
D.C.

Sir:

Referring to my separate dispatch, n° 1, of 16th of August, ultimo, I have now the honor to enclose, a copy and translation of a telegram, sent by the principal Spanish planters, merchants, and factors of Matanzas, to the Cuban deputies in the Spanish Cortes of Madrid, urging the necessity of immediate measures of relief for the distressed commercial

1.

and

and financial condition
of the Island.

I am, Sir,

very respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant.

Ramm O. Williams

Consul General.

Inclosure.

1- As above.

Inclosure nº 1.
With separate dispatch nº 20 -
Habana, September 24th 1884.

From the "Boletin Comercial of Habana, September 19th 1884.

Importante telegrama.

«Bea, Tuñon, Calveton.—Madrid.

«Falso azúcar subiese nada por Decreto reduccion.

«Cierto que tratado americano aun ultimado imposible funcione zafra próxima.

«Unica medida posible momentáneamente eficaz y trascedentalmente política, cabotaje como lo entiende Albacete.

«Cuba se pierde para España y la civilizacion si no se atiende como dignidad y honor reclaman. Ahí el deber de los diputados.»

Translation:

Important Telegram

Matanzas 18th September 1884

Bea, Tuñon, Calveton.
Cuban Deputies.
Madrid.

It is false that sugar

has risen because of the reduction decreed.

It is certain that even if the American treaty is made it cannot operate next crop.

The only momentary efficacious measure and transcendentally politic, is to declare trade between Cuba and Spain, coastwise, as Albacete understands it.

Cuba is lost for Spain and civilization if not attended to, as the national dignity and honor exact. That is the duty of the deputies.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 30 1884
RECEIVED.

ans Oct. 9th

No. ~~207~~ 41

U.S. Consulate General
Havana, Sept^br 24th 1884.

Mr Williams, to the
Department of State.

Acknowledging receipt of the Department's Circular, dated 30th of July 1884, regarding the "Act to remove "certain burdens on the American Merchant Marine, and encourage the American foreign carrying trade, and for other purposes;"- and inviting attention to the modifications of the present Consular Regulations.

41

No 41. U.S. Consulate General.
Habana, Septr 24th 1884.

Honorable, John Davis.
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington.
D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's circular, dated July 30th ultimo.— The modifications of the present Consular Regulations, therein mentioned, will have my most careful attention.

I am, Sir,
very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant
Lamar O. Williams
Consul General.

Ack'd & approved Oct. 16 84

Copy of this (and any pertinent papers not heretofore sent) sent by mail of this date to the Governor of Florida

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 30 1884
RECEIVED

Madrid 21 Oct

No. 472.

Mr H Clair

U.S. Consulate General

Harana, Sept 24th 1884.

Mr Williams, to the

Department of State.

Claim of the Cuban ~~&~~
Treasury, amounting to
$34,318.42 against the
"Ward Line" of steamers,
trading between New York
and Cienfuegos, in Cuba.

One inclosure:

No. ~~242~~ 42 — U.S. Consulate General

Harana, September 24th 1884.

Hon: John Davis:
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington.
D.C.

Sir:

Referring to my dis=
=patch No. ~~240~~ 36, of 16th instant,
wherein I reported the claim
made by the Cuban Treasury
against the Ward Line of
Steamers, trading between
New York and Cienfuegos,
in this Island, I have now
the honor to enclose a trans=
=lation of a communication I
have addressed to H.E. the
Governor General, on the same
subject, dated the 19th instant.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant.

Ramon O. Williams
Consul General

Inclosure
1. as above

Inclosure No 1
With Dispatch No 214
Havana, September 24th 1884.
Translation:

Consulate General of the
United States of America.
Havana, Sept^br 19th 1884.

To His Excellency,
The Governor General,
&c- &c- &c

Excellency:

Referring to the conference I had with Y.E. this morning, I have now the honor to communicate the following, in connection with the subject then discussed.

Messrs Todd Hidalgo & Co, merchants of this city, and agents for Messrs James E.

Ward & Co. of New York,
owners of a line of Steamers,
trading regularly between
the latter port, and that
of Cienfuegos, in this
Island, and consigned
to Messrs Castaño Entriago
& Co., have received a copy
of a communication, &
dated the 13th instant, &
addressed to the latter
by the Assistant Treasurer
of the Cuban Treasury at
Cienfuegos, copy of which
is herewith enclosed, and
to which I respectfully
call Y.E.'s attention.

I have now the
honor to state, that the
order issued by the &
Intendency General of
Finance of this Island,
as understood by the tenor
of the official communic=
=ation of the Administration

of

of Customs aforesaid, is far from being what was expected as the result of the complaint made by Messrs Todd Hidalgo & Co. as agents for Messrs James E. Ward & Co to Y.E., through this Consul-ate General, nor is this decision in consonance with the verbal promise of Y.E. to me in reference to the matter.

Messrs Todd Hidalgo & Co. did not solicit a delay of fifteen days in the collection of the claim made against the steamers before mentioned, by the Cuban Treasury:——— They asked for the suspension of all proceedings tending to enforce the payment thereof, by Messrs &

Castaño Intriago &C°, who
are, in reality, in no manner
responsible for the claim,
made against them by
the Treasury, for no other
reason except that they
are at present the con=
=signees of said steamers,
until Y.E. shall have given
your final decision upon the
appeal made by Messrs
Todd Hidalgo, in behalf
of Messrs James E. Ward
&C°, and in which matter
Y.E. is authorized to
exercise the right of veto.

It is most probable
that, by the delay that will
ensue in the report, by the
Intendency General of
the Treasury, on the points
set forth in the memorial
aforesaid, to which office
it has been referred, as
stated in the official
communication.

communication of the Hon:
the Secretary of the General
Government of this Island,
dated the 13th instant,
that the term of fifteen
days granted by the "
Treasury for payment
may expire, and that
in compliance with "
instructions of 6th instant,
revoking those issued
the 22ns of August ultimo,
the collection of the claim
referred to may be enforced,
as lately advised by the
Customs authorities of "
Cienfuegos, in his commun-
=ication addressed to "
Messrs Castaño é Entriago,
who on the 16th instant, so
advised Messrs -
Todd Hidalgo & Co,
of this city

Therefore,

in obedience to the general instructions of the Depart= =ment of State, at Washington in cases of like nature, I have again respectfully to request that Y.E., complying with your verbal assurance, in this case, will order the suspension of all proceedings tending to the forcible collection of the aforesaid claim against Messrs Castaño e Ybriago, of Cienfuegos and agents for Messrs James E. Ward & Co, of New York, until Your Excellency shall have definitely decided the matter.

Owing to the urgency of the case, I have no doubt it will receive the favorable consideration of Y.E.

I

I have the honor to be,
very respectfully,
Y. Ob't. Servant
Ramon O. Williams
Consul General

On

See Mr Langthing
was Consul
& thinks nothing

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 2 1884
RECEIVED

Dft St Clair

No. ~~243~~ 243

U.S. Consulate General

Havana, September 26th 1884.

Mr Williams, to the

Department of State.

Proposed collection of $12,000- by the Cuban Treasury for alleged deficiency of tonnage dues, against British steamers chartered by Messrs Elisha Atkins & Co, of Boston, Massachusetts, to run between the latter port and that of Cienfuegos in this Island.

Three inclosures.

43

No 223 U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Septr 26th 1884.

Honorable John Davis.
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington.
D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith copies of correspondence, on the subject herein before mentioned, and to which I respectfully invite the attention of the Department. 1./3

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant.
Lamm O. Williams
Consul General.

Inclosures:
1- Mess: E. Atkins & Co. to Mr Williams. Septr 19th 184:
2- Mr Williams reply, September 26th 1884.
3- Mr Crowe to Mr Fowler " 26th 1884.

Inclosure No 1.
With Dispatch No 23.
Havana September 26th 1884.
Copy: ———

Boston, Septr 19th 1884.

Ramon O. Williams Esqre
U.S. Consul General
Havana.

Dear Sir:

For the past three seasons we have been running a line of chartered English steamers between this port and Cienfuegos, under a license granted by the Spanish Government to the writer E.F. Atkins; and paying tonnage dues as assessed by the various collectors of Cienfuegos Custom House, 62½ cents per ton on inward cargoes.

Last winter a

a demand was made both upon James E. Ward & Co's steamers and the agent of our line (Fred de Nazareth) for additional dues.

Mr Hughes of James E. Ward & Co. and the writer protested before the U S Consul at Cienfuegos, and copies of same protest we took in person to General Badeau, who promised to place the matter before the Government at Washington, should it become necessary

These protests, which no doubt you will find on file at your office will give full particulars.

Through the exertions of Messrs Todd Hidalgo & Co, a decree was issued August 22nd/84, signed Alejandro Beramendi, holding us harmless in the

matter. This decree has been revoked, and we are ordered to pay the amount claimed before the 1st of October under penalty of seizure of our property (real estate) at Cienfuegos.

Mess Ward & Co tell us that their matter is in your hands, and we beg to call your attention to our case also, which is similar to Messrs Ward & Co except that our steamers, touching only at Cienfuegos, we have no way of knowing the custom of collection in other ports of the island.

In case the matter is pressed and has to go to Washington, we have some influence there, and might under your instruction. forward the matter in case of delay.

We

We are opposed to
paying the demand as
being an unjust one.

Mr Pierce, Cs
Consul at Cienfuegos, or
our agent Mr Nazaredo
can give you any future
information required.

Trusting you will
excuse this trouble;

we remain.

very respectfully yours
(signed) E Atkins & Co

Inclosure No. 2.
With Dispatch No. 23.
Harana, Sept. 26th 1884.
Copy.

U.S. Consulate General.
Harana, Sept. 26th 1884.

Messrs Elisha Atkins & Co.
Boston.
Mass:

Dear Sirs:

Your esteemed letter of 19th instant, relating to the pretension of the Cienfuegos Custom House to collect additional tonnage dues for alleged deficiency in those already collected on the British Steamers chartered and run by you for the three past seasons, between Boston and Cienfuegos, was received yesterday at

at this office.

Mr Fowler, the British Vice Consul at Cienfuegos, called here last week to confer upon the same matter with the Acting British Consul General, Mr A. P. Crowe, and myself.

In consequence we all reached the common agreement, that inasmuch as the steamers in this case are British, and not American and that it is against the steamers, and not against the charterers, the Spanish authorities must from first to last direct their action, that as a consequence, the defence of this case naturally devolves upon the British, and not upon the United States Consul General.

Besides this course

is

is pointed out to us by several precedents already established. Such are those cases of fines imposed in this port on the British steamers. "British Empire", and "Nankin", chartered and run by Messrs Alexandre Sons, of New York, in their line between New York, Harana and Vera-Cruz. In every instance the British Consul General defended these ships against the action of the Custom House, - notwithstanding the charterers are Americans. For analagous reasons I conceive it would be the duty of the United States Consul General to defend American ships in similar cases, regardless of the fact that the charterers might belong

to

to some other nationality.

It seems to me that this method of defence gives us an increase of strength.

Enclosed I beg to send you a copy of a letter that the Acting British Consul General, Mr Crowe, addressed the 23d instant to Mr Geo: M Fowler, British Vice Consul at Cienfuegos, on this same subject.

By the present conveyance I forward copy of this correspondence to the Department of State for its information.

Meantime if you can point out to me any way in which this office may be able to serve your interests as charterers, I shall not only be glad, but will exert myself promptly in your

behalf

behalf.

I am, Dear Sirs,
very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant.
(Signed) Ramon O. Williams
Consul General.

Inclosure Nº 3.
With Dispatch Nº 213.
Harana Septr 26th 1884.
Copy.

British Consulate General
Harana, 23d Septr 1884.

My Dear Sir;

On Saturday I saw the Government Secretary, as well as the Subintendente respecting the fine of $12.000. - imposed on the English steamers chartered by the Atkins Line, and today I have had a talk with Mr Williams on the subject, and we have come to the conclusion that by the two Consulates working together in the matter we shall have more strength.

You had better therefore cause the consignees in Cienfuegos to give you a full and detailed account

Of

of the case, laying stress on the fact that the steamers carried the British flag; let them address the communication to you, asking for your assistance in the matter and you can then send all the papers to me, and I will lay the case before the Government here.

Kindly press the matter, so that no time may be lost.

I am, Dear Sir,

Yours truly.

(signed) A. P. Crowe

Acting Consul General.

Geo: M. Fowler Esqre

British Vice Consul

&c &c &c

Cienfuegos.

Copy to Treasy Dec 12'84

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 14 1884
RECEIVED.

Ans'd Jan. 21'85 J.M. Clair

No 44. U. S. Consulate General

Havana Sept 30-1884.

Mr Williams, to the

Department of State.

Subject:

Sanitary inspection fees, and transmitting account for the same.

Two inclosures.

No 444. U. S. Consulate General

Havana September 30 1884

Hon: John Davis.

Assistant Secretary of State.

Washington

Sir:

I have the honor to accompany herewith an account for the fees for sanitary inspection, received at this office, during the period embraced between August 12th the date upon which I took charge of this Consulate General, and September 30th, the close of the part quarter, made

with the Marine Hospital
Service, and showing a
balance, after deducting the
expenses paid therefrom to
Dr D.H. Burgess, — of $80 50/100
which balance, I have credited
to the U. S. Government, in
my account current for
salary and fees, for the
period named.

In connection with this
subject, I would respectfully
lay the following before the
Department with a view
of receiving more definite
instructions regarding the
continuance and manner
of the collection of the fees
referred

referred to, as sanitary
inspection fees.

After having assumed
charge of this office, I in-
structed Mr Joseph A. Springer,
U.S. Consular Clerk, to report
to me upon the facts con-
nected with the sanitary
service at this Consulate
General, especially with
respect to the issue of bills
of health, and the collection
of sanitary inspection fees;
which he has done under
date of 10th instant.
I accompany a copy of
his report, and from personal
knowledge, can vouch for
its general correctness of

2/

statement.

It will be noticed from Mr Springers report, that the authority invested in this Consulate to collect a fee for sanitary inspection of vessels leaving this port for those of the United States, is to be found in the Act of Congress of June 2nd 1879; and in virtue of which, I, myself, while in charge of the Consulate General as Vice Consul General, as will appear, put into practice on the 10th of June 1881, the collection of sanitary inspection fees, according to the Treasury regulations and tariff of fees

as fixed by the same, and that this practice has been continued by the subsequent incumbents of the office.

But it will also be observed by the Department, that the law of June 2d 1879, upon which I based my action, expired by its own limitation on June 2d 1883; therefore, in my opinion, its effects should have ceased with the law itself.

Upon delivery of this office to Consul General Badeau; and the rendering of my accounts to the

Government, on the 25th
of November 1882, after
paying to Dr D.M. Burges,
Sanitary Inspector, his
bills for boat hire and
travelling expenses, and
deducting also the amount
paid extra to a clerk of
this office, for his services
in connection with the
said inspection and bills
of health, I turned into
the Treasury of the United
States, the sum of £363 14/
including in this amount
the balance of ... £231 9/3
the surplus of fees received
up to the time Consul General
Hall delivered the office to
me.

me. April 30th 1882.

As an account for said fees has been made out for a part of this quarter, — July 1st to August 11th and forwarded by the late acting Consul General, Mr Ford, in conformity with the hitherto existing practice, I have deemed it expedient to follow the established practice to the close of the quarter ending this date, and have paid to Dr Burgess, out of the said fees received for sanitary inspections, his bills of actual and necessary expenses

amounting to U.S. $195-
and the surplus then
shown, amounting to $80.50.
I have closed into my account
current for Salary & Fees,
to the credit of the Govern-
ment. The amount usually
paid out of this fund, for
clerk hire, I have omitted
from the account, and the
expense of the same, in
this instance amounting to
U.S. $51.75, I have paid out
of my own compensation.

In view of the foregoing
I respectfully ask;
1st whether the said fees
are to be considered as

official fees, as stated in Sec: 12 of the Act: of June 26th 1884, for services rendered which I am not to collect from masters of American vessels, but merely to give an itemized statement of; and 2nd; if I shall collect the same from foreign vessels as for bills of health, or any other service rendered to foreign vessels; or 3d; if I am to cease altogether in their collection.

I am. Sir,

Very respectfully

Your obedient Servant.

Ramon O. Williams

Consul General.

Enclosure No 2.
With Dispatch No 44.
Havana September 30 1884

Copy

Report.

U. S. Consulate General.

Havana Sept 10 1884.

Ramon O. Williams Esqr

U. S. Consul General

Havana.

Sir:

In obedience to your instructions, I respectfully submit the following report, regarding the issue of bills of health, and the collection of sanitary inspection fees at this office.

The Act of Congress of June 2d 1879, enlarged the powers of the National Board of Health, — established at Washington by Act of March 3d 1879, — and imposed certain

duties upon Consular officers in relation therewith. This Act was to continue in force four years.

Rules and Regulations drawn up by the Board, and approved June 26th 1874. prescribed the form of bill of health, consular officers were required to issue to "all "merchant ships and vessels "sailing from a foreign port "where contagious or infectious "disease existed, for any "port in the United States".

Rule 5. provided that the Consul or Medical officer assigned to duty at the Consulate, should make, or cause to be made, an inspection of every ship or vessel bound for any port in the United States and give the certificate, or bill of health required.

Rule 6, provided that the fee for such inspection should be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Paragraph 360 of Consular Regulations, states that all necessary expenses incurred under provisions of the Act, are to be paid by the National Board of Health.

Paragraph 363, fixed the fees for inspection, which have subsequently been amended by the Secretary of the Treasury; and paragraph 364 authorized consular officers to pay all expenses of such inspection, including boat hire and medical examination of persons on board, out of the fund created by the charge made for sanitary inspection of vessel, according to the number of persons on board,

but provided that the account therefor, should be kept separate with the National Board of Health. The consular fee for the bill of health, fixed at $2.50 was to be accounted for by the Consul in his quarterly fee report, to the Treasury.

During the summer of 1879, a Sanitary Commission from the United States, was several months in Havana making investigations.

The Department of State telegraphed to Consul General Hall, on August 5th 1879. to
" report by telegraph re-
" garding all infected vessels
" departing for the United
" States."

Dr D.H. Burgess was appointed Sanitary Inspector and signified his acceptance of the appointment, by telegram of August 14th to-

the

National Board of Health.
Mr Hall reported to the
Department on this subject,
and regarding Dr Burgess'
appointment on the 22nd of
August 1879. The instructions
issued, made the Sanitary
Inspector an officer subor-
dinate to the Consul General.

The first bill of health
according to the form prescribed
by the Regulations was issued
for the Spanish Bark "Maria"
№ 1 - August 23rd 1879.

No fees for sanitary
inspection were collected until
June 10th 1881, while you were
in charge of the office as Vice
Consul General, and the first
fee collected was for British
Stm "Sahara" and corresponded
to Bill of Health № 1174.
The amount of these fees
received during the remainder
of June, was $81 - and

// 81-
for quarter ending Sept 30, 445-
" " ending Dec 31/81 477-

From this amount of $1303
Mr Hall paid Dr Burgess'
bills for boat hire and other
expenses from February 13 to
December 31st 1881- $576.37
averaging about $52.40 per
month; and expended also
the amount of - - - $420-
for the hire of a clerk at $60-
per month; which, with
subscription to one copy of
Havana Weekly Report, trans-
mitted regularly to the Board
at Washington - - $6.63
exactly balanced the account
December 31st 1881.

The same practice of
collecting the inspection
fees and from the fund thus
created, of paying the bills
of expenses of Sanitary
Inspector Burgess, and for

clerk here, was followed until
April 30 1882, when Mr Hall
was promoted to be United
States Minister to Guatamala.
On this date there was on
hand a balance of $231.93
after paying expenses,
which was turned over to
Vice Consul General, Mr
Ramon O. Williams, yourself.
The practice that had
obtained in the Consulate
regarding the collection of
these fees, was kept up by
you, until November 25th 1882,
when Gen: Badeau, who had
been appointed Consul General
May 1st arrived and
assumed charge of the
office. The balance then on
hand, after paying bills
presented by Dr Burgess for
expenses, and for extra
clerk here, was ... $363 74
and this amount was

closed into your account current for salary and fees and covered into the United States Treasury.

General Badeau retained the surplus of the Sanitary inspection fees, after paying expenses of Sanitary Inspector and allowance for a clerk, for his own services in connection with the inspection.

In July 1882, the National Board of Health notified Dr Burgess, that from the 15th July, his pay as Inspector should cease, as there was no longer any appropriation for the same - Gen: Badeau, however, paid over to Dr Burgess, out of the inspection fees received during quarter ended March 31/83, the sum of : . . . . $175.55 for his actual medical inspection services, during month of March, and

stopped

stopped the pay he had hitherto allowed a clerk.

The Act expired by limitation on June 2nd 1883, but the surplus of sanitary inspection fees collected by the Consulate up to that date, over the usual expenses of Sanitary Inspector, was allowed to Dr Burgess by Gen Badeau, in consideration of the fact that he had continued to perform the service after the 15th July, through a sense of professional duty, although no provision had been made for the payment of the salary hitherto allowed him - I understand that the Government has since allowed Dr Burgess's claim for services during the period his pay was suspended -

The need of the continuance of this sanitary

inspection service was duly appreciated by the Government and an appropriation of $100.000 was made by Congress, to be expended by the President under direction of the Marine Hospital Service.

No instructions have been received from the Dep't so far as I know, regarding the discontinuance of the collection of sanitary inspection fees, and the same have been collected as official fees prescribed by the tariff of official consular fees, dated February 1st 1883, and received at this office on April 10 1883, and prior to the expiration of the act referred to, on June 2nd 1883.

I do not know what disposition has been made of the fees collected by this office since June 2nd as the

accounts for them were made by Gen: Badeau - I will add, however, that in the accounts presented to the Treasury for salary and fees from August 28th to November 28, by me — during which period I was in temporary charge of this Consulate General, on account of Gen: Badeau's absence on leave, and your own departure two weeks after, through a family misfortune, thus leaving the office in my charge, as stated; — that I included the amounts received for all sanitary inspection fees, crediting them to the Government as official fees and as I believed such was considered by the Department to be the proper disposition of such fees, if their collection was continued by the Consul.

It is at present the practice at this Consulate, to collect these fees for sanitary inspection, which were brought into being by the said Act of June 2d, and included in the existing tariff of fees, as official fees which the consular officers are required to collect, altho' the Act itself has expired.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) Joseph A. Springer
U.S. Consular Clerk.

The United States' Marine Hospita

Dr | in account with Ramon O. Williams, Consul G

1884					1884		
Aug 31	To Amount paid Dr A. M. Burgess, Sanitary Inspector, his account for Expenses to from Aug 12 to 31st			$	82	25	Sept 30 By amount received in a Sanitary Ins Vessels, from & Date, as p and statem Aug 12 to 3 September m
	equivalent in U.S.						
				$	74	77	
Sept 30	To do do do do for month of September	$	132	25			
	equivalent in U.S.						
				"	120	23	
"	Balance closed into Account Current for Salary & Fees, to the credit of U.S. Govt			"	85	50	
				$	280	50	

U. S. Co
Havan

Jos. A. Springer
Commander U.S.N.

Marine Hospital Service

Williams, Consul General, Havana

1884
Sept 30 Pay amount of fees received on account of Sanitary Inspections of Vessels, from Aug 12th to date, as per return and statement herewith viz

Aug 12 to 31	$ 107	
September month; . . .	" 17350	" 28050
		$ 28050

U. S. Consulate General
Havana Sept 30 1884.
Ramon O. Williams
Consul General

Jos. Springer
Consular Clerk

Enclosure no 1
with Despatch 44
Sept 30/84

Havana
Rawm C. Williams
Consul General

Sept quarter 1884

Account for
Sanitary Inspection
Fees & Expenses.

Bill.

The United States, (Marine Hospital Service)

To Daniel M. Burgess. Dr.

Address. US. Consulate General Havana.

1884							$
August	14th	For boat to inspect (2)		American	Stmr	"Niagara"	2.
"	16th	" " "	3	British	"	"Racilia"	3.
"	"	" "	1	Spanish	Bark	"Maria"	3.
"	18th	"	"	American	Stmr	"Lizzie Henderson	2.
"	"	"	"	"	Sch	"Rollin Sanford"	2.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"Aaron Kingsland"	2.
"	19th	"	"	"	Bkn	"José E. Mare"	3.
"	"	"	"	"	Sch	"Christiana"	2.
"	21st	"	"	"	Stmr	"Newport"	2.
"	"	"	"	"	Sch	"Alice Vane"	2.
"	23d	"	"	"	Stmr	"City of Alexandria"	2.
"	"	"	"	Spanish	"	"Valencia"	3.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"Ramon de Herrera"	3.
"	"	"	"	American	"	"Lizzie Henderson"	1.
"	27th	"	"	"	Sch	"Christiana"	2.
"	28th	"	"	"	Stmr	"Saratoga"	2.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"Dictator"	2
"	"	"	"	"	Sch	"Rollin Sanford"	2.
"	"	"	"	"	Stmr	"Lizzie Henderson"	2.
"	"	"	"	"	Bk	"Daring"	2.
"	30th	"	"	Spanish	Stmr	"Serra"	3.
"	29th	"	"	Amer	Bk	"Antonia Sala"	2.
"	30th	"	"	"	Sch	"California"	2.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"A. Kingsland"	2
		To Coach hire to visit the public institutions at various times for information for Bills of Health					15.
		To office rent in consulate building					14. 25

"	"	"	~~~~	"	American	"	Lizzie Henderson	1.
"	27th	"	~~~~	"	"	Sch	"Christiana"	2.
"	28th	"	~~~~	"	"	Stm	"Saratoga"	2.
"	"	"	~~~~	"	"	"	"Dictator"	2
"	"	"	~~~~	"	"	Sch	"Rollin Sanford"	2.
"	"	"	~~~~	"	"	Stm	"Lizzie Henderson"	2.
"	"	"	~~~~	"	"	BK	"Daring"	2.
"	30th	"	~~~~	"	Spanish	Stm	"Serra"	3.
"	29th	"	~~~~	"	Amer	BK	"Antonia Sala"	2.
"	30th	"	~~~~	"	"	Sch	"California"	2.
"	"	"	~~~~	"	"	"	"A. Kingsland"	2

To Coach hire to visit the 7 public institutions at unusual times for information for Bills of Health 15.

To office rent in consulate building 14. 25

Total $ 82 25

Spanish gold

Received the above amount $82.25 /
of Ramon O. Williams Consul General
it being for actual and necessary
Expenses.

Havana October 6th 1884

R M Bridges

No 1c

Havana

Ramon O. Williams

Consul General

Aug 12 to 31st 84

Dr Burgess acct

for Expenses

Sanitary Inspection

Bill.

The United States, (Marine Hospital Service)

To Daniel M. Bruguy M.D.

Address. Care U. S. Consulate General

Havana.

1884							$
Sept	2d	For boat to inspect	2	American	Stmr	"Lizzie Henderson"	2.
"	"	"	3	"	Sch	"Indiandla"	3.
"	3d	"	"	"	Stmr	"Dictator"	2.
"	4th	"	"	"	Sch	"A. Buddig	2.
"	"	"	"	"	Stmr	"Niagara"	2.
"	"	"	"	Spanish	BK	"Guiami 1°"	3
"	6th	"	"	American	"	"Havana"	2.
"	"	"	"	"	Stmr	"City of Puebla	2
"	"	"	"	Spanish	BK	"Josefina"	3.
"	"	"	"	American	Sch	"Christiana"	2.
"	7th	"	"	"	Bg	"Screamer"	2.
"	"	"	"	Spanish	BK	"Rosa y Carmen"	3.
"	8th	"	"	American	Sch	"Alaska"	2.
"	9th	"	"	"	Stmr	"Dictator"	2.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"Lizzie Henderson"	2.
"	10th	"	"	"	Sch	"A. Kingsland"	2.
"	11th	"	"	"	Stmr	"Newport"	2.
"	"	"	"	Spanish	"	"Eduardo"	2.
"	"	"	"	"	BK	"España"	3.
"	13th	"	"	American	Stmr	"City of Washington"	2.
"	"	"	"	Spanish	"	"Ramon de Larrea"	3
"	"	"	"	Amer	Sch	"M. Blackford	2
"	14th	"	"	"	"	"Champion"	2
"	"	"	"	"	"	"L. P. Chenda"	2.
"	"	"	"	Spanish	BK	"Altagracia"	3.
"	15th	"	"	Amer	Stmr	"Dictator"	1.
"	17th	"	"	"	Sch	"Christiana"	2.
"	18th	"	"	"	Stmr	"Saratoga"	2.
"	20th	"	"	Span	"	"Catalan"	3
"	"	"	"	Brit	"	"Ardangorm"	2.
"	"	"	"	Amer	"	"Lizzie Henderson"	1.
"	"	"	"	"	Bg	"John A. Gaudy"	3.
"	"	"	"	Spanish	BK	"Resuelta"	3

"	"	"	"	"	"	"Lizzie Henderson"	2.
"	10th	"	"	"	Sch	"A. Knigsland"	2.
"	11th	"	"	"	Stm	"Newport"	2.
"	"	"	"	Spanish	"	"Eduardo"	2.
"	"	"	"	"	BK	"España"	3.
"	"	"	"	"	"		
"	13th	"	"	American	Stm	"City of Washington"	2.
"	"	"	"	Spanish	"	"Ramon de Larrea"	3
"	"	"	"	Amer	Sch	"N. Blackford	2
"	14th	"	"	"	"	"Champion"	2
"	"	"	"	"	"	"R. P. Chandler"	2.
"	"	"	"	Spanish	BK	"Altagracia"	3.
"	15th	"	"	Amer	Stm	"Dictator"	1.
"	17th	"	"	"	Sch	"Christiana"	2.
"	18th	"	"	"	Stm	"Saratoga"	2.
"	20th	"	"	Span	"	"Catalan"	3
"	"	"	"	Brit	"	"Ardangorm"	2.
"	"	"	"	Amer	"	"Lizzie Henderson"	1.
"	"	"	"	"	Bg	"John A. Gaudin"	3.
"	"	"	"	Spanish	BK	"Resuelta"	3.
"	"	"	"	"	Stm	"Apolo"	2.
"	22d	"	"	British	"	"Jesmond"	2.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"Buteshire"	2.
"	"	"	"	Spanish	Bktine	"Clementina"	3.
"	"	"	"	Amer	Sch	"Christiana"	2
"	23d	"	"	"	Stm	"Niagara"	2
"	25th	"	"	"	"		
"	"	"	"	"	"	Lizzie Henderson	1.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"Dictator"	1.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"City of Alexandria"	2.
"	27th	"	"	"	"	"Azalea"	2.
"	"	"	"	British	"		

To Coach hire to visit the Seven public institutions at unusual hours for information for Bills of health &c 18.

To office rent in Consulate Building, 21.25

Total $ 132.25 Spanish gold

Received the above amount ($132.25) of Ramon O. Williams Consul General it being for actual and necessary Expenses.

Havana October 6th 1884

R. O. Williams

No 2

Havana

Ramon O. Williams

Consul General

September 1884

Dr. Burges Statement

for Expenses —

Sanitary Inspection

UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL AT HAVANA

Fees received during the part Quarter ending September 30, 1884.

for Sanitary Inspections of Vessels.

Date	No	Nation	Rig	name of vessel	destination	Fee	Total	Remarks
1884			×	× × ×	×	×		
Aug 14	3220	Amn.	Stmr	Niagara	New York	$ 10 -	$ 10 -	
" 16	3221	Span	"	Radilla	Boston	" 3 50		
" "	" 22	"	Bark	Maria	New York	" 3 50	" 7 -	
" 18	3223	Amn	Stmr	Lizzie Henderson	Key West	4 50		
" "	" 24	"	Schr	Rollin Sanford	"	1 50		
" "	" 25	"	"	Aaron Kingsland	"	2 50		
" "	" 26	"	"	Christiana	"	1 50	" 10 -	
" 19	3227	"	Bark	José E. Moré	Boston	1 50	1 50	
" 21	3228	"	Stmr	Newport	New York	10 -		
" "	" 29	"	Schr	Alice Vane	Key West	1 50	" 11 50	
" 23	3230	"	Stmr	City of Alexandria	New York	10 -		
" "	" 31	Span	"	Valencia	"	10 -		
" "	" 32	"	"	Ramon de Herrera	"	10		
" "	" 33	Amn	"	Lizzie Henderson	Key West	3 50	" 33 50	
" 27	3234	"	Schr	Christiana	"	2 50	" 2 50	
" 28	3235	"	Stmr	Saratoga	New York	10 -		
" "	" 36	"	"	Dictator	Key West	3 50		
" "	" 37	"	Schr	Rolling Sanford	"	1 50		
" "	" 38	"	Stmr	Lizzie Henderson	"	4 50		
" "	" 39	"	Bark	Daring	Boston	1 50	" 21 -	
" 30	3240	Span	Stmr	Serra	Philadelphia	4 50		
" "	" 41	Amn	Bark	Ant. Sala	New York	1 50		
" "	" 42	"	Schr	California	Key West	1 50		
" "	" 43	"	"	Aaron Kingsland	"	2 50	" 10	
				Total from August 12th			$107 -	
Sept. 1	3244	Amn	Stmr	Lizzie Henderson	Key West	4 50		
" "	" 45	"	Schr	Indianola	Pascagoula	1 50	$ 6 -	
" 3	3246	"	Stmr	Dictator	Key West	3 50	" 3 50	
" 4	3247		Schr	H. Rudolph	Pascagoula	1 50		

"	"	"	"	Am.	"	Lizzie Henderson	Key West	3 50	38 50
"	27.	3234	"	Schr	Christiana	"	2 50	2 50
"	28.	3235	"	Stmr	Saratoga	New York	10 -	
"	"	"	36	"	"	Dictator	Key West	3 50	
"	"	"	37.	"	Schr	Rolling Sanford	"	1 50	
"	"	"	38.	"	Stmr	Lizzie Henderson	"	4 50	
"	"	"	39.	"	Bark	Daring	Boston	1 50	21 -
"	30	3240		Span	Stmr	Serra	Philadelphia	4 50	
"	"	"	41	Am.	Bark	Ant. Sala	New York	1 50	
"	"	"	42	"	Schr	California	Key West	1 50	
"	"	"	43	"	"	Aaron Kingsland	"	2 50	10
					Total from August 12th				$107 -
Sept.	1	3244		Am.	Stmr	Lizzie Henderson	Key West	4 50	
"	"	"	45	"	Schr	Indianola	Pascagoula	1 50	6 -
"	3	3246		"	Stmr	Dictator	Key West	3 50	3 50
"	4	3247.		"	Schr	H. Buddig	Pascagoula	1 50	
"	"	"	48	"	Stmr	Niagara	New York	10	
"	"	"	49	Span	Brig	Guisami	Brunswick Ga.	1 50	13 -
"	6.	3250		Am.	Bark	Havana	Boston	1 50	
"	"	"	51	"	Stmr	City of Puebla	New York	10 -	
"	"	"	52	Span	Bark	Josefina	Philadelphia	2 50	
"	"	"	53	Am.	Schr	Christiana	Key West	1 50	
"	"	"	54	"	Brig	Scremer	U. S.	1 50	
"	"	"	55	Span	Bark	Rosa y Cármen	Pascagoula	1 50	18 50
"	8	3256.		Am.	Schr	Alaska	Key West	1 50	1 50
"	9.	3257.		Am.	Stmr	Dictator	"	4 50	
"	"	"	58	"	"	Lizzie Henderson	"	3 50	
"	"	"	59	"	Schr	A. Kingsland	Key West	1 50	9 50
					Carry over				$159 00

UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL AT HAVANA.

DATE.	No.	NAME OF VESSEL.		NAME OF THE PARTY PAYING THE FEE.	NATURE OF SERVICE RENDERED.	AMOUNT OF FEES PAID.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
				Amount brought over			$ 159 -	
September	11.	3260	Amᵉ	Stmr Newport	New York	$ 10 -		
"	"	" " 61.	Span	" Eduardo	Philadelphia	4 50		
"	"	" " 62.	"	Bark España	Charleston	2 50 "	17 -	
"	13	3263	Amᵉ	Stmr City of Washingᵗᵒⁿ	New York	10 -		
"	"	" " 64	Span	" Ramon de Heᵉʳᵃ	New York	10 -		
"	"	" " 65	Amᵉ	Schr W. Blackford	Key West	1 50		
"	"	" " 66.	"	" Champion	"	1 50		
"	"	" " 67	"	" E.P. Church	"	1 50		
"	"	8268	Span	Bark Alta Gracia	Charleston	3 50 "	28 -	
"	16	3269	Amᵉ	Stmr Dictator	Key West	3 50		
"	"	" " 70	"	Schr Christiana	"	1 50 "	5 -	
"	18	3271	"	Stmr Saratoga	New York	10 - "	10 -	
"	20	3272	Span	" Catalina	Philadelphia	3 50		
"	"	" " 73	Eng	Stmr Ardangorm	"	3 50		
"	"	" " 74	Amᵉ	" Lizzie Henderson	Key West	3 50		
"	"	" " 75	"	Brig John H. Crandon	Philadelphia	1 50		
"	"	" " 76	Span	Bark Resuelta	Charleston	2 50 "	14 50	
"	22.	3277.	"	Stmr Apolo	"	4 50		
"	"	" " 78	Brit	" Jesmond	Philadelphia	3 50 "	8 -	
"	22.	3279.	Span	Bark Clementina	Brunswick	1 50 "	1 50	
"	23	3280	Brit	Stmr Buteshire	Boston	3 50		
"	"	" " 81.	Amᵉ	Schr Christiana	Key West	2 50 "	6 -	
"	25	3282.	"	Stmr Niagara	New York	10 -		
"	"	" " 83	"	" Dictator	Key West	4 50		
"	"	" " 84	"	" Lizzie Hendersᵒⁿ	"	3 50 "	18	
"	27.	" " 85	"	" City of Alexandʳⁱᵃ	New York	10 -		
"	"	" " 86	Brit	" Azalea	Philadelphia	3 50	13 50	
				Total amount			$ 280 50	

"	"	"	"	74.	Am.a	"	Lizzie Henderson	Key West	3 50	
"	"	"	"	75	"	Brig	John H. Crandon	Philadelphia	1 50	
"	"	"	"	76	Span	Bark	Resuelta	Charleston	2 50	12 50
"	22.	3277.	"			Stmr	Apolo	"	4 50	
"	"	"	"	78	Brit	"	Desmond	Philadelphia	3 50	8 -
"	22.	3279.	Span			Bark	Clementina	Brunswick	1 50	1 50
"	23	3280	Brit			Stmr	Buteshire	Boston	3 50	
"	"	"	"	81.	Am.	Schr	Christiana	Key West	2 50	6 -
"	25	3282.	"			Stmr	Niagara	New. York	10 -	
"	"	"	"	83	"	"	Dictator	Key West	4 50	
"	"	"	"	84	"	"	Lizzie Henderson	"	3 50	18
"	27.	"	"	85	"	"	City of Alexandria	New. York	10 -	
"	"	"	"	86	Brit	"	Azalea	Philadelphia	3 50	13 50
							Total amount			$280 50

U. S. Consulate General
Havana Sept 30. 1884.

Fanning O'Williams
Consul General.

Enclosure: Invoice
Manifest and Register
in duplicate of Sept 30 1884

Received
Consulate General
Sept 2x
1884

Statistical Section
Dept.

Jos. A. Springer
Consular Clerk